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CANADA



Report of the Department of

EXTERNAL

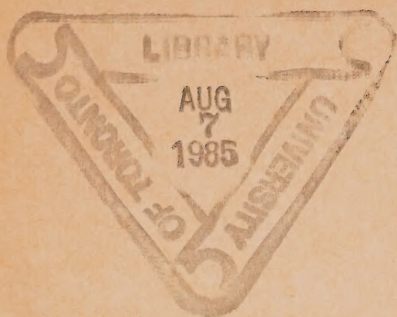
AFFAIRS

1964



Report of the Department of
EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS
1964

SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ACT



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THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

In accordance with the provisions of the Department of External Affairs Act, I have the honour to submit, for presentation to Parliament, the fifty-fifth annual report of the Department, covering its activities during the calendar year 1964.

The year's demands have been varied and manifold, and I am happy to express my appreciation of the diligence and skill with which the members of the Department have carried out so faithfully their exacting tasks.



*Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

Ottawa, January 6, 1965.



The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs

PREFACE

*by the Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

The report of the Department of External Affairs affords an opportunity, once a year, of surveying the major developments which have occurred on the international scene, their implications for Canada, and the part played by Canada in those developments. While the calendar year as such may be considered an arbitrary unit of historical account, I believe that the reports of the Department, taken over a number of years, do provide an historically useful record of the conduct of Canadian foreign policy.

Canadian foreign policy, like that of all countries, must, in the final analysis, be responsive to the national interest. In a constantly contracting world, however, the national interest can be defined only in part by reference to what preoccupies us within our national boundaries. In many important respects, the national interest can best be advanced by co-operative international action designed to further the interests of the world community at large. The recognition of this broader conception of the national interest lies at the basis of the whole evolution of international action and international organization which has been one of the most significant features of events over the past two decades.

Canada's position in the world is that of a middle power. This involves some limitations upon the conduct of Canadian foreign policy. But it also provides Canada with opportunities for action which are not normally open to countries differently situated in the world. In essence, a middle power is one which, while it does not by its very size, strength and economic power decisively determine the big issues, nevertheless has the resources to enable it to play a positive and influential part in world affairs. It is within the focus of this definition that I think the activities described in this report can best be assessed.

Canada's activities in the peace-keeping field, which have met with broad support from Canadians in all walks of life, are a good illustration of what I have in mind. Canada has participated in every peace-keeping operation mounted by the United Nations since 1948. We have, for a number of years now, maintained a stand-by force which is at the disposal of the United Nations if required for peace-keeping service. During 1964, Canadians have again played their part under the United Nations flag in Cyprus. Furthermore, towards the close of the year, a conference was held in Ottawa on the initiative of the Canadian Government at which representatives of 23 countries took stock of the practical experience gained in past peace-keeping operations with a view to turning that experience to good account in the future.

Peace-keeping is one of the practical ways in which a middle power like Canada can meet its responsibilities as a member of the world community. We can meet these responsibilities because we have the resources necessary for that purpose, and because, in Cyprus, as elsewhere, there has been agreement by the host state to the participation of Canadians in a

United Nations peace-keeping presence. We believe that such a presence, to the extent that it limits the area of potential conflict and paves the way for long-term solutions, can make a significant contribution to the maintenance of world peace and security.

We are concerned that the United Nations should continue to have an effective capacity to keep the peace, because this is something in which we believe. Such a capacity has been called into question by the action of some important member states, which have refused to share equitably in the financing of peace-keeping operations. As a result of their action the United Nations is now facing a crisis which, in the Canadian view touches upon the whole conception of the United Nations as the custodian of international peace and security. We earnestly hope that this crisis can be solved by the making of necessary concessions on all sides. Canada is prepared to play its full part in reaching an accommodation. We are convinced, however, that any such accommodation must be based on the recognition by all member states of their joint responsibility to provide the United Nations with the sinews of peace.

One meaning which the term "middle power" does not carry for Canada is that of being non-aligned or uncommitted in the confrontation between the free world and the Sino-Soviet world. On the contrary, Canada took its stand at the very outset of that confrontation when we became founding members of the North Atlantic Alliance in defence of our freedom and our security. We welcome the lessening of world tensions which has occurred over the past several years, and which culminated in the partial nuclear-test ban agreement in August 1963. There has been no further development of this same magnitude in 1964. Nevertheless, I am encouraged to believe that Soviet foreign policy, under the new leadership that assumed power in October, will not diverge significantly from that followed by Mr. Khrushchev. Indeed, the Canadian Government was formally assured by the new leaders that there would be no change in Soviet foreign policy in its pursuit of peace, its policy of peaceful co-existence or its support for the United Nations.

Meanwhile, we have had to take account of changes in the balance within the North Atlantic Alliance. These changes are related, in essence, to the economic recovery and political resurgence of Western Europe. They point to the need for some re-thinking of the arrangements of the Alliance with a view, in particular, to enabling the European members to participate in a more meaningful way in its military direction. From the Canadian point of view, it is important that, whatever arrangements we devise, they serve to consolidate the Alliance and not to divide it. Canada is also concerned to preserve the transatlantic nature of the Alliance. We have always looked upon the Alliance as an instrument for bringing together the Atlantic nations in an Atlantic community united as closely as possible in policy and purpose. We shall do what we can to see that these considerations are borne in mind as the members of the Alliance embark on their preparations for a review of the purposes and principles of the Alliance in the prospective conditions of the 1970's and 1980's.

Another area in which Canada would not claim to be occupying a "middle" position is between the economically advanced countries of the world and those collectively described as "developing". Of course, Canada is not a highly industrialized country in the sense in which, say, the United States or the countries of Western Europe are highly industrialized. Moreover, the Canadian economy does have certain affinities with those of the developing countries in that Canada still depends on primary

commodities for a substantial proportion of its exports and large areas of the country have still to be developed. On the other hand, we must recognize that Canada is a country with one of the highest *per capita* incomes in the world; and, while *per capita* income may not be the only reliable guide to the place a country occupies in the world economic spectrum, I do not think that there can be any doubt that Canada is fully capable of assuming, with other advanced countries, the responsibilities of a concerted international effort to help improve living standards in the developing countries. Indeed, I see this as one of the major challenges lying ahead of us over the next decade or so.

As the ensuing report indicates, many of our activities during 1964 have revolved round the problem of helping the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to develop their economies at a rate more nearly commensurate with the rising expectations of their people. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva in the spring of this year, marked a substantial step forward in that direction. While the Conference may not have gone as far as some would have wished it to go, it did bring about a much better understanding of the problem of under-development, and of the broad lines along which domestic and international effort must be directed if that problem is to be effectively tackled. The Conference also led to the establishment of an institutional framework within which the work that was begun in Geneva can be carried forward in depth. mc 7

As far as Canada is concerned, we have considerably stepped up the volume of our assistance to developing countries in 1964, and have extended our aid programmes to new areas, notably Latin America. We have continued to assign a high priority to assistance in the field of education, which is a necessary complement of any soundly-based development programme. In August, Canada was host to the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, which provided an opportunity for surveying the progress made under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme, and for looking into the needs of the future. We recognize that there will be a continuing need for assistance to the developing countries in support of the efforts they themselves are making to mobilize their resources for development. We also recognize, however, that these countries look towards a world trading order which is in the closest possible harmony with their interests. We are confident that the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations, which was formally launched in May, will help these countries improve their access to the markets of the industrialized countries. We have also joined with other members of GATT in recognizing the special trading problems of the developing countries and in undertaking special commitments designed to enable them to share to the fullest possible extent in the benefits of world trade.

If we survey the events of 1964 in isolation, our first impression may be one of spreading instability and conflict in the world. The disturbances in Cyprus, the unsettling developments in parts of Southeast Asia, the revival of civil strife in the Congo, the crisis over United Nations peace keeping, the prospective widening of the circle of nuclear powers as a result of the nuclear test conducted by Communist China—these events would scarcely seem to be reflective of progress towards a more peaceful and more securely ordered world. But if we look below the surface of these events, I suggest that we can find sufficient grounds to mitigate our pessimism. While the trend of events may have been erratic, we must realize that we are living in a rapidly changing world, a world constantly

facing us with new problems and new perspectives. We must come to terms with the fact of change, which is inescapable, provided we think that the broad direction of change is right.

Looking back over the record of the post-war period as a whole, I think we are justified in concluding that we are moving in the right direction. We know more about other parts of the world today than we did at any previous time in our history. We recognize that the problems we face in one part of the world can no longer be artificially divorced from the problems being faced elsewhere. To the extent that the world has become smaller, it has also become more interdependent. And interdependence, in turn, has given new meaning to the idea of a world community and new strength to the institutions which embody that conception, and among which the United Nations stands first and foremost. The task now ahead of us, as I see it, is to consolidate the progress we have made by working together for the further enlargement of world peace and world prosperity.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those in the Department, whether at home or abroad, who have helped by their industry and the quality of their work to enable Canada to play the part it has been able to play in the year under review. I should also like to express my appreciation of the co-operation we have received from the other departments of government with which the Department of External Affairs must work in the closest harmony in the formulation and conduct of Canadian foreign policy.

Paul Martin

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Ottawa, January 6, 1965.

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I

INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Department of External Affairs was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament and, by an amending Act in 1912, was placed directly under the Prime Minister, who held this additional portfolio until March 1946, when Mr. Louis St. Laurent was made the first separate Secretary of State for External Affairs.

With the growth of Canadian autonomy in international affairs, direct administration of Canada's external affairs, rather than their administration by British diplomatic and consular authorities, became desirable. In 1921, the Office of High Commissioner in London was established, and in 1925 a Permanent Canadian Representative was appointed to Geneva. By an agreement reached at the Imperial Conference in 1926, the Governor General became the representative of the Sovereign in Canada, and correspondence from foreign governments and the Dominions Office in London was addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, rather than to the Governor General. The first Canadian legation was opened in Washington in 1927, and in 1928 the former Commissioner-General in Paris was created Minister to France. In 1929, a legation was opened in Tokyo.

From these beginnings, Canada's representation abroad, given added impetus by participation in two world wars, continued to expand during the next 25 years, until today Canada conducts its external relations with some 96 countries and international organizations and is represented at some 111 consular and diplomatic posts abroad. Of these, 70 are embassies, 16 are high commissions, 17 are consulates and consulates general, and six are permanent missions to international organizations. In addition, Canada maintains a military and consular mission in Berlin and a Commissioner in British Guiana. It also maintains delegations to the International Supervisory Commissions in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The main functions of the Department of External Affairs include:

- (a) the supervision of relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations; the protection of Canadian interests abroad;
- (b) the collation and weighing of information regarding developments likely to affect Canada's international relations;
- (c) correspondence with other governments and their representatives in Canada;
- (d) the negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements;
- (e) the representation of Canada in foreign capitals and at international conferences.

The staff of the Department in Ottawa is headed by an Under-Secretary of State with a Deputy and four Assistant Under-Secretaries.

These officers are assisted by the heads of 25 divisions, with the Deputy and Assistant Under-Secretaries responsible for supervising the work of different groups of divisions.¹ During the past year Mr. Norman Robertson, who had served as Under-Secretary for two different terms totalling over 11 years, became Canada's chief negotiator in the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations and was succeeded by the former Deputy Under-Secretary, Mr. Marcel Cadieux. Subsequently, Mr. A. E. Ritchie, formerly an Assistant Under-Secretary of the Department, was appointed Deputy Under-Secretary.

¹See "Organization Chart".

II

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATION

A. United Nations

The postponement of the opening of the General Assembly until December, and the impending crisis over Article 19 of the Charter, make it difficult to provide a complete and balanced assessment of the activities of the United Nations in 1964 as this publication goes to press. Although the mood of optimism and the greater degree of co-operation which characterized United Nations affairs in 1963 continued to play a part in its deliberations, there was much concern during 1964 over the future course of the organization and the resolution of such basic problems as arrangements for authorizing and financing peace-keeping operations, working methods and voting procedures. The principal discordant note was the deadlock over the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations brought about largely by the continued refusal of the Soviet bloc to pay their assessed shares of the costs of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Middle East (UNEF) and in the Congo (ONUC), which, while important in itself, raised the even more important principle of the responsibility of the members of the United Nations for undertakings assumed in its name and the organization's capacity to act promptly and effectively in the future.

This issue is pointed up by the case of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which is being financed not by the membership as a whole but by the countries contributing troops, by voluntary contributions and by the Government of Cyprus. This major defect in the operation should not be allowed to obscure the success that the United Nations has had in restoring a large measure of peace to the area. As in the Middle East, the Congo and in the other areas over the past 15 years, the United Nations has proved its worth in Cyprus by preventing the extension of bloodshed, and its achievements in this field undoubtedly will lead to further calls for its assistance in troubled areas in the year ahead. Canada's initiative in convening in Ottawa from November 2 to 6, 1964, a working-level meeting on the practical and technical problems of peace-keeping operations provided the first opportunity for a pooling of experience on these problems, with the aim of enabling the participating governments to improve their own arrangements for responding to United Nations requests for assistance. Consultation and co-operation along these lines should help to pave the way for a more rational and effective method of organizing, supplying and directing future peace-keeping operations.

The vast increase in United Nations membership in recent years, because of the emergence of so many new states, particularly in Africa, is having a most significant impact on the economic side of United Nations affairs. Some two-thirds of the membership is now composed of less-developed countries, which look to the more advanced states to co-operate with them in creating conditions for self-sustaining economic growth.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964, was convened to consider how trade can make a fuller contribution to the economic progress of the less-developed countries. It was generally recognized that, if the less-developed countries were to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic growth, they would have to increase their imports, particularly of capital goods. These in turn would have to be financed either through external aid or by their own export earnings. The recommendations of the Conference covered trade in primary commodities and manufactured goods, as well as the establishment of new institutional arrangements to carry forward the work begun at Geneva.

Other questions stemming from increased United Nations preoccupation with the challenge of under-development, and still to be resolved, include proposals for an agency for industrial development and a United Nations Capital Development Fund. In addition, there is a pressing need for closer co-operation and collaboration among the technical assistance agencies, the most important being a suggested merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) into a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

There was a warm response during 1964 to the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute (UNTRI), contributions to which were so readily forthcoming that it will soon be able to begin its task of training officials from developing countries in problems of under-development. It will, of course, supplement the many other United Nations assistance programmes already in operation.

The intense preoccupation of the United Nations with the problems of decolonization and racial discrimination has been one of the most significant aspects of the organization's activities in recent years. In 1964, these problems were still to the fore. In the case of decolonization, the United Nations tended to direct most attention to two specific issues: the problems posed by the remaining areas of Southern Africa still under European rule, and the special difficulties of the very small colonial enclaves or island territories. In the case of the Republic of South Africa, the Security Council created an expert committee to make a technical study of the feasibility of economic sanctions.

Throughout the year the United Nations continued the process of change that has characterized its existence since 1945. Three new Commonwealth members—Malawi, Zambia and Malta—were admitted to United Nations membership. Charter amendments to increase the Security Council from 11 to 15 and ECOSOC from 18 to 27 were ratified by a number of states, including Canada, and are expected to come into force in 1965, assuming that the necessary number of ratifications are deposited.

At the end of 1964, United Nations membership stood at 115. The enlarged membership has brought about changes in the structure of the world organization and the political climate within which it operates. On the whole these changes have been beneficial. For the new member states, participation in the work of the United Nations has become the main focus of external policy. Most of the older members have also tended to place increasing emphasis on the role of the United Nations in their national planning. In a word, the organization is being used more and more as an indispensable means for promoting international co-operation in a multiplicity of fields.

United Nations Financing

The financial problems of the United Nations, which assumed increasing prominence in 1964, were part of the larger problem of the United Nations efforts to maintain international peace and security. The immediate problem was reflected in the year-end accumulated arrears of \$115 million, 98 per cent of which represented unpaid assessments for the peace-keeping operations in the Middle East (UNEF) and the Congo (ONUC). When the nineteenth session of the General Assembly opened on December 1, the Soviet Union and six of its allies were sufficiently in arrears to be subject to Article 19 of the Charter, which stipulates loss of vote in the General Assembly for a defaulting state when arrears exceed the total of assessed contributions for the two previous years. The Soviet-bloc countries, which alone accounted for \$75.2 million of the arrears, continued to deny that the UNEF and ONUC assessments authorized by the General Assembly were binding obligations to which Article 19 would be relevant. They termed the peace-keeping assessments "illegal", arguing that the Security Council alone had jurisdiction over all facets of United Nations peace keeping.

Canada, in company with Britain, the United States and the majority of members, maintained that the General Assembly had residual authority in the peace-keeping field, and was fully competent, therefore, to impose assessments on its member states for the costs of all duly authorized peace-keeping operations. In Canada's view, the 1962 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice accepted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session established conclusively that the UNEF and ONUC expenditures were "expenses of the organization", which all members were obliged to pay, or run the risk of subsequent loss of vote under Article 19. Canada held that the penalty was mandatory.

With neither side prepared to give way on the important points of principle which the issue raised, a confrontation between East and West seemed inevitable by mid-November. The General Assembly postponed its nineteenth session until December 1 in the hope of last-minute compromise, and subsequently agreed, as an interim expedient, to avoid dealing with issues requiring voting during the first weeks of the session. The objective was to avoid direct confrontation while efforts were made to negotiate an acceptable settlement on the arrears problems, and to chart the course for future peace-keeping financing. By the end of 1964, the financial crisis in the UN had assumed not only constitutional ramifications for the organization itself but had become an important issue in the context of East-West relations and Soviet-American *détente*.

The immediate crisis concerning Article 19 overshadowed the continuing efforts made by the Working Group on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures to devise a method of financing future peace-keeping operations which would ensure the organization of sufficient funds to discharge its responsibilities. Canada, as a member of the Working Group since its establishment in 1961, urged support for a special scale of peace-keeping assessments which would not only reflect the principle of collective responsibility but also the limited capacity of countries from developing areas to pay for such operations. The 1964 discussions were paralysed, however, by the concurrent crisis over accumulated arrears, and little significant progress was made. The Working Group was expected to resume its discussions in 1965, provided that negotiations on the arrears problem cleared the way for progress on financial arrangements for the future.

Peace Keeping

During 1964, two United Nations peace-keeping operations were concluded in the Congo and Yemen, and one new project of this type was initiated in Cyprus. The UN Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) and the Observer Groups in Palestine (UNTSO) and Kashmir (UNMOGIP) operated without essential change throughout the year. Canada participated in all six undertakings.

Operations Concluded in 1964

Between 1960 and 1964, Canada maintained a force of approximately 300 officers and men on duty with the *Operation des Nations Unies au Congo* (ONUC), contributing headquarters personnel, a signals unit of 250 men, and various supporting services. ONUC was terminated on June 30, 1964. This decision was based essentially on the continuing difficulties of financing the operation, a topic discussed below. While ONUC encountered numerous frustrations in the course of discharging its extremely difficult task, it is considered that, on balance, it succeeded during its tenure in facilitating the reintegration of Katanga Province and in maintaining reasonable security in the Congo.

The United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) concluded its activities on September 4, 1964. It had been charged with supervising the cease-fire and disengagement agreements between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.) since June 11, 1963. This termination was due to the decision of Saudi Arabia and the U.A.R., which had borne all the costs of UNYOM, to withdraw their financial support. Canada contributed 36 officers and men in staff and air-support duties, together with two "Caribou" aircraft. It was considered by the Secretary-General that UNYOM had made a valuable contribution to the peace and stability of the area by preventing an escalation of the Yemeni conflict and by helping to create an atmosphere conducive to a political settlement in Yemen.

New Operations

Canada played a prominent role in the discussions at the United Nations which led to the establishment in March of the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and agreed to participate with the contribution of an infantry battalion and a reconnaissance squadron. Further, Canada has provided the commander and staff of the headquarters of UNFICYP's Nicosia Zone, and some personnel for the Force headquarters. With approximately 1,150 officers and men in Cyprus, Canada is the largest contributor to the Force and has been paying the entire cost of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus.

Continuing Operations

During the year, Canada also continued to contribute a 950-man contingent to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), 19 officers to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO), and 16 officers and men to the United Nations Military Observers Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

The Department of External Affairs discharged essentially the same functions as previously with respect to all the above forces. These included liaison between the Department of National Defence on the one hand and

the United Nations on the other, and participation in the formation of Canada's general policy for each area affected. The liaison work of the Department was concerned principally with the rotation, replacement, and support of Canadian troops and observers, and with the complex arrangements for the financial administration of each force. It also dealt with requests for overflight and landing clearances for transport aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, official visits to the operations, and legal questions concerning the status of the forces.

Because of the size of Canada's contribution to UNFICYP, and also because of the threat posed by the Cyprus problem to the unity of NATO and to peace in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Department closely followed all aspects of the Cyprus problem—developments at the United Nations and elsewhere, the role and employment of the UN Force in Cyprus and the prospects for a long-term settlement. Departmental activities in these fields have placed on the Canadian High Commissioner in Nicosia (normally resident in Tel Aviv, where he is also accredited) a specially heavy burden with regard to diplomatic reporting and the conduct of day-to-day business with the United Nations and local authorities in Cyprus. These demands have made it necessary for the High Commissioner to remain almost continuously in Nicosia, and for a small Canadian resident mission to be opened in that city. They have also necessitated an expansion of the Department's communications facilities in the area.

Meeting on Technical Aspects of UN Peace Keeping

Twenty-two governments accepted Canada's invitation to participate in a working-level meeting to examine the problems and techniques of United Nations peace-keeping operations in Ottawa from November 2 to November 6, 1964. The countries represented were Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic.

The categories of nations invited to the meeting were as follows:

- (a) Countries which have made major contributions in men and supply to United Nations peace-keeping operations.
- (b) Countries which have formed standby units of personnel for United Nations service or have announced their intention to do so.

The aim of the meeting was to review the experience gained from United Nations peace-keeping operations in order to strengthen United Nations capacity for engaging in such work and to enable individual member states to prepare for participation in such activities. Particular emphasis was given to discussion of the special military problems encountered in peace-keeping operations. The wider political issues surrounding the authorization, control and financing of such operations were excluded from the agenda.

Canada had no preconceived ideas regarding the conclusions which might emerge from the meeting, and looked on the opportunity for an informal exchange of views at the working level as valuable in itself. It was hoped that participation in the meeting would be helpful to governments in their own planning for future international peace-keeping projects, and would thus lead to the strengthening of the peace-keeping capacity of the United Nations.

International Co-operation Year

By a resolution of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, the year 1965 was designated "International Co-operation Year", and Canada was named to the United Nations committee established to draw up plans and programmes for ICY. Furthermore, in its capacity as *rapporteur*, Canada has played a leading part in the deliberations of this body. It has also drafted a comprehensive plan of domestic activities that will have the aim of awakening Canadians to the opportunities for co-operation in the world and of promoting the expansion of present programmes of individual co-operation, so that more public emphasis may be placed on areas of agreement rather than of conflict in the world of today. The Canadian Government has also sponsored the development of an active non-governmental organization in Canada, the Canadian Conference for International Co-operation Year, which will use non-governmental channels to implement the aims of the UN resolution.

Human Rights and Social Questions

Early in 1964, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, the Canadian Government publicized the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by distributing copies to over 200 governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations in Canada. This declaration has been carried one step further through the preparation of a draft convention on the same subject by the Commission on Human Rights. As a member of the Commission, Canada contributed to this document and also assisted in the drafting of a companion declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. As a member of the Committee on the International Year for Human Rights, Canada joined in the consideration of proposals for establishing a programme of measures and activities to implement the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968.

In the field of social development, Canada continued to support the United Nations through its membership on the Social, Narcotics and Statistical Commissions, and on the Building, Housing and Planning Committee of the Economic and Social Council, as well as through the 13 Specialized Agencies. Consistent with its past interest in programmes of child and youth welfare, Canada was re-elected to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Canadian Government contribution to UNICEF was increased from \$800,000 to \$1 million. In July 1964, the Canadian delegate to UNICEF was appointed chairman of its Programme Committee. Through Canadian membership on the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and through a further annual contribution of \$290,000, Canada continued to subscribe in 1964 to the High Commissioner's pursuit of solutions to the continuing problems of homeless and stateless people in many areas of the world.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 28-member Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations General Assembly Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which Canada is a member, divided its third session in 1964 into two parts. The first meeting took place in Geneva from March 9 to 26 and the second in New York from October 5 to 23.

For its third session, the Legal Sub-Committee was assigned by the United Nations General Assembly the task of preparing two draft international agreements, one on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and the other on assistance to astronauts and the recovery of space vehicles. While there was insufficient time to complete the drafting of the two international agreements, substantial progress was made. The Legal Sub-Committee will resume work on the two conventions at its next session.

Disarmament

Canada continues to take an active part in international discussions on disarmament. The role of the Department in this field is directly related to developments in the disarmament negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) in Geneva, of which Canada is a member, and at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The Disarmament Division, which, as an integral part of the Department, is responsible to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, is charged specifically with the duty of assisting the Adviser to the Government on Disarmament, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, in carrying out his responsibilities. General Burns is also leader of the Canadian delegation to the ENDC in Geneva, which is staffed by officers from the Department of External Affairs and a military adviser from the Department of National Defence.

In Ottawa, the Division, in close co-operation with other divisions of the Department, the Defence Research Board and the Directorate of Long-Range Planning in the Department of National Defence, and in liaison with the Canadian delegations to the ENDC and the United Nations General Assembly, is responsible for the preparation of reports and recommendations relating to policy, the direction and co-ordination of research, and the preparation of public information material on disarmament. Among the main fields of study are the following: specific measures relevant to general and complete disarmament; measures for verifying the implementation of a disarmament programme; measures for ensuring international security as disarmament proceeds (e.g. improved procedures for consideration and arbitration of conflicts between states and the establishment of peace-keeping forces); measures to ensure an effectively-verified cessation of all nuclear-weapons tests; measures to prevent the wider spread of nuclear weapons; and measures to reduce the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications.

Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee

During 1964, the Committee met in two sessions—from January 21 to April 28 and from June 9 to September 17. A report to the United Nations on the proceedings was issued on September 22, and it was decided that the Committee would reconvene following discussions at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the exact date to be determined by the United States and Soviet co-chairmen.

Following the first two weeks of general debate, the ENDC agreed to divide its time equally between discussion of the United States and

Soviet proposals for general and complete disarmament, which had been submitted to the Committee on April 18 and November 26, 1962, respectively, and discussion of "collateral" or "partial" measures designed to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament.

No new proposals were advanced for general and complete disarmament by either side, and little progress was achieved in this aspect of the negotiations. The Committee's attention remained focused on the key issue of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. Canada participated in the concentrated but unsuccessful effort made throughout the second session to find an agreed-on basis for establishing a working organ of the Committee to consider the technical questions raised by the competing Soviet and United States proposals on this issue. Canadian representatives also referred at some length to the important role which the development of peace-keeping arrangements must play in reaching agreement on and implementing general disarmament measures, suggesting that early consideration be given to undertaking a full exploration of this subject.

The Committee's study of measures on which agreement could be reached prior to agreement on general disarmament was based on a number of proposals included in a five-point message submitted by President Johnson to the ENDC on January 21, and a nine-point memorandum circulated to the Conference on January 28 by the Soviet Government. Among the suggested measures receiving most attention during the year were a freeze on strategic nuclear-weapon vehicles, the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons use proposed by the United States, the reduction of military budgets, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe, the establishment of denuclearized zones proposed by the Soviet Union, the physical destruction of armaments, the establishment of observation posts and the non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, on which proposals were submitted by both sides. Although none of these proposals were brought to fruition during the year, they were thoroughly explored, and the way was prepared for an advance towards agreement in the future.

Nineteenth Session of United Nations

The General Assembly had six items relating to disarmament on its agenda: the question of general and complete disarmament (the report of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference); the question of convening a conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons; a declaration on the denuclearization of Africa; the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; the urgent need for suspension of nuclear tests; and the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament. Owing to the postponement of the opening of the nineteenth UNGA until December 1964, the detailed disarmament discussions in the First Committee were not scheduled to get under way until early in 1965. In the opening debate of the session, the Secretary of State for External Affairs laid particular emphasis on the need, at this juncture, to negotiate an international agreement or agreements on the basis of the Irish resolution (A/1665 (XVI)) in order to limit the further spread of nuclear weapons.

Colonialism

During 1964, little progress was made towards a solution of the problem of *apartheid* in South Africa, although intensive studies of the issues involved were made by a group of UN experts set up by the Security Council's resolution of December 4, 1963. It recommended the summoning of a constitutional convention representative of all the people of South Africa to set a new consultative and conciliatory course.

The Security Council adopted two resolutions on *apartheid*, one on January 9, 1964, concerning opponents of *apartheid* who were on trial or in prison, and another on June 18, setting up an expert committee of the entire Council to study appropriate measures that might be taken under the Charter, with its report to be completed by March 1, 1965.

Through the activities of the Secretary-General and the Special Committee of 24 on Colonialism, efforts were made to persuade the Portuguese Government to accept the principle of self-determination for the people of its overseas territories. Since these territories are considered by Portugal as "overseas provinces", which have already been accorded self-determination, no agreement was reached.

The Special Committee on Colonialism further considered the outstanding issues affecting South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and other smaller dependent territories. It regretted the continuing refusal by South Africa to end *apartheid* in South West Africa, to permit establishment there of a United Nations presence, and to work towards eventual independence of the territory under majority rule.

Particular concern was expressed by the 24-member Committee regarding the possibility that the Government of Southern Rhodesia might make a unilateral declaration of independence. The holding of a constitutional convention leading to early Rhodesian independence under majority rule was again advocated. (The Rhodesian, South West African and South African situations were also considered at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference referred to in Chapter II C.

B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an international institution of cardinal importance to Canada, both as a guarantee of Canadian security in the Western Alliance and as a forum for consultation on international matters. The day-to-day work occasioned by Canadian membership in NATO is carried out mainly by the delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council in Paris, and in the Defence Liaison (1) Division in the Department of External Affairs, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies, especially the Department of National Defence. Broader policy implications of matters involving NATO engage the attention of the Department as a whole, and also, of course, of other departments.

Together with other members of NATO, Canada has devoted much attention during the past year to the future of the Alliance. The need to adapt the Alliance to changed and changing conditions was discussed at the annual spring meeting of NATO foreign ministers, which was convened at The Hague from May 12 to 14. Canada reiterated its concern that an overriding objective should be increased emphasis on the transatlantic nature of the Alliance. Only through greater co-operation between the two sides of the Atlantic could the Alliance continue to evolve towards

a constructive partnership of nations with common beliefs and a common heritage. Canada also urged that concrete proposals should be put forward to ensure that the European countries would play a larger role in the political and military direction of NATO, consonant with the change in their circumstances since the early years of the Alliance, when they were largely preoccupied with problems of post-war reconstruction.

At The Hague meeting, the deterioration in relations between Turkey and Greece because of the situation in Cyprus was a major concern of the foreign ministers. The Secretary-General of NATO was given an informal watching brief over a situation which affected the relations of two member countries; it was agreed that he should keep in touch with Greece and Turkey in order to be available to assist in easing relations between these two allies.

The future course of the Atlantic Alliance was also discussed at the tenth annual Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, which met in Ottawa in September. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his address to the Assembly, said that the agreed objective of giving a greater number of member states a more responsible stake in the Alliance would involve not only a greater sharing in its military direction—particularly in the areas of command structures, strategic planning and targeting—but also wider sharing of costs. In addition, he called for another fundamental change in attitude. Noting the close interrelation between foreign policy and defence policy in all countries, he urged greater co-ordination between the civilian and military arms of NATO.

During the year the Canadian Government was invited to provide a nominee for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of NATO. Mr. James A. Roberts, former Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who assumed his duties in this capacity on September 1, is the first Canadian to receive such a senior appointment to the NATO Secretariat. This development is further indication of the importance the Government attaches to continued Canadian membership in NATO and, at the same time, gives additional emphasis to the transatlantic character of the Alliance.

The retiring Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Dirk U. Stikker, paid a farewell visit to Ottawa at the beginning of July. He was succeeded at NATO by Signor Manlio Brosio on August 1. Signor Brosio visited Ottawa from September 30 to October 2 for discussions with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence regarding the broad spectrum of NATO activities.

During the year, a NATO agreement on the exchange of atomic information was negotiated, and Canada became a party to it.

NATO foreign ministers and defence ministers met again from December 15 to 17 in Paris.

In addition to making a comprehensive review of the international situation, the foreign ministers devoted considerable time to discussion of the future of the Alliance. They emphasized the importance of strengthening political consultation and, in recognition of the challenge facing NATO in the years ahead, directed the Council in permanent session to study the state of the Alliance and the purposes and objectives commonly accepted by all members and to keep the ministers informed.

The defence ministers reviewed military questions and took note of developments in the studies of the interrelated questions of strategy, force requirements and resources, which had been initiated at the Ottawa meeting in 1963. They instructed the Council to continue these studies with the

assistance of the NATO military authorities. In the field of conventional and nuclear weapons, a thorough exchange of views on problems confronting the Alliance took place and will be continued.

On Greek-Turkish relations, the Secretary-General reported on the watching brief conferred on his predecessor during the meeting at The Hague. The ministers reaffirmed their determination to contribute wherever possible to an improvement in the strained relations between Greece and Turkey, confirmed their support for the efforts of the United Nations to resolve the Cyprus problem, and agreed to continue the watching brief in the interests of the solidarity of the Alliance.

Canadian NATO Parliamentarians Association

The Canadian NATO Parliamentarians Association sent a delegation of 15 Senators and Members of Parliament to the tenth annual NATO Parliamentarians Conference in Paris from November 13 to 22, 1964. As in previous years, the Canadian delegates were briefed by the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence before their departure from Ottawa, after which they toured Canadian Armed Forces' bases in Europe before attending the NATO Parliamentarians Conference at NATO headquarters. Following the conference, the Canadian delegates were again invited by the German authorities to visit West Berlin. The resolutions of the NATO Parliamentarians Conference are forwarded to member governments of NATO.

C. The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth today has been transformed basically from the compact and like-minded family of nations of predominantly European stock which constituted the Commonwealth association from the enactment of the Statute of Westminster to 1947. With its present membership of 20 sovereign states¹ covering about a quarter of the earth's land surface, representing more than 700 million people of many colours, creeds and languages, and including both economically-developed and under-developed countries, as well as governments committed and uncommitted in the international power groupings, the Commonwealth more accurately reflects the world over which it spreads so widely. The interests of its members extend to all continents, and the variety of problems demanding their attention has greatly increased in scarcely more than a decade.

Unity in Diversity

This diversity of races, cultures, resources and interests, of democratic forms and political attitudes, rapidly pressed into the structure of an association even as informal as the Commonwealth, seemed capable of straining it in such a way as to threaten, if not its existence, at least its usefulness as an instrument of consultation. That this fear has not materialized may be attributed to the appreciation of its value by the

¹ Commonwealth members are enumerated according to the year (if post-1931, noted in brackets) when membership was proclaimed: Britain; Canada; Australia; New Zealand; India (1947); Pakistan (1947); Ceylon (1948); Ghana (1957); Malaya (1957); Nigeria (1960); Cyprus (1961); Sierra Leone (1961); Tanganyika (1961); Jamaica (1962); Trinidad and Tobago (1962); Uganda (1962); Zanzibar (1963); Kenya (1963); Malawi (1964); Malta (1964); Zambia (1964). Early in 1964, Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. When Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined the Federation in September 1963, Malaya became Malaysia.

newly-independent nations of Asia and Africa. The Prime Minister underscored this on July 17, in his report to the House on the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting, when he said:

They recognize in the Commonwealth an agency of real value to them, and we must try to keep it that way. They realize that it can provide a bridge between the continents and between the races and this, I think, is going to afford a great new role for the Commonwealth in the years ahead. In a world in which the associations of peoples and nations are all too frequently on the basis of a common ideology, a common race, a common language or a common geographical location, there is, I submit, a unique merit in an institution which transcends all of these and brings countries together on a wider basis than the ones I have mentioned, on a basis which is really founded on a common adherence to human rights and free institutions and a desire to settle our problems by consultation, co-operation and agreement.

New Responsibilities

If the growth in membership has not overstretched the bonds of Commonwealth association, nor unduly diluted the traditional intimacy of relations in contact and discussion, it has, nevertheless, significantly altered the character of the institution itself and, by broadening the range of the interests represented by its members, made it more meaningful in the present world context. The constructive role of the modern Commonwealth, suggested in the Prime Minister's statement, derives from this expanded complex of affairs, and involves for all members increased responsibilities, particularly in economic and social exchanges. For Canada, it has entailed not only the development of relations with new nations in Asia, Africa and the West Indies, including the opening of diplomatic missions, but also an extension of its role in Commonwealth councils and of its efforts to encourage practical progress in the fields of mutual aid, technical assistance, training and education.

Canada's Commonwealth relations and the role of the Department's Commonwealth Division continued to grow during 1964 within this context. Diplomatic relations were established with newly-independent countries in Africa, and a Commissioner's Office was opened in British Guiana. The Canada-West Indies Aid Programme was enlarged, and Canada's contributions under both the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme were increased. A major contribution to the development of co-operation throughout the Commonwealth was the convening in Ottawa in August 1964 of the Third Commonwealth Education Conference.¹ In the military field, survey missions were sent to two Commonwealth countries to make recommendations regarding the forms of assistance which might be offered by Canada. But the most outstanding event in Commonwealth affairs during 1964 was undoubtedly the meeting of prime ministers and presidents.

Prime Ministers' Meeting

The heads of government of the Commonwealth countries met in London on July 8 for the twelfth time since the war. Three of the 18 members—Uganda, Kenya and Malawi—were present for the first time as independent nations. In the course of discussion, the prime ministers

¹See Chapter VI, "Information Division".

and presidents reviewed the major issues of the day, notably: race relations, with special reference to Southern Rhodesia and British Guiana; relations between the great powers; disarmament and the dissemination of nuclear weapons; the problem of China and its particular significance for South and Southeast Asia; a range of United Nations problems, including peace-keeping operations; the situation in Cyprus; and world trade and economic questions. The final communique indicates the nature and scope of the discussions and of the most important points on which agreement was reached and views were recorded. As the Prime Minister of Canada noted in his report to the House: "No previous meeting [of Commonwealth prime ministers] has led to so expansive a statement on so many subjects. . . . There is nothing surprising about [this] fact. The communiqué is long because the interests of the Commonwealth countries are world-wide."

Racial Discrimination

With seven of the 20 Commonwealth countries located in Africa, discussion centred on three areas of that continent where independence has not been achieved, or where racial equality does not exist, or both. On the broad issue of inter-racial relations, the Canadian view was that the future of the Commonwealth would be gravely compromised if the meeting could not respond to this challenge by reaffirming the principles of racial equality and non-discrimination. At Canada's suggestion, the meeting included in its final communiqué an agreed declaration of principles to the effect that "for all Commonwealth governments, it should be an objective of policy to build in each country a structure of society which offers equal opportunity and non-discrimination for all its people, irrespective of race, colour or creed".

Viewing the problem of Southern Rhodesia in this context, the prime ministers welcomed Britain's decision that independence could not be granted to the territory in the absence of fully representative institutions, and all member governments agreed to deny recognition of the validity of any unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia. As regards the Republic of South Africa, its *apartheid* policy was again unanimously condemned by the conference. The Canadian view with respect to the demand by some countries that comprehensive economic sanctions be applied against South Africa was that sanctions should be imposed in regard to military equipment and supplies. So far as economic sanctions were concerned, Canada pointed out that the matter was now before the United Nations and that it would wait for the report of the committee investigating the effectiveness of sanctions before taking any decision. Respecting the proposal that South Africa be expelled from the United Nations and the international agencies operating under it, Canada did not view with favour the adoption of such procedure.

Southeast Asia

The position of Communist China was foremost in the meeting's review of the situation in Southeast Asia. The view was expressed by the leaders of some Commonwealth countries that the policy of refusing to extend recognition to Communist China was unrealistic and unhelpful in reaching solutions for problems that could not be settled without its participation. They considered that Communist China should be a member of

the United Nations, where it would have to defend its actions and would be subject to the pressures of world opinion. On this question, the Prime Minister of Canada agreed that "conditions should be such that the Government of mainland China could be in the United Nations". However, he pointed out to those who held this view without qualification that "for many years Communist China was an aggressor in Korea, which was an obstacle to this kind of recognition". A further obstacle to Communist China's admission to the United Nations was that many governments, including Canada's, "could not accept the extension of Communist rule from mainland China to Formosa without the approval and consent of the people of that island".

Malaysia and Indonesia

The prime ministers received a report from the Prime Minister of Malaysia on the confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia, and the efforts his country had made to end the fighting through negotiation with the Government of Indonesia. In that connection, the meeting expressed not only its hope for an early termination of this unnecessary conflict, forced on Malaysia by a larger country, but also its unanimous support for the Prime Minister, the Government and people of Malaysia in their efforts to safeguard their independence.

Commonwealth Co-operation

The prime ministers accepted in principle a number of proposals designed to increase co-operation within the Commonwealth. These concerned joint Commonwealth development projects, the extension of present programmes for administrative training in new countries, the extension to the medical field of the co-operative principles developed in the Commonwealth Education Conference, the establishment of a Commonwealth Foundation designed to increase interchanges in the professional fields, increased funds for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and the establishment of a Commonwealth Secretariat, which, without interfering with existing channels of communication, would be of service to the Commonwealth as a whole. Canada endorsed these proposals and pledged itself to double its contribution to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. A proposal for the provision to developing countries of technical assistance in the field of satellite communications was made by Canada and accepted in principle by the meeting.

The Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting ended on July 15, after a week of informal exchanges of opinion in an intimate atmosphere conducive to the improvement of official and personal relations among the participants. In his report to the House, the Prime Minister assessed the importance of the conference as follows:

I think everyone who took part in those meetings was deeply impressed, and in some cases surprised, at the extent to which all 18 delegations sought to find value in this association and sought to strengthen it, irrespective of their background and past history—sought to use it for constructive purposes which could help move the world forward toward the resolution of some of its most difficult problems. . . . I think this conference may go down as one of the vitally important stages in the evolution of Commonwealth affairs.

Economic and Technical Assistance

The Commonwealth association has continued to be an important framework for the provision of economic and technical assistance, and Canada's overseas aid for developing countries during 1964 was directed principally to Commonwealth nations. At the end of the 1963-64 fiscal year, a total of \$490 million had been made available by Canada for economic development under programmes of grant assistance, and over 95 per cent of this amount had been allocated to Commonwealth countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean¹. These funds continued to be used for the carrying-out of works projects, the supply of equipment and commodities, the provision of Canadian teachers and advisers, and the training of students, technicians, and specialists in Canada. A recent trend in the aid programme has been the increased demand for technical assistance, especially from African countries, which place a high priority on the rapid expansion of their educational and training facilities.

Other Commonwealth Activities

During 1964, numerous consultations and exchanges of views took place at meetings of the Commonwealth Scientific Committee, the Agricultural Committee, the Education Liaison Committee, and the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, among others. In addition to the prime ministers' meeting and the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held its annual meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, in November. Canada sent eight senior Parliamentarians, with delegates from each provincial legislature, to this meeting, and has agreed to increase the 1965 estimates for assistance to this group. The interchanges of information and views produced by such varied gatherings were supplemented in a welcome way by visits to Canada in 1964 by a number of Commonwealth leaders, among whom were the Prime Ministers of Britain, Trinidad and Tobago, and Malaysia.

D. External Aid

The Canadian Government gives economic aid to under-developed countries in a variety of forms, which may conveniently be examined under the headings Bilateral Assistance, Multilateral Assistance and Emergency Relief Assistance.

Bilateral Assistance

Canadian bilateral aid programmes include participation in the Colombo Plan, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme (SCAAP), the Programme of Educational Assistance for French-speaking Countries in Africa, the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, and the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Scheme. The External Aid Office, which is responsible, under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the operation of Canadian bilateral aid programmes, has also assumed certain responsibilities with respect to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme, which involves certain tasks similar to those connected with aid programmes.

During the year 1964, substantial increases were made to Canada's external-aid programmes in the form of an enlarged contribution for

¹ See Chapter II D, "External Aid".

bilateral grant assistance, the establishment of a separate food-aid programme, the introduction of a special development-loan programme, and a marked increase in Canada's contribution to multilateral aid programmes, including those of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. The appropriation for bilateral grant assistance was increased from \$40.4 million in 1963-64 to \$48.5 million in 1964-65, and the appropriation for food aid was increased from \$6 million to \$15 million under a new separate food-aid programme on a grant basis. The main area of aid expansion will be a special development-loan programme, for which Parliament has been asked to provide \$50 million in the current year and each of the subsequent fiscal years. This will be a completely new venture, but the motivation and the objectives of the loans are the same as those which, for the past 14 years, have governed Canada's programme of outright grants. Initially, the loans are generally expected to have a 50-year maturity period and a ten-year grace period, and to be non-interest bearing but carry a service charge of three-quarters of 1 per cent. The loan programme will be directed toward countries now eligible to receive Canadian bilateral grant assistance and, in addition, will permit further Canadian contribution to economic progress in Latin America. It was agreed that the development-loan programme for Latin America would be carried out in close co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, in order that Canada might benefit from the extensive experience of that institution in Latin America. On December 4, 1964, the Secretary of State for External Affairs signed an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank to administer, under Canadian supervision and control, \$10 million for loans to Latin American countries, members of the Bank.

In 1964 Canada continued to assist member countries of the Colombo Plan with the implementation of their educational and industrial development programmes. At present, Canada is assisting Pakistan with the construction of two major transmission-line projects, a hardboard plant, a thermal-power station and a land-use study of the Chittagong Hill Tract Region. In India, the construction of the complex Kundah hydro-electric scheme, consisting of six dams and five power-houses, is also being carried out under the Canadian Colombo Plan Programme, as well as the Idikki power project in the State of Kerala. In Ceylon, Canada is assisting with the construction of the Katunayake Airport and the expansion of the Mutwal Refrigeration Plant, and in Malaysia with the equipping of 54 vocational-training centres and an engineering study of the power potential of the Upper Perak River. In 1964, industrial commodities were again provided to India and Pakistan to help them overcome existing foreign exchange difficulties and to meet the requirements of other expanding industries. Technical assistance, traditionally an important part of Canada's aid programmes, has expanded in the year under review. As of September 30, 1964, 74 Canadian advisers or teachers were serving in the Colombo Plan area and 1,351 Colombo Plan students were studying in Canada.

Canadian assistance to the Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean area was appreciably larger in 1964-65 than in any previous year. Capital projects under way during the year included the construction of primary schools and warehouses, the development of fresh-water sources, and the improvement of airport landing facilities. Negotiations were carried out during the year with the governments of the Commonwealth Caribbean area in order to reach agreement on a number of

other projects made possible through the increase in funds provided for development assistance. Technical assistance, with 46 teachers and 11 advisers in the area, as well as 193 trainees from the region studying in Canada, reflected the overall increase.

With the beginning of the fiscal year 1964-65, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme (SCAAP) entered its second phase. A substantially increased level of funds was made available for the programme. During SCAAP's first three years (1961-1963), Parliament allocated \$10.5 million for technical and capital assistance projects in Commonwealth Africa. The principal recipients of Canadian assistance during that period were countries that had achieved independence.

When the Canadian programme in Commonwealth Africa was initiated, governments of the African states concerned made it known that one of their major priorities lay in the educational sector. Accordingly, the bulk of Canadian assistance has been directed to development of educational facilities. This emphasis is continuing in the 1964-65 programme. On September 30, 1964, 147 Canadian teachers and university staff were on assignment in Commonwealth Africa. On the same date, 245 African students were on courses in Canada under SCAAP training awards. Construction of a trades-training centre has commenced in Ghana, for which Canada is providing architectural services, prefabricated building materials, instruction equipment and furnishings, as well as the training of Ghanaian vocational teachers; the project is expected to be completed early in 1966. A boys' secondary school, involving a similar variety of Canadian assistance, will be established in Sierra Leone.

Apart from subjects directly related to formal education, Canada had 47 advisers in Africa on September 30, 1964, working in such fields as forestry, health, geology, television and transportation. The first phase of an extensive aerial-mapping project in Nigeria, which began in 1961, was completed in 1964. Under this project, Canada provided aerial photography and topographical maps for 36,000 square miles. Work on a forest inventory and training project in Kenya, which began in 1963, continued during the year. Projects undertaken during 1964 included mapping of approximately 30,000 square miles in Tanzania, technical school equipment for Tanzania and the supply of other types of equipment and vehicles to Uganda, Kenya and Ghana.

Like SCAAP, Canada's programme of assistance for French-speaking countries in Africa was also initiated in 1961, and, similarly, entered a new phase with the beginning of the fiscal year 1964-65. The level of funds allocated for assistance to these countries was increased more than 13 times over the previous year's \$300,000. By September 1964, 67 Canadian teachers and university staff were on assignment under this programme in ten African countries. A number of new projects are also being undertaken. These include investigation of hydro-electric projects in Guinea and studies of agricultural training schools in Chad and Tunisia, medical projects in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and broadcasting assistance for Cameroun, Guinea, Senegal and North African states.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme came into operation in the academic year 1960-61, when Canada received 101 scholars. In the first year of the Programme, 17 Canadian students were awarded scholarships to study in other Commonwealth countries. In 1964, 80 Canadian students will be studying abroad under this Programme. It is also expected that 245 scholars will be studying in Canada under the Plan in the current academic year.

Under its various educational assistance programmes, Canada has provided training for increasing numbers of students from the developing countries. It is expected that, during the calendar year 1964, approximately 1,600 students will have received training under the Canadian Government's bilateral aid programmes. This number is more than double the number who received training in 1962.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties involved in individual programmes, Canada has provided group programmes based on formal instruction, followed by shorter practical attachments. Group training programmes have been arranged in specialty steel manufacture, co-operatives, community development, labour leadership and public administration.

Multilateral Assistance

The substantial expansion in Canada's bilateral aid programmes in 1964 was accompanied by a marked increase in Canada's aid contributions under multilateral assistance schemes. In the spring, the Canadian Government increased its total pledge to the Indus Basin Development Fund from \$22.1 million to \$36.2 million and, as a result, Canada's average annual contribution is expected to rise from \$4 million to \$7 million. Canadian contributions to the various multilateral programmes of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies were increased by about 50 per cent in 1964. In addition, Canada's pledge to the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, was increased during the year from an annual average of \$8 million to \$15 million.

In addition to supporting the United Nations in its multilateral programmes, Canada works closely with other international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Aid has become a joint international undertaking in which virtually all of the industrialized countries of the West have adopted common objectives and a concerted, integrated approach to problems. Under the World Bank, for example, regular meetings are held of consortia and consultative groups for countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria, where members can make a common assessment of the development needs of individual countries and work together in the most effective way to meet those needs. The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD is probably now the most important of the co-ordinating international forums, and its members, which include most Western European countries, the United States, Japan and Canada, account for about 98 per cent of the total flow of aid from the free world. Canada's aid programmes, like those of all other members, are subject to close scrutiny and review in the DAC. Canada contributes to this pooling of experience, and derives benefit from it.

Emergency Relief Assistance

Canada's emergency relief assistance abroad is administered by the External Aid Office with the advice of the Department of External Affairs. Operated on a bilateral basis, this scheme is designed to offer quick response to disasters abroad. During the calendar year 1964, Canada provided emergency relief from the Canadian International Emergency Relief Fund to the victims of four disasters, resulting from civil disturbances in British Guiana, a cyclone in Pakistan, floods in Yugoslavia and civilian suffering as a result of the critical situation in Cyprus.

E. Missions Abroad

In 1964, Canada's diplomatic missions and consular offices abroad, which constitute remote but integral parts of the Department, increased in number to 111. Heads of these diplomatic and consular posts report directly to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and receive their instructions from him, usually through his Under-Secretary.

A review of the role of Canadian posts abroad may be of value to those who are unfamiliar with this phase of Departmental responsibility. In a Canadian embassy, the head of post is of ambassadorial rank, and acts as the chief representative of Canada in the country to which he is assigned. In Commonwealth countries, the Canadian officer of equivalent status has the title of High Commissioner. The normal tour of duty for any such posting varies in length according to conditions of hardship and health in the country concerned, but, in the main, is likely to range from two to three and a half years. The head of post's duties consist of direction of the work of the mission, familiarization with the political, social and economic milieu in which he is placed, and representation at official and unofficial functions throughout the country or countries to which he is accredited. Accreditation to another country adjacent to his primary base, with or without a resident chargé d'affaires, is sometimes the added role of chief of mission in the Canadian foreign service. The heads of permanent delegations to international organizations, who are usually of ambassadorial rank, are supported by diplomatic and other staff, normally without consular duties. Most missions have on their enrolment various locally-hired employees. The head of mission is usually supported by one or more foreign service officers, who, in descending order of rank, may have the title of Minister, Minister-Counsellor, Counsellor, First, Second or Third Secretary, while abroad. In many posts, one or more officers is appointed by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the staff of larger missions may include immigration, military, agricultural or scientific specialists appointed by the government departments concerned.

The performance of consular duties is an important part of the work of each national mission. Where separate consular offices exist, they operate under the general supervision of the head of the diplomatic post in the country of their location, while receiving instructions in certain matters of detail from the Consular Division of the Department in Ottawa.

Consular services provided by posts abroad are many and varied, but fall generally into the following areas of responsibility: issuance and renewal of passports, certificates of identity and emergency certificates, granting of diplomatic and courtesy visas, issuance of immigrant and non-immigrant visas at posts where the Canadian Immigration Service is not represented, provision of advice and assistance on citizenship and immigration matters, registration of births abroad of children born to Canadian parents, granting of extensions of Canadian citizenship, registration of Canadian citizens abroad, relief and repatriation of Canadians temporarily distressed or disabled, protection of Canadian interests in matters of estates, claims, etc., assistance to Canadian shipping and seamen, performance of notarial acts including authentication of legal and other documents, assistance in finding missing persons, and general responsibility regarding the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadian citizens abroad.

Another function performed by missions in foreign countries is the dissemination of information about Canada through liaison with com-

munications media, universities, libraries, museums, cultural and other associations, and business and technical groups. In a few centres, this work is directed by full-time information officers; elsewhere, it is undertaken by other members of the staff. Where there are no diplomatic or consular representatives, the trade commissioners or other Canadian Government officials stationed in the country engage in such efforts to whatever extent is possible.

Additionally, administrative, liaison, and communication functions occupy a substantial portion of the time of all foreign service officers and employees.

In summary, the responsibility of a Canadian mission abroad is:

- (a) to conduct negotiations on many matters affecting Canada and Canadians and improve relations with the government to which it is accredited;
- (b) to keep the home government fully informed of political, economic, and other developments of significance in the country in which it is located, especially when they have a bearing on the policies or actions of the Canadian Government;
- (c) to watch over Canada's interests in the country, to serve resident Canadians and to assist visitors from Canada;
- (d) to make available information about Canada and its participation in world affairs.

Through varied means of communication, the Department and its missions keep in continuous touch on all significant matters.

F. Protocol

Among its varied responsibilities, the Protocol Division deals with all matters of protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It concerns itself with questions of foreign honours and awards, and is responsible for the direction of the Government Hospitality Committee, whose activities are steadily expanding with the growing number of important visitors to Canada.

During the year 1964, the Government Hospitality Committee, of which the Chief of Protocol is chairman, made arrangements for a substantial number of visits by heads of state, government leaders and senior officials. To plan for the 1964 Canadian visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, a Special Committee was set up during the summer to co-ordinate arrangements for the eight-day visit of the royal couple to Charlottetown, Quebec and Ottawa. In commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the meetings of the Fathers of Confederation at Charlottetown and Quebec, the Queen inaugurated the new Memorial Centre at Charlottetown and gave an address in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec. As Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal 22nd Regiment, Her Majesty also participated in ceremonies at Quebec marking the Regiment's fiftieth anniversary. In Ottawa, the Queen met a large cross-section of leading Canadians, concluding her visit with a dinner at which her guests included Parliamentary leaders and the prime ministers and premiers of the provinces.

The Government Hospitality Committee assisted with the preparation of arrangements for the visit to Canada of Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States. On this first official trip as President outside his own country, Mr. Johnson flew to Vancouver on September 16, joining the Canadian Prime Minister and the Premier of British Columbia on the occasion of ratification of the treaty concerning the development of the Columbia River basin.

In June, arrangements were made for the state visit of Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of Ireland. Earlier, receptions were arranged for Dr. Heinrich Lubke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, in April and, in July, for Mr. Georges Pompidou, Prime Minister of France, during their brief stopovers in Montreal.

The list of visitors during 1964 also included: U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Sir Alec Douglas Home, then Prime Minister of Britain; Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Commonwealth Relations Secretary; Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaysia; Mr. Dirk Stikker, former Secretary-General of NATO, and Mr. Manlio Brosio, who succeeded Mr. Stikker in that capacity; Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium; Mr. Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister of Norway; Mr. P. C. M. Hasluck, Minister of External Affairs of Australia; and, in December, Mr. Harold Wilson, the new Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Britain's new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

In the course of the year, 23 new heads of mission were accredited to Canada, of whom six, representing Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Algeria, Dahomey, Cyprus and Uganda, became the first diplomatic representatives of their countries in Canada. The other new accreditations during the year were heads of post from Finland, Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Spain, the United Arab Republic, Argentina, Australia, India, Korea, Peru, Venezuela, El Salvador, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Japan and Ghana.



The Honourable Paul Martin greets U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, during the latter's visit to Ottawa in May 1964.

III

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The responsibility for initiating, developing and articulating Canada's role in international economic affairs is shared among several government departments in Ottawa. The Department of External Affairs has a co-ordinating function and the particular responsibility of ensuring that economic relations are conducted in harmony with the Government's broad foreign-policy objectives. Although bilateral relations with other countries are of fundamental importance, international trade and economic relations are also increasingly influenced by, and conducted within a network of specialized multilateral institutions such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund. As a developed country and a leading trading nation, Canada's interests are inescapably involved with the proper functioning of this international machinery.

World economic conditions during 1964 were generally favourable, and there was a substantial improvement in Canada's international trading position, particularly a marked increase in export trade. Against the background of these favourable trading conditions, two significant events which took place during the year were the launching of the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations, under the aegis of the GATT, and the holding in Geneva of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which addressed itself to the question of improving the trade position of developing countries as a means of promoting their economic development.

As in the past, Canada continued to maintain close links with other Commonwealth countries through participation in a variety of Commonwealth consultative bodies. The Commonwealth prime ministers' conference met in London in July, and, in September, the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met at ministerial level in Kuala Lumpur to discuss a wide range of subjects of current interest, including the trade and development prospects of the less-developed Commonwealth countries. At the end of June, the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held a two day meeting in London, giving senior officials of the two countries a valuable opportunity to consider matters of mutual interest.

Canada's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth increased substantially during 1964, particularly to Britain and Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean area. During the latter part of the year, however, Britain was faced with a severe balance-of-payments situation, and the new British Government imposed a 15 percent surcharge on imports of all goods except foodstuffs, basic raw materials and unmanufactured tobacco. It was estimated that approximately 22 percent of Canada's exports to Britain would be affected by these surcharges. The Canadian Government recognized the grave nature of the threat to British economic stability, and assured the British Government of its sympathetic understanding of the situation in which the surcharges had been applied; it expressed the hope that the

remedial measures would result in speedy improvement of Britain's payments position and that the surcharges would be eliminated at the earliest possible date. Further measures were later introduced by the British Government to supplement its initial actions.

In continental Europe, both the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association continued to move toward the removal of all internal trade barriers, though the progress of the EEC toward closer economic integration was adversely affected by the loss of momentum in the completion of the common agricultural policy, particularly through delay in agreeing on a common price level for cereals until December 15. For a time the Community's problems in the agricultural field threatened to inhibit the successful launching of the "Kennedy round". In other areas, the Six made progress in reducing internal tariffs, in implementing joint measures against inflation, and in maintaining economic growth. Members of EFTA continued their programme of internal tariff reduction step by step with that of the EEC.

Japan continued to be Canada's third largest trading partner, after the United States and Britain, and in 1964 exchanges between the two countries continued the rapid growth begun a decade earlier. During the year, Japan became a full member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. In September, a meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was held in Tokyo, at which Canada was represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Finance and Fisheries. Subsequently, Canada was host to a Japanese trade and investment mission, composed of senior financial and business executives, which made an extended tour of Canada and held discussions with representatives of Canadian government and industry.

As noted elsewhere in this report, trade with Communist countries in Europe and Asia continued to be an important factor in Canada's export trade in cereals. The renewal of Canada's bilateral trade agreement with the Soviet Union, and the conclusion of new agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary, were followed by the negotiation of long-term wheat agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Accordingly, large shipments of wheat and coarse grains were despatched during the year to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries and to Mainland China. Certain Communist countries also provided markets for other Canadian agricultural products, raw materials and industrial goods.

Canada-United States

Economic and trade relations with the United States are of special importance to Canada. In addition to frequent informal contacts at official level, there was a meeting in Ottawa on April 29 and 30 of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, which is made up of Canadian Cabinet Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and their opposite numbers in the United States Administration, led by the Secretary of State. The meeting discussed a wide range of problems of common interest in the financial and trade fields.

One major question of joint interest to the two countries was the Canadian export incentive programme for the automotive industry, which, in November 1963, was expanded to cover all automotive parts with a view to rationalizing and increasing the efficiency of the Canadian industry.

During 1964, the programme led to an increase in trade in both directions in automobiles and parts. As a result of complaints from certain United States producers, however, that the Canadian programme violated United States customs law, the U.S. Commissioner of Customs was asked to rule on whether Canadian automobile exports should be made subject to counter-vailing duties. While a decision was still pending, a series of meetings took place between officials of the two countries with the object of working out agreed arrangements to govern Canadian-United States trade in automobiles and parts.

Discussions also took place during the year on a variety of bilateral trade problems, including the difficulties encountered by Canadian exporters as a result of reclassification of the United States tariff, certain United States anti-dumping decisions and the continued restrictions applied to Canadian exports of lead, zinc and cheese. Close consultation also took place, both bilaterally and in international forums, on problems relating to the disposal of United States stockpiles, particularly of non-ferrous metals. Efforts were made to develop closer and more effective consultations with the United States on U.S. concessional sales of cereals and other agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 and other programmes.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The GATT Contracting Parties held their twenty-first session in Geneva between February 24 and March 20, 1964, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Warren of Canada, Assistant Deputy Minister (subsequently Deputy Minister) of Trade and Commerce. In addition to making detailed preparations for the "Kennedy round", the meeting was concerned with the drafting of a proposed new chapter of the General Agreement setting out certain commitments and principles to govern trade relations with the less-developed countries. Extensive discussion also occurred about the possible creation of preferences by developed countries in favour of developing countries and among the latter group of countries themselves. Approval was given to the establishment of a Centre for Trade Information to provide assistance in trade promotion to developing countries.

In view of the great importance attached to the problems of the less-developed countries, a second special session of the Contracting Parties was held in November for the specific purpose of approving the new chapter, which was expected to enter into force provisionally before the end of the year.

GATT Trade Negotiations

Preparations for the "Kennedy round" began in 1963, and continued during 1964. Ministers of GATT countries met in Geneva early in May and agreed that, as a general rule, negotiations on industrial goods would be based on the working hypothesis of an across-the-board tariff reduction of 50 percent. They also decided that participating countries would table "exceptions lists" covering goods which they wished to exclude from the 50 percent cut, such exceptions to be kept to the bare minimum required by overriding national interest. It was also agreed that industrial countries would offer tariff concessions on goods of interest to the less-developed countries, without requiring equivalent concessions from them. In approving the linear-reduction formula, the Ministers recognized that, for certain

countries such as Canada, because of the nature and structure of their economy, this formula would not yield reciprocal benefits; they agreed, therefore, that such countries might participate on the basis of granting concessions equivalent to the trade and economic benefits which they expected to receive.

At their Geneva meeting, GATT ministers agreed that the "Kennedy round" must entail meaningful negotiations for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade in agricultural, as well as industrial, goods. But progress in elaborating rules and procedures for negotiations in the agricultural sector was disappointingly slow. This was principally due to differences in approach between the member countries of the EEC, who were still endeavouring to reach agreement on the establishment of a common agricultural policy, and countries who were major overseas suppliers of cereals and other agricultural commodities. Failure to endorse these rules threatened to force a further postponement of the November 16 date for tabling exceptions lists, but the Trade Negotiations Committee finally agreed that the negotiations should be launched on the understanding that satisfactory progress would have to be made later. Exceptions lists were, in fact, tabled on November 16 by the United States, the EEC, Britain and other industrial countries, and on the same day, Canada tabled its own offer list of possible tariff concessions. In the meantime, discussions proceeded on other aspects of the negotiations, including the reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and the participation of the less-developed countries in the "Kennedy round".

In the spring of 1964, the Canadian Government established a Tariffs and Trade Committee, which held extensive consultations in Ottawa with Canadian industry during the summer in preparation for Canada's participation in this important negotiation. Mr. N. A. Robertson, formerly Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. H. B. McKinnon, former Chairman of the Tariff Board, were respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Committee. Mr. Robertson was appointed chief negotiator for the Government of Canada on tariffs and trade and led the Canadian delegation to the trade negotiating conference in Geneva.

UN Trade and Development Conference

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964, to consider the urgent problems facing the developing countries in their efforts to increase their export earnings and accelerate their economic growth. The Conference was convened at the request of the United Nations General Assembly after extensive preparatory work in New York and Geneva. A hundred and twenty member countries of the United Nations or its related agencies were represented at the Conference, at least for part of the time, by ministers of cabinet rank. During the opening session, the Canadian delegation was led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and subsequently by Mr. L. D. Wilgress, a former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Conference adopted in its Final Act a wide variety of recommendations relating to trade in primary products and manufactures, invisible trade and many aspects of aid. Some of these recommendations

were for action by individual governments; others called for further study of difficult and complex problems on which the Conference had been unable to achieve general agreement. The Final Act will come before the nineteenth session of the General Assembly for whatever further action may be necessary.

A recommendation of particular importance called for the establishment within the United Nations of new institutional machinery to carry forward the work begun at Geneva. *Inter alia*, the Assembly is being asked to approve the establishment of a continuing United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, similar to the Geneva Conference, as an organ of the General Assembly, and the establishment of a Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference. It was proposed that the Conference should meet at intervals of not more than three years, the next session to be held early in 1966. The Board will consist of 55 members and will normally meet twice a year; as a major trading nation, Canada will be assured of a continuing seat. It is expected that the Board will meet shortly after the General Assembly approves the Conference recommendations, probably early in 1965; at that time, a Secretariat will be established to give service to the Conference, the Board, and its subsidiary bodies.

There was general awareness at Geneva of the need to establish conciliation procedures to consider important questions before formal voting took place and endeavour to make agreed recommendations. At the request of the Conference, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Committee, representing the principal groups concerned, to examine this question. The Committee reached unanimous agreement on proposed conciliation procedures, which were then submitted to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly for approval.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Canada continued to play an important part in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. With its broad membership, active programme of meetings, projects, seminars and experienced Secretariat, the OECD provides a useful forum for the discussion of questions of mutual interest in the fields of finance, trade, development, agriculture, industry, manpower and science. In addition to government spokesmen, participants in the OECD meetings have included representatives of business, labour and the universities. Canada was represented by the Minister of Trade and Commerce at the annual meeting of the Ministerial Council of the OECD, which took place on December 2 and 3 in Paris. The ministers conducted a general review of the economic situation in member countries and of the prospects for the near future. They paid particular attention to the implications of the recently imposed British import surcharges, the problem of inflation in certain member countries, and the activities of the consortia providing economic aid to Greece and Turkey. They also reviewed the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the establishment of certain new United Nations agencies to deal with trade and development problems of the less-developed countries. The Canadian statement highlighted Canada's progress in 1964 in exceeding the OECD annual growth target of 4 per cent in real gross

national product, and expressed Canada's readiness to work with other developed countries in assisting the less-developed countries to overcome their economic problems.

There were three other noteworthy developments during the year in the OECD. The accession of Japan to full membership in May brought the total membership in the programme to 21 and recognized the contribution that Japan could bring to discussions of important matters concerning trade, aid and economic policy. Canada also welcomed OECD willingness to undertake a frank self-assessment in a report evaluating its operational activities in terms of their cost and relevance to policy objectives. Finally, Canada played a significant role in the development of a formal recommendation to member countries to re-examine their manpower policies with a view to promoting economic growth.

Atomic Energy

The continuing development of the Canadian atomic-energy programme has led to increasing interest abroad in the Canadian conception of nuclear-power production. As a result, the Department has become involved in various related international activities. Co-ordination with other departments and agencies is maintained through the Advisory Panel on Atomic Energy, on which the Department is represented. In September, a new bilateral Agreement for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was signed with Spain, bringing to nine the number of such agreements Canada had concluded with other countries. The Department also participated in the preparations for the third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September. The Canadian delegation consisted of 56 scientists and engineers, as well as about 20 observers, and included, as alternate delegate, the Canadian Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

Canada continued to play an active role in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), located in Vienna. At the eighth General Conference of the IAEA, held in September, Canada was again given a seat on the Board of Governors. Miss Margaret Meagher, the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, in her capacity as Board member, provides the principal channel of communication through the Department to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Atomic Energy Control Board and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, the three official Canadian agencies directly interested in its activities. In September, Miss Meagher was elected Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year. During 1964, the President of the Atomic Energy Control Board participated in the activities of a special IAEA Working Group which has been reviewing the Agency's safeguards system designed to ensure that the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy will not be diverted to the manufacture of weapons. Canadian technical experts also took part in various panels and symposia conducted by the Agency, dealing with a wide range of subjects, including such matters as radiation health hazards, disposal of radioactive waste and power reactor development. In addition to the assessment amounting to 2.88 per cent of the regular budget of the Agency, Canada also made a voluntary contribution of \$57,400 to a \$2 million fund established to carry out a modest technical assistance programme, and donated a special cobalt-60 irradiation unit to the IAEA research laboratory at Seibersdorf in Austria.

Satellite Communications

The development of a world-wide communications system using earth satellites was the subject of several international meetings during the year. These culminated on August 20 in Washington, when Canada and 16 other countries signed an Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System. This instrument, which sets forth the principles and the basic organizational arrangements pertaining to the space segment of the system, is open for signature or accession by any state which is a member of the International Telecommunication Union. Ownership of the space segment is to be multi-national, with Canada's contribution amounting to approximately 3.75 per cent of the total cost—about \$200 million (U.S.). The system is expected to provide commercial telecommunications circuits across the North Atlantic next year, and to be expanded to provide near-global coverage by late 1967. Under the August 20 Agreement, Canada obtained membership on the international committee which has responsibility for the design, development, construction and operation of the system.

Civil Aviation

Negotiations took place during the year with a view to the conclusion of a new bilateral air agreement with the United States. Both countries recognize that the present agreement, which dates from 1949, is deficient in the jet age and no longer adequately serves the needs of the travelling public. The negotiations will continue in 1965.

International Transportation and Communications Organizations

Canada continued to take an active part in the following international organizations in the field of transportation and communications:

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council (CAARC)

Commonwealth Air Transport Council (CATC)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Canada is represented on the Executive Councils of ICAO, IMCO and ITU. It participated in the second extraordinary assembly of IMCO, which was held in London in September to consider an amendment to the convention. The assembly unanimously adopted a resolution to enlarge the Council from 16 to 18 to provide more equitable geographical representation of the member states. This step is similar to those taken recently with Canadian support in a number of other international organizations in recognition of the greatly increased membership of the United Nations.

During the year, Mr. B. T. Twigt, a Netherlands citizen, was elected Secretary-General of ICAO, succeeding Mr. R. M. Macdonnell of Canada, a former Deputy Under-Secretary of the Department, who had occupied the ICAO post since 1959. On December 7, ICAO marked the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation by a commemorative ceremony held at its headquarters in Montreal.

IV

DEFENCE AFFAIRS

The interdependence of defence and foreign policy is reflected in the existence of the Cabinet Committee on External Affairs and Defence. Many of the questions brought before this Committee for examination take the form of joint submissions by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence. Inevitably, both the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence are involved in the preparation of such submissions, and also in carrying out the Government's decisions on matters having both defence and foreign policy aspects and implications.

In general, therefore, the Department's two Defence Liaison Divisions are concerned with matters involving Canada's international commitments and activities in the defence field. These include Canadian participation in NATO, in North American defence, and in United Nations peace-keeping operations, as well as the provision of defence-support assistance, such as training and the supply of equipment, to various non-NATO countries. Departmental activity in the field of defence during 1964 related to a wide range of developments. Among them was the Government's review of Canada's defence policy, reflected in the White Paper on Defence published in March, which led to a number of conclusions, including the decision to undertake the integration of the three armed services. The first stage of this process, the integration of the defence forces headquarters, was begun in August and is expected to take about a year. The reorganization which is involved includes arrangements to provide for more effective co-ordination of defence and foreign policy, to be achieved in part through a newly-instituted programme for the exchange of personnel between the Department of External Affairs and Canadian Forces Headquarters.

Another important area of activity during the year related to the continuing discussion within NATO of the defence policy and strategy of the Alliance, and also of the manner in which it could best tackle the problems facing it in the years ahead. These matters were studied not only by the North Atlantic Council in ministerial and permanent session but in various other forums involving representation, both governmental and non-governmental, from NATO countries.

Discussions with the United States Government on defence matters and, in particular, those affecting the defence of North America, continued in 1964 at the Washington meeting in June of the Canada-U.S. Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence and in such other bodies as the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. The Department of External Affairs, mainly through its Defence Liaison Divisions, had an active part to play in such intergovernmental discussions on North American defence and NATO questions.

From March 1964 on, Canada was actively involved in the Cyprus crisis and played an important role in the establishment and manning of the United Nations Force. The difficulties involved in the setting up and operation of the Force gave rise not only to complex negotiations with a number

of governments, as well as with the United Nations, but to a concern by the public about the implications of Canada's role, which was reflected in a continuing interest in Parliament in developments relating to Cyprus. These matters occupied much of the attention of the Department from the spring onwards.

Canadian participation continued in United Nations peace-keeping activities undertaken earlier, apart from the operation in the Congo and the Observation Mission in Yemen, both of which were brought to a conclusion during the year.¹

Military training programmes for certain newly-independent countries, which had been established in previous years, were continued, and survey teams were sent to Tanganyika and Malaysia to examine the possible provision of defence support assistance by Canada to those two countries. In this connection, a group of Tanganyikan cadets was brought to Canada for the first time for officer training and, as the year drew to a close, the Government was considering other recommendations of these two survey teams.

During the year, events throughout the world, and particularly the important developments in the Communist countries, continued to be closely studied with a view to assessing their defence implications for Canada. The examination of information from a wide range of sources concerning such developments remained an important activity of the Department of External Affairs and of other departments concerned, in order that Canada's foreign and defence policies might be promptly and effectively adjusted to changing circumstances.

As in previous years, the Department of External Affairs assisted in the work of the National Defence College through the provision of a senior officer to serve as a member of the directing staff and by sending other officers from time to time to lecture to the College on various aspects of international affairs. The Department also assisted in the arrangements for the College's annual North American and overseas tours, which are designed to provide, by direct experience, additional insight into the affairs of countries of interest to Canada.

¹ The particular commitments involved are described elsewhere in this report.

V

AREA DIVISIONS

A. African and Middle Eastern Division

The purview of the African and Middle Eastern Division covers a substantial area of the world, since it includes 45 independent states in Africa and the Middle East and the remaining dependent territories in the area. The Division has been concerned with the political aspects of Canadian participation in UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo and is still concerned with those in the Middle East.

Canada's ties with Africa have continued to grow during the past year. Two new countries became independent: Malawi (formerly Nyasaland), on July 6, 1964, and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) on October 24, 1964. Canada was represented at the Malawi independence celebrations by the Canadian Ambassador to the U.A.R. and at the Zambia celebrations by the Honourable Yvon Dupuis, Minister without Portfolio.¹

With diplomatic missions located in seven African countries and non-resident diplomatic accreditation to 17 additional countries, Canada has maintained close contact with 24 African countries. Of particular interest has been the successful development of the Organization of African Unity founded at Addis Ababa in May 1963, which, at its first annual assembly meeting in Cairo in July 1964, appointed a Secretary-General and decided to establish its headquarters in Addis Ababa. Because of Canada's interest in developments in these key areas, the Canadian Ambassador to Portugal made an official visit to Angola and Mozambique in May 1964, and visits to Southern Rhodesia were made by the High Commissioner in Nigeria in March and by the Ambassador to South Africa in November.

Canada's diplomatic relations with the Middle East are maintained through an Embassy in Lebanon (which is also accredited to Iraq), an Embassy in the U.A.R. (which is also accredited to the Sudan) and Embassies in Tehran and Tel Aviv. New Canadian Ambassadors took up their appointments in Beirut and Cairo during the year. Among visitors to Canada from the Middle East was Mr. Abba Eban, Deputy Prime Minister of Israel, who conferred with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs during a brief unofficial visit in March.

B. European Division

During 1964, continuing development of Canada's relations with the countries of Western Europe took place. Relations with Eastern Europe also improved noticeably during the course of the year. In Eastern Europe, this has occurred as part of a general pattern of improved relations between European Communist states and Western countries. In this regard

¹ Canadian activity in the fields of technical help and military training assistance in Africa is referred to elsewhere in this report.

Canada has taken a lead in maintaining the position (now generally accepted) that it is in the Western interest to facilitate contacts, visits, and exchanges of all kinds with Communist countries. The change of leadership in Moscow in October 1964 had no immediate effect on the development of these bilateral relations. Welcome reassurances were received from the Soviet Government that the new Soviet leaders wished to maintain the momentum toward better bilateral relations with the West.

With regard to Western Europe, the Canadian Government has continued to work toward the strengthening of existing close relations with France, Germany and other Western European powers. The visit of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Paris in January 1964 gave a significant stimulus to Franco-Canadian relations, and during the year arrangements were made for the opening of Canadian consulates general in Bordeaux and Marseilles. In the cultural field, a substantial expansion of government-supported student and cultural exchanges took place.

The visit of Chancellor Erhard and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Schroeder, to Ottawa in June 1964, following the visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Bonn and Berlin a month earlier, not only emphasized the growth in importance of Canada's post-war relations with Germany, but resulted in closer ties between the leaders of the two countries. The year also marked a satisfactory increase in trade with Germany.

Short visits were made to Ottawa in November by Mr. Halvard Lange, the Foreign Minister of Norway, and Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium, during which discussions took place on problems currently facing the Atlantic Alliance and on other matters of mutual concern.

In the course of 1964, Canada took full advantage of the new possibilities for increasing trade and for the opening of other channels of communication with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which may be of assistance in breaking down some of the barriers between the Communist world and our own. The advantages of this process of normalization were reflected in the conclusion of an agreement with the Hungarian Government in June 1964. This agreement covered the exchange of diplomatic relations, an advantageous trade arrangement, and other agreements on consular and claims questions, which should pave the way for more detailed future negotiations.

In trade matters, the renegotiation, in September 1963, of the Canada-U.S.S.R. trade agreement for a further three-year period was followed by large-scale wheat purchases and, during the first six months of 1964, Canadian exports to the U.S.S.R. reached a record level of \$219,192,000. Continuing wheat sales took place during 1964 to other East European countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. As a result, Canadian exports during 1964 to the East European countries, with the exception of Roumania, showed fairly substantial increases over the volume achieved in 1963.

C. Far Eastern Division

The geographical area dealt with by the Far Eastern Division includes most East Asian countries other than those that are members of the Commonwealth. Canadian diplomatic representation in Eastern Asia is made up of missions in Japan, Hong Kong, Indonesia and the three Commissions in Indochina.

The International Supervisory Commissions in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, on which Canada has served (with India and Poland) since 1954, are the concern of the Far Eastern Division, which has primary responsibility for the operation of the three Canadian delegations involved and for the whole range of questions arising out of the Geneva settlements of 1954 and 1962.

At one time, Canada's involvement in Asia was minimal. During the past few years, however, events in the Far East have had an impact throughout the world. The sounds of battle in Korea, in Indochina and in Malaysia have not been remote to Canadians, and the ideological and political clashes of Asia have cast their shadows over Canada as over the rest of the world. Participation by Canada in the United Nations operations in Korea and in the Indochina Supervisory Commissions are examples of the growing interdependence between Canada and the countries of the region.

Canada's relations with Japan provide one of the best examples of increasingly close Canadian-Asian interest. In September 1964, the third meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. The Committee had profitable discussions on the general international situation as well as on relations between the two countries. The Ministers noted the numerous occasions on which delegates of both countries have worked together at the United Nations and agreed that their respective delegates should also co-operate with respect to the International Monetary Fund, the multilateral trade and tariff negotiations under the GATT in Geneva, and the proposed United Nations Trade and Development Board. During the meeting the Ministers of the two countries also signed an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and exchanged notes for the mutual waiver of visa requirements.

Economic and political relations with other countries of the area, though not as long-standing and as highly developed as those with Japan, followed the same pattern. In March 1964, for example, Thailand appointed a resident Ambassador in Ottawa. Mr. Bunchana Attakorn, Thailand's Associate Minister of National Development, visited Canada at the invitation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs in July. In November, Canada's first Ambassador to Korea, Mr. R. P. Bower, presented his credentials in Seoul, and held frank and friendly discussions with President Park Chung Hee and senior Korean officials.

During 1964, Canada completed ten years of participation in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Cambodia and Vietnam Commissions continued under the terms of the 1954 Geneva agreements and the Commission in Laos under the terms of the Geneva Protocol of 1962. While the political and military situation in the area continued to be tense and unsettled, more than 100 Canadians from the Department of External Affairs and the Armed Forces remained in the three countries in an effort to contribute to the peace and stability of the area.

Vietnam

The past year has been one of political unrest in South Vietnam as the country gropes towards an acceptable form of government to succeed the overthrown Diem regime. Political instability has been directly related to continuing Viet Cong insurgency and, in the Canadian view, a root cause of the prolonged crisis in Vietnam has remained the determination of

North Vietnam to interfere in the affairs of South Vietnam. The Canadian delegation has sought to ensure that North Vietnamese aggression and South Vietnam's resulting need for outside military assistance in legitimate self-defence be kept under review by the Commission. Basic differences of opinion within the Commission about the conduct of its affairs and the refusal of authorities in the two zones to give full co-operation to the Commission have handicapped this body in carrying out its mandate and recording breaches of the 1954 cease-fire agreement.

Laos

Despite the efforts of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and his provisional government, no progress was made toward the military and administrative reunification of the country during 1964. In a military situation where pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces and North Vietnamese regulars launched attacks on government positions, the International Commission did little to fulfil its responsibilities under the 1962 agreements, despite Canadian efforts. In May, a Commission team composed of Indian and Canadian officers only (since the Polish delegation ignored its obligations) had to be evacuated under heavy fire during a major Pathet Lao offensive in the Plain of Jars. Since the Pathet Lao authorities had consistently refused entry by Commission teams to areas under their control, the Commission was no longer able to operate in this important region. Despite June meetings in Vientiane of some of the Geneva signatory powers, an attempt to reconvene the 1962 Conference and talks by Souvanna Phouma with Pathet Lao representatives last August in Paris, the Laos situation remains unsettled. Canadian efforts to increase the effectiveness of the International Commission are still being maintained.

Cambodia

The Commission's activities in Cambodia during the year centred on the investigation of border incidents between South Vietnam and Cambodia at the latter's request. In June, the Commission forwarded a special report to the Geneva Conference Co-chairmen with a Canadian minority statement demurring at some of the report's conclusions. With Cambodia continuing to insist that the Commission was the proper body to investigate its complaints of border violations, action was taken in certain additional cases and, in due course, the Commission will be reporting its findings.

D. Latin American Division

The Latin American Division is concerned with Canada's political and other relations with the 20 republics of Latin America and the specialized organizations of the Organization of American States, to which Canada belongs or in which it is interested, as well as with the operation of the Inter-American system as a whole, including the OAS itself.

In 1964, as in the other years since 1961, when Canada completed the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with all of the republics of Latin America, the process of strengthening Canada's relations both with the countries of Latin America and with the Inter-American system has continued. There are now 14 resident Canadian diplomatic missions in Latin America, not including the Commonwealth countries and territories

in the Caribbean area. Canada belongs to three Inter-American organizations linked with the Organization of American States: the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Inter-American Radio Office. It is a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and has sent observer groups to the annual expert and ministerial meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), which is an organ of the Organization of American States. In 1964, the IA-ECOSOC meetings were held in Lima from November 30 to December 14.

In the economic sphere, Canada's trading relations with Latin America are important and mutually beneficial. The Canadian Government has for some time facilitated Canadian exports to Latin America and elsewhere through long-term credits provided for the export of capital goods under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act. On November 14 last year, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada intended to make a further contribution to Latin American development, in close co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, through the provision of new and additional lending resources. An agreement was signed with the Inter-American Development Bank on December 4, under which Canada will make available up to \$10 million to finance economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America, under arrangements by which the Bank will act on behalf of Canada as the administrator of agreed projects.

During the past few years, Latin America has become increasingly important in international affairs. At the same time, there has been a steadily-growing interest in Canada in the area.

Bilateral Relations

Of special import were the inauguration ceremonies in 1964 of four newly-elected Latin American presidents. On November 3, the Government of Canada was represented at the inauguration of President Eduardo Frei in Santiago, Chile, by a special mission headed by Senator, the Honourable John J. Connolly, Minister without Portfolio and Government Leader in the Senate. On December 1, the Honourable J. Watson MacNaught, Solicitor-General, attended as Special Ambassador the ceremonies inaugurating the President-elect of Mexico, Sr. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz. Earlier, on March 11, Canada was represented by Mr. J. C. L. Y. Beaulne, then Canadian Ambassador to Venezuela, who was appointed Special Ambassador for the occasion, at the ceremonies in Caracas marking the installation in office of Dr. Raul Leoni as President of Venezuela. Canada's Ambassador to Costa Rica, Mr. W. M. Olivier, was appointed Special Ambassador for the inauguration of the new President of Panama, Sr. Marco A. Robles, on October 1. Presidential and congressional elections were held in Bolivia on May 31. The re-elected President was, however, deposed on November 5, and Canada recognized the new military junta on December 7. A fundamental political change also took place in Brazil on April 2, and Canada indicated its intention to continue diplomatic relations with the Brazilian Government on April 10.

During the year, Canada continued to maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba, in keeping with our general practice—as well as that of most Western nations—of carrying on relations with countries

regardless of their political outlooks or constitutions. Canada, however, prohibits the export to Cuba of military or strategic goods or the re-export to Cuba of articles of U.S. origin.

Inter-American Conferences

Canada has also been officially represented at a growing number of meetings and conferences concerned with Latin-American and Inter-American affairs. These included the first meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks of the American Continent, held in Guatemala in April, the eighth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in Mexico City, June 10 to 20, the second Inter-American Meeting of Government Experts on Civil Aviation in Santiago in July, and the eighth meeting of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics of the Inter-American Statistical Institute at Panama, September 2 to 15. Official Canadian observers attended the fifteenth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American Health Organization at Mexico City, August 31 to September 11, and the fifth Inter-American Indian Conference at Quito, October 19 to 25.

E. United States Division

Throughout 1964, close and continuing liaison between Canada and the United States was maintained and strengthened, both at government and official levels. On January 21 and 22, 1964, Prime Minister Pearson met with President Johnson in Washington. In addition, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin, had several discussions with the United States Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, over a period of months.

Perhaps the most important single development in Canadian-American affairs during the past year was the completion of negotiations between Canada, the United States and British Columbia with respect to the development of the Columbia River. The Columbia River Treaty was originally signed in Washington on January 7, 1961, with a Protocol containing modifications and clarifications of the Treaty being signed by Canada and the United States on January 22, 1964.

The Treaty and Protocol were exhaustively studied by the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs at 50 meetings during a six-week period in April and May 1964. Following favourable action by the Canadian Parliament, the instruments of ratification were exchanged in Ottawa between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the United States Ambassador to Canada on September 16, 1964. (The related financial transactions were carried through about the same time.) Later that day, after an aerial inspection of dam-sites in the Columbia River basin, Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson joined in a ceremony to commemorate the historic event at the International Peace Arch, on the border between British Columbia and the State of Washington.

In October 1964, the Governments of Canada and the United States requested the International Joint Commission to investigate and report on three water-resource problems along the International Boundary. The first of these, submitted on October 1, concerned pollution of the Red River. On October 7, the Commission was requested to study the various factors affecting fluctuations in the levels of the Great Lakes and, on the basis of this study, to recommend to the two Governments whether, in the public

interest, measures within the Great Lakes basin could be taken to regulate further the levels of the Great Lakes. The outflows from Lakes Superior and Ontario are already regulated by works operated under the authority of the Commission in such a way as to minimize to the greatest extent possible the adverse effects of current low-water conditions. At the same time, the IJC was asked to conduct an investigation of pollution in Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River, and to make recommendations to the two Governments on this problem. The Commission has, since 1951, maintained surveillance of the water-quality conditions in the connecting channels of the Great Lakes. It is taking the necessary steps under these references.

An agreement was signed between Canada and the United States on January 22, 1964, and subsequently approved by the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress, for the creation of an international park on Campobello Island in New Brunswick as a symbol of friendship between Canada and the United States. The park was dedicated to the life and work of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. An international commission will develop and administer it, the costs being borne equally by the two countries. In August 1964, Mrs. Lester B. Pearson and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson presided at the official opening of the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park.

Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group

The Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group held its seventh session early in the year. Meeting on this occasion in Washington and at Cape Kennedy from January 14 to 19, 1964, 24 Canadian parliamentarians and an equal number of members of the United States Congress dealt with matters of hemispheric defence and defence production, trade with Communist countries, aid to, and trade with, under-developed nations, and labour problems on the Great Lakes. The talks were in no sense official discussions between the Governments of the two countries, but rather an exchange of views by parliamentarians interested in one another's problems.



The Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Manlio Brosio, is greeted upon arrival in Ottawa, in September 1964, by the Honourable Paul Martin.

VI

PRESS AFFAIRS; INFORMATION AND CULTURAL RELATIONS; HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION; THE LIBRARY

Divisions dealing with the above matters are concerned with the national and departmental image and policies at home and abroad, and undertake the following functions: liaison with the press and non-governmental organizations, the production of departmental publications, press clipping, the distribution to missions abroad of printed materials, exhibits, Canadian paintings and photographs, government films, books, newspapers and periodicals, the maintenance of the Departmental library, the editing and publishing of state papers, the preservation of departmental archives, and, finally, liaison with UNESCO and with international educational, cultural and journalistic groups.

Their objectives are to make known and explain Canada's external policies, attitudes and history at home and abroad, and to provide information of a general character designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Culturally, the projection on this continent and overseas of Canadian achievements in the academic, scientific, and artistic fields helps to increase national prestige and, by the same token, to enrich Canada in these fields through such exchanges with other countries.

Press and Liaison Division

This Division is concerned with all aspects of Departmental relations with the press. These are dominated by a continuing flow of enquiries about Canadian foreign policy and requests for comment on Canadian positions regarding international developments by journalists and representatives of other communications media. Greater Canadian involvement in international affairs, the steady growth of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, and the recognized need for well-informed public attitudes toward foreign policy matters have contributed to an increasing number of requests during the year, for information, comment and background briefings. As a result, the Division is currently being strengthened to meet its requirements.

The Division also arranges press conferences for the Secretary of State for External Affairs and for visiting foreign dignitaries, and makes public information arrangements for international conferences held in Ottawa. It issues all departmental press releases and advance texts of statements and speeches by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. When Canadian journalists undertake foreign assignments, the Division assists in making their arrangements.

In liaison with posts abroad, a daily news summary, important statements of government policy on international and domestic affairs, press

guidance and other public relations assistance are afforded both for their own information and for dealings with the local press. The Division also provides the National Defence College at Kingston with a continuing flow of documents, telegrams and despatches on international affairs.

In conjunction with the Information Division, it carries on liaison activities with the CBC International Service in accordance with statutory requirements. The International Service now broadcasts regularly to other countries in 11 languages, providing a regular budget of news about various aspects of Canadian developments, as well as programmes of comment on international affairs. In those countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia where the CBC has no direct links with networks or stations, Canadian missions have been supplied with spoken-word and musical transcriptions for radio, and the television programme "Canadian Magazine", produced by the CBC/IS, for placing with local outlets.

Information Services

Information on Canada's External Relations: Co-operation with Interested Non-Governmental Organizations

The Division provides missions with material on Canadian external relations as part of a wider responsibility to make Canada, as a whole, better known and understood abroad. Within Canada, it provides information on the country's participation in world affairs. In addition to the publications described in the section below, entitled "Publications and Photographs," statements by ministers and reference papers are issued on various aspects of Canadian affairs, including external relations.

The Division has also co-operated with the various global and regional international organizations of which Canada is a member by distributing their information material within this country.

Assistance was given to the Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee, who were hosts to the tenth Annual Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association in Ottawa, September 14 to 18. Administrative liaison was also provided for the annual meetings of the NATO Parliamentarians Association (Paris, November 13 to 22) and the Inter-parliamentary Union (Copenhagen, August 20 to 28).

Close co-operation with non-governmental organizations specifically interested in Canada's external relations was maintained by the Department throughout the year.

Visits of Broadcasters, Correspondents and Students

An increasing number of television producers from abroad called on the Department for assistance during the year, including representatives from Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. Arrangements were made with appropriate governmental and other organizations to assist these foreign broadcasters in their fields of interest. Similar programming facilities were offered to Commonwealth and foreign journalists from all continents and a total of 18 countries. Assistance was also provided for visits of an educational nature by individuals or university groups, particularly from the United States.

Films

The distribution of Canadian films, carried out in co-operation with the National Film Board, remains one of the most effective information activities of missions abroad. Gala evenings of selected films were arranged in Berlin, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Dublin, The Hague, Helsinki, Oslo and Rome. A successful Canadian Film Week was held in Czechoslovakia. Posts also placed films with Commonwealth and foreign television outlets.

Assistance was given to NFB producers and ancillary staff proceeding to Greece, Thailand, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Gaza and Nigeria.

Attention was given to increasing film distribution in developing countries. To this end, arrangements were made to supply posts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America with additional listings of films available for television use free of charge.

The role abroad of the documentary film as a medium of information and education in the light of the extension of television throughout the world was the subject of study between the Department and the Board, and the introduction of a number of new proposals is contemplated in the areas of film selection, preparation of foreign-language versions, distribution and compiling of statistics.

International Trade Fairs

The Department, in co-operation with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, sponsored participation in the Poznan International Trade Fair (June 7 to 21) and the Berlin Industries Fair (September 19 to October 4). It also provided small information booths or displays within some of the larger trade exhibits sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Portable Exhibits

A portable general information exhibit entitled "Canada Visits South America", produced for the Department by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, completed this year its successful continental tour. Since October 1962, the exhibit has circulated in eight South American countries and has been seen by many thousands of persons in some of the continent's prominent museums and public buildings. On occasion, special visits by school children were arranged by local authorities. In Bogota, the exhibit was specially adapted for display at that city's Fifth International Trade Fair (August 28 to September 13), where it was seen by more than 100,000 persons.

In the light of the success of the South American exhibit, a decision has been taken to produce several copies of a basic exhibit on Canada for retention at posts in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and in Latin American countries which did not receive the "Canada Visits South America" exhibit. In addition to the basic exhibit, individual panels are planned on Canada's relations with the continent or country concerned.

Planning has also begun on a major portable exhibit for use in France and the French-speaking areas of Belgium and Switzerland, and on several portable exhibits for display in the United States.

Publications and Photographs

In addition to its periodic publications, the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, the monthly *External Affairs*, the *Annual Report, Canada and the*

United Nations, and such formal publications as treaties, state papers and diplomatic lists¹, the Department produces a number of general-information publications designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. These include *Canada Pictorial*, for mass distribution at exhibitions and trade fairs, produced in eight languages during 1964 (English, French, Dutch, Greek, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish) and now available in 11 languages; *Facts on Canada*, an instructional booklet aimed at the secondary-school level, produced in seven languages in 1964 (English, French, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek and Portuguese); and *Canada from Sea to Sea*, a more comprehensive booklet for selective distribution, produced in French, Portuguese and German in 1964 and available in eight languages.

The Department and posts abroad continued to distribute photographs, transparencies and photo-features to publishers and to provide photographic materials for display purposes.

1967 World Exhibition

On behalf of the Canadian Government, the Department extended invitations to 136 countries and territories and 25 international organizations to participate in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition, which is to be held in Montreal from April 28 to October 27, 1967. Missions were active in disseminating information about the Exhibition and encouraging participation in it.

Cultural Relations

UNESCO Affairs

The thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the main event of the UNESCO year. It was held in Paris from October 20 to November 19. The Canadian Government was represented by a delegation of 11, headed by Dr. Henry Hicks, President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

The Conference revealed a significant development in UNESCO affairs, in that there has been a substantial increase in the Organization's capacity to provide practical assistance to developing member states as the result of extra-budgetary resources from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The combination of increased funds derived from these sources and the budget for its regular programme has brought into being a UNESCO that is decidedly operational in character. This orientation is clearly reflected in the increasing importance given to aiding developing countries in the fields of education and science. At the 1960 Conference, education was given priority in UNESCO's programme, and it continues to claim the greater part of the budget for the forthcoming biennium. One of the most important projects approved by the Conference was the World Literacy Programme. Decisions of this year's session also gave considerable impetus to the natural sciences and their application to development. One of the main features of the science programme is the organization of an International Hydrological

¹See Appendices.

Decade, beginning in January 1965, during which Canada, because of its geographical situation and its interest in hydrology, expects to play an important role. The Conference established a Co-ordinating Council of the Decade, to which Canada was elected.

Third Commonwealth Education Conference

The Third Commonwealth Education Conference, held in Ottawa from August 21 to September 3, was attended by some 200 delegates representing 20 governments. The Department was responsible for co-ordinating arrangements for the Conference and, in this role, worked closely with the Commonwealth Educational Liaison Unit in London. It was also assisted by two Canadian committees—the Planning Committee, which dealt with the subject matter of the Conference agenda and was composed of representatives of the provincial departments of education, the university community and professional education associations, and the Conference Arrangements Committee, which handled administration and hospitality.

The agenda highlighted three subjects—the Scholarship and Fellowship Programme, technical education, and co-operative arrangements for the planning and development of educational institutions. Attention was also given to the training and supply of teachers, social education, adult illiteracy, provision of text-books, curriculum development and education in rural communities.

Taking into account the general lines of co-operation suggested by the first Conference at Oxford in 1959, and the initial review made at the second in New Delhi in 1962, the Ottawa Conference was in a position to see educational co-operation within the Commonwealth as a continuing arrangement capable of growth and expansion. At the Conference, the Minister announced Canada's intention to supplement the existing 250 Canadian awards by a number of visiting fellowships.

Cultural Programme with French-Language Countries

A new programme of cultural relations with countries entirely or partly of French expression was inaugurated in April. The Canadian programme, based on the principle of reciprocity, involves the granting of scholarships and fellowships, and the presentation in French-language countries of Canadian arts, both performing and visual. An appropriation of \$250,000 was included in the Department's estimates to implement this programme. The greater part of this amount is for scholarships, fellowships, teaching-fellowships, study grants, travel grants, etc., to bring to Canada professors, scholars, scientists and artists of renown from countries of French expression. In the academic year 1964-1965, 40 scholars from France, Belgium, and Switzerland are at Canadian universities. To complete the programme for 1964, three studios were acquired at the Cité Internationale des Arts in Paris for the use of Canadian artists of renown, and a grant was made to the Société Dramatique de l'Université d'Ottawa to attend the International Festival of University Theatre Groups at Nancy, France.

In the operation of the programme, the Government has the advice and assistance of the Canada Council, which also conducts its administration.

The Arts

Canadian cultural activities abroad continued to expand throughout the year. The Department and its missions co-operated with the National Gallery in bringing foreign exhibitions to Canada and presenting exhibitions of Canadian art abroad. A major exhibition of Canadian paintings took place at the Tate Gallery, London, in February. The Canadian entries in the First Biennial Exhibition of American Etchings in Santiago were exhibited in Lima in March. Another collection, entered in the Sao Paulo Biennial of Contemporary Art in 1963, was exhibited this year in Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro. Paintings, drawings and prints by Harold Town, and sculptures by Elza Mayhew, were featured at the Venice Biennial in June.

A wide variety of other Canadian artistic exhibits, including Eskimo prints and carvings, handicrafts and photographic displays, as well as paintings and sculpture, was shown in Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Caribbean. Reproductions of Canadian paintings were also donated to several foreign countries.

The Office of the High Commissioner in London gave aid to the Stratford Shakespearian Festival Foundation of Canada in connection with its Shakespeare Anniversary season at Chichester in March and April. Assistance continued to be given, as well, to individual Canadian performers and performing groups proceeding on tour abroad. Canadian cultural societies were kept informed of international cultural events abroad in which Canadians might wish to participate. These included music competitions and courses, literary competitions, conferences and seminars on town planning and architecture, and art exhibitions.

Book Presentations

Arrangements were made for major presentations of Canadian books to the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra; the library of the High Court of Justice, Nicosia; the University of Peshawar; the University of Khartoum; the University of Andres Bello, Caracas; and the Free University of Berlin. Arrangements were also made for donations to the University of San Andres, La Paz; the Haile Selassie I University, Addis Ababa; the Finnish Parliamentary Library, Helsinki; the Ashanti Regional Library, Kumasi; the Universidad del Pacifico, Lima; and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. A total of 148 libraries in 53 countries now have full or selective depository status with the Queen's Printer.

Historical Division

In addition to tasks involving historical research, selection of materials and publication, the Historical Division incorporates Library Services, an Archives Section, and the Departmental Press Clipping Service.

A major task of the Division is the selection, compilation, editing and publication of documents illustrating Canada's earlier external relations. Work has proceeded on the first volume of these documents, which start with the establishment of the Department in 1909 and cover the period ending in 1918; its publication is scheduled to take place shortly. It will be

followed by a second volume dealing exclusively with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. The third volume will contain documents starting in 1919 and covering varied aspects of Canada's external relations. These will be the first of a chronological series documenting subsequent historical periods as facilities permit.

In addition to this "state papers" project, the Division undertakes historical research as required in support of the activities of the Department. Where possible, assistance is given to outside scholars to the degree permitted by policy restrictions on access to official documents and by limitations of staff. This assistance occasionally takes the form of the reading of manuscripts, the correction of factual errors, and the provision of pertinent background information.

The Archives Section has two main functions. The first involves the largely negative task of systematically retiring large quantities of obsolete files, an exercise essential to the handling of current records because of the sheer bulk of accumulated paper. The Section also directs and supervises the retirement of obsolete records in posts abroad. During the past year, some 1,555 linear feet of files were eliminated in Ottawa and abroad.

The second and more positive function of this Section is the preservation and appropriate disposition of material permanently required for historical or other purposes. This includes an examination of Departmental records valuable for research work and the correlation of source materials. Many of these have been systematically indexed and made available to the Department for reference and research purposes.

The Press Clipping Service reads, clips and distributes press items of topical interest to the Department, to the office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to certain other officials upon request. It examines a wide and representative selection of Canadian and other newspapers and periodicals for the purpose.

Library Services

The Departmental Library, located within the Historical Division, holds for circulation to members of the Department a valuable collection of some 14,000 books and many thousands of pamphlets on international affairs. One of its major responsibilities involves the provision of periodical literature, newspapers, reviews and specialized publications to foreign service officers and other members of the Department in Ottawa and to all missions abroad. Subscription to air-mail editions of prominent newspapers and certain periodicals for circulation in Ottawa and overseas absorbs a larger part of the Library budget than the purchase of books.

The Library also supervises the establishment and maintenance of library units varying in size and importance in all our posts abroad. When a new mission is opened, a basic library of *Canadiana* (some 450 books) is provided, with subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals relevant to departmental work. In addition to books and periodicals provided by the Department in Ottawa on a basis of approved request, the missions are at liberty to purchase, within a fixed budget, local newspapers and periodicals essential to their work. Publications of the Queen's Printer are also forwarded on a generous scale.

Financial expenditures from the Library budget for posts abroad during 1964-65 were as follows:

Subscriptions

Ordered by Ottawa	\$38,441
Ordered locally by posts	41,709
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Total	\$80,150

Book Purchases

Ordered by Ottawa	\$13,362
Ordered locally by posts	6,638
	<hr/>
Total	\$20,000

Total for missions abroad	<hr/>	\$100,150
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VII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Legal Division works under the direction of the Departmental Legal Adviser, who is an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Its principal task is to ensure that international affairs, so far as Canada is concerned, are conducted in accordance with approved legal principles and practices. Accordingly, it furnishes the Department with advice on public and private international law, constitutional law and comparative law. In addition, the Division follows closely the work of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and of the International Law Commission. Continuing liaison is maintained with the Department of Justice, the Office of the Judge Advocate General and other law establishments of the Government on many questions. Besides its general section, the Division comprises a Treaty Section, which assists in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements and is responsible for the maintenance of treaty records, the registration of treaties with the United Nations, their publication in the *Canada Treaty Series* and their tabling in Parliament.

In addition to its function of advising on legal aspects of international questions such as the Columbia River Treaty and the peaceful use of outer space, the Legal Division had responsibility in the course of 1964 for a number of other subjects of special interest to Canada, for example, the Law of the Sea, the development of international law, and the settlement of claims with Eastern European countries.

Law of the Sea

Pursuant to an announcement by the Prime Minister of Canada on June 4, 1963, the Canadian Government introduced a Bill Respecting the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada (Bill S-17) in the Senate of Canada on April 30, 1964. The bill was considered in the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce and subsequently in the House of Commons Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries. It received third reading in the House of Commons on July 9, 1964, and, on July 23, an Act Respecting the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada was proclaimed and came into force.

The act provides for the application to Canada of the straight baseline system for delineating the starting points for measuring the three-mile territorial sea; it also provides for the establishment of an exclusive nine-mile fishing zone drawn from the outer limits of the territorial sea. The act authorizes the Governor-in-Council to issue geographical co-ordinates of points from which the straight baselines will be drawn. Until these are issued, the territorial sea and fishing zones of Canada are measured from the present baselines, which often follow the sinuosities of the coast.

In introducing Bill S-17 in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated that Canada was having discussions with certain countries whose fishing operations could be affected by action to be taken pursuant to the new Act. These talks are now taking place.

Development of International Law

During 1964, Canada maintained its active interest in a study of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states undertaken by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations. A proposal submitted by Canada two years before contributed to framing the terms of reference of this study, which looks essentially to the elaboration of certain basic Charter principles in the light of the practice of states and other world developments since the Charter was written.

Early in the summer, with the assistance of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the Department organized a symposium at Stanley House, the property of the Canada Council in the Gaspé Peninsula, which was attended by professors of international law from various Canadian universities. The meeting devoted its main attention to the Canadian position vis-à-vis the Sixth Committee study and to other current topics of international law.

Canada was among the 27 countries invited by the President of the General Assembly to take part in the work of a United Nations Special Committee, which met in Mexico City from August 27 to October 2 in order to pursue the study. The results of the Special Committee's session were embodied in a substantial report for consideration by the Sixth Committee at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

Claims Against East European Countries

Renewed efforts were made during the year to achieve some progress toward a just settlement of long-outstanding claims of Canadian citizens against East European countries in respect of nationalized property.

A preliminary agreement was concluded with Hungary on June 11, 1964, to enter into negotiations at an early date on claims against Hungary. Subsequently, the Department issued public announcements, inviting Canadians who might have claims outstanding against Hungary to submit the details of their claims to the Claims Section of the Department for processing preparatory to negotiations. The Claims Section, with expanded staff, is currently engaged in considerable correspondence with individual claimants to elicit further information and documentation which the Canadian negotiators will require in order to advance the claims effectively during negotiations, due to commence some time in 1965.

It is hoped that similar progress with respect to claims outstanding against other East European countries can be made in the near future.

VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Organization and Administration

The mushrooming growth of Canada's responsibilities abroad during the past few years has taxed the personnel, financial and administrative resources of the Department at home. With an expanding Department, which adheres, to a very large extent, to the rotational system of alternate postings of personnel in fulfilling its foreign and domestic responsibilities, problems of organization and administration are inevitably complex. Generally speaking, the formal structure of the Department has undergone few alterations, but an earnest initiative has been taken to improve its administrative and support services.¹

Administrative Improvement Unit

Partly as a result of Report No. 21 of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, published in 1963, an attempt at long-term improvements, particularly with regard to the responsibilities shouldered by the Personnel, Finance, Administrative Services, Supplies and Properties and Registry Divisions, has been undertaken. For seven months during the past year, a firm of management consultants worked with the newly-created Administrative Improvement Unit, which is under the direction of a senior departmental officer. Working with members of the Treasury Board staff, the Bureau of Government Organization, and the Civil Service Commission, the consultants completed a partial report by September 1964, which resulted in the creation of an Organization and Methods Unit, the buttressing of the Supplies and Properties Division, and the splitting of the former Personnel Division into Personnel Operations Division and a Personnel Services Division. The Personnel Operations Division is to be responsible for recruitment, establishment, training, research, and employee services, and the Personnel Services Division, with promotions, postings, and career planning. Further, recommendations were made for the establishment of a General Services Division, embracing the existing Production Services, the Registry Section and a proposed unit to be called the Office Services Section, but these have yet to be adopted. During the year, the administrative divisions of the Department were re-grouped under a single Assistant Under-Secretary for Administration.

Administrative Services Division

This division is responsible for work relating to conditions of service for personnel at home and abroad, and for services performed for the Department as a whole. In the former category are the maintenance of

¹ See "Organizational Chart", Appendix VIII.

pay records and issuance of cheques, leave and attendance records, superannuation records, posting arrangements, co-ordination of hospital and medical claims, administration of rental allowances, procurement of staff housing, administration of foreign-service and head-of-post regulations, letters of administrative instructions for heads of posts, and maintenance of current information on conditions of service at posts abroad.

Responsibilities relating to departmental administration include editorial work and distribution of the *Manual of Regulations*, Personnel Administrative Notices and Circular Documents, maintenance of post reports dealing with conditions abroad, and operation of the Production Services unit.

Improvement of service abroad is under continuous review. During the past year an intensive study of emoluments for senior officers abroad has been undertaken. Improvements have been made regarding educational allowances, the extension of assisted leave to personnel at hardship posts, and in the provision of financial advances to employees abroad faced with extraordinary medical expense.

Finance Division

The chief responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of main and supplementary estimates for External Affairs, general financial control over departmental expenditures, the financing of missions abroad and auditing of mission accounts, the arrangements for travel and removal and the handling of such claims, payments to international organizations, and administrative arrangements for Canadian participation at international conferences.

The rapid expansion in Canada's external relations during the post-war years has resulted in a budgetary increase to \$177,667,374 in 1964-65 (including external aid programmes) from \$4,975,137 in 1945-46. During 1964, as a result of the Glassco Commission recommendations, greater emphasis was given to the form of estimates presentation and the number of departmental votes was reduced substantially. New forms designed to simplify accounting procedures were put into use at all missions abroad and the departmental financial regulations were revised to provide a more effective system of financial control. The delegation by the Treasury Board of more financial authority to the Department during the past year has considerably improved administrative procedures.

Supplies and Properties Division

This division arranges for the purchase, leasing, furnishing, and maintenance of sites and premises for departmental use at posts abroad, as well as the planning and development of construction projects. It is also responsible for the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment for chanceries, official residences, and departmentally-controlled staff quarters, as well as major schemes for the interior decoration of such properties. The purchase of all official vehicles for departmental use abroad and their servicing, maintenance, replacement, and insurance are undertaken by this division as well as the ordering, packing, and shipping of all stationery, office supplies and the removal of personal effects to and from Ottawa for personnel on official transfer.

During 1964, the acquiring of properties abroad continued with the purchase of several properties and the development of ten construction

projects. The Department now owns or leases 74 chanceries, 67 official residences, and 168 staff quarters abroad. In the field of property maintenance, Supplies and Properties has carried out repairs and improvements to a number of buildings in accordance with a planned programme.

The technical staff has undertaken major furnishing schemes at a number of posts and replaced worn furnishings in owned or leased accommodation. During the year, the Departmental fleet of motor vehicles, under the responsibility of the Division, has grown to 155, and the work of the Stores and Shipping Depot in processing orders for stationery and supplies, information material, and office equipment has increased with the creation of each new post.

Registry Division

The Registry, which has custody of the official records of the Department, succeeded in increasing interest in the records management field during the past year by making available a loose-leaf *Records Classification Guide* to the Department and its posts abroad. The *Guide* is not only a valuable manual for the training of Registry clerks and new personnel, but simplifies reference and research procedures for all users of the official files.

Other Activities

While the Inspection Service is temporarily in abeyance because of personnel pressures, post expansion has brought increased activity for the Communications Division, which handles the despatch and receipt of departmental communications by telegram, teletype, mail and diplomatic courier between Ottawa and Canadian missions around the world.

Personnel

In an attempt to achieve greater administrative efficiency in the Department, personnel affairs became the responsibility, in 1964, of two new divisions, Personnel Operations and Personnel Services. All matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs are undertaken by these divisions. Representation of the Department on examining boards set up by the Civil Service Commission for recruitment of departmental staff, interviewing of candidates, the maintaining of personnel records and a variety of matters relating to the welfare of members of the Department also came within the purview of these divisions.

Entrants to the external service of Canada do so on a career basis under the merit system. Only Canadian citizens who have resided in Canada for at least ten years are eligible for admission. To enter foreign service officer competitions, they must possess a university degree, preferably with postgraduate study. These competitions, which are held annually, consist of two parts, a written test and an oral examination, with war veterans given preference in all appointments.

Such senior positions as ambassador and high commissioner are filled normally by the appointment of career officers but occasionally by the appointment of distinguished citizens from outside the Department.

Since shortly after the Second World War, women have been admitted to the Canadian diplomatic service on the same basis as men. At the end of 1964, the Departmental roll included 45 female officers, one of whom is of ambassadorial status.

During 1964, the Department's recruiting was intensified for almost all classes. The number of officers recruited was almost double that in 1963. In addition to Foreign Service and Administrative Officers, ten Junior Executive Officers were accepted. After the usual period of training and probation, they will become External Affairs Officers, specializing in the administrative, consular and information work of the Department at home and abroad. In the administrative-staff classes, the number recruited rose from 116 in 1963 to 214 at the end of 1964.

Consular and Passport Activities

Consular Division

The increasing number of Canadians travelling abroad or temporarily residing in foreign lands has had its effect on the pattern and extent of the Department's consular responsibilities. In many countries where the Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration is not represented, its duties become part of the consular responsibilities of the various posts concerned. Because East European nationals have for some time been seeking to join relatives in Canada from whom they were separated during and after the Second World War, there has been a noticeable increase during 1964 in immigration applications handled by posts in Eastern European countries.

Following talks on commercial matters with the Hungarian trade delegation in Ottawa last June, an understanding was reached through an exchange of notes regarding claims of the Canadian citizens who had emigrated from Hungary and, also, agreement on the reciprocal observance of certain consular matters. The latter included assistance in securing exit arrangements for Hungarian citizens desiring to join relatives in Canada, and the status and treatment of dual nationals. Encouraging developments of this nature in Eastern Europe have been attended by a marked increase in the number of Canadian tourists visiting that part of the continent.

In an attempt to facilitate the reunion of Soviet citizens with their relatives in Canada from whom they had been separated since the close of the Second World War, the Division has originated several approaches to Soviet authorities to permit the exit from the U.S.S.R. of such citizens. During the summer, this attempt culminated in an exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Premier expressed sympathetic interest in the plea. At present there is an active list of some 800 families so affected. It is estimated, however, that three times this number of applications have lapsed during years of hopeless waiting.

On September 5, 1964, a reciprocal multi-entry visa and visa-waiver agreement was concluded with Japan whereby Canadian citizens, other than those seeking or taking employment, are admissible to that country without visas for up to three months and may be granted multi-entry visas valid for 12 months, without charge, when the intended visit is for a longer period. By agreement or arrangement, Canadian citizens enjoy similar privileges for entry to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San

Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. By agreement, Canadians also receive multi-entry visas free of charge for entry to Iran and at half the normal fee for entry to Venezuela. In addition to Commonwealth countries, the United States and Ireland may be visited by Canadians without visas or entry permits.

Through the Canadian High Commissioner in Ceylon, the Canadian Government, on August 11, 1964, gave formal notice of the denunciation of the Immigration Agreement with Ceylon effected by an exchange of notes of January 26 and April 24, 1951, with effect from February 11, 1965.

Passport Division

The Passport Office, which works in liaison with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, is responsible for issuing passports and certificates of identity to Canadian citizens going abroad.

As in past years, the demand for its services has continued to increase during 1964. This year, the Passport Office issued 184,569 passports and 32,784 were renewed. In addition 1,854 certificates of identity were issued and 1,313 were renewed. Gross revenue amounted to \$989,605.71.

Growth in the volume of passport work over the past ten years has increased by 265 per cent. The following table reflects the increase in work for the five-year period from 1960 to 1964 inclusive:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passports Issued</i>	<i>Passports Renewed</i>	<i>Certificates of Identity</i>		<i>Total Revenue</i>
			<i>Issued</i>	<i>Renewed</i>	
1960	134,637	18,411	6,004	2,184	\$730,605.31
1961	139,218	19,988	4,237	3,209	759,323.08
1962	155,363	23,636	2,807	2,728	826,940.07
1963	164,445	26,964	2,133	1,748	879,929.85
1964	184,569	32,784	1,854	1,313	989,605.71

APPENDICES

Appendix I

PUBLICATIONS

A. Publications of the Department

The Department of External Affairs issues, free, two catalogues of its publications, one for residents of Canada, the other for residents of other countries. Free individual publications from the Department in Ottawa or from the most conveniently located Canadian mission abroad are so listed below. It should be noted that certain publications are available outside Canada only. Finally, a number of publications, with prices listed, are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

1. Publications Available in Canada and Abroad

External Affairs: A monthly bulletin containing articles on subjects of current international interest and official statements of Canadian foreign policy. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.50.

Report of the Department of External Affairs: Report to Parliament covering the work of the Department during each calendar year. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 50 cents; other countries, 60 cents.

Canada and the United Nations: An annual report on Canadian participation in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada Treaty Series: Texts of individual treaties, conventions and other agreements concluded between Canada and other countries. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 35 cents each; other countries, 40 cents each.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada: Issued three times a year. A directory of Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad, and of the diplomatic, consular and trade offices of other countries in Canada. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

Diplomatic Corps: A directory of diplomatic missions in Ottawa. Published three times a year. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

The Law of the Sea: A Canadian Proposal, 1959.

Canada and the Colombo Plan, 1961: Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada from Sea to Sea: An illustrated booklet, dealing in popular style with various aspects of Canada—its history and geography, economic and trading position, its role in world affairs, its people, culture and traditions, its institutions and government. Published in English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Facts on Canada: Information on Canada's history, government, international relations, resources, climate, transportation, industry and labour, and on the provinces of Canada, with a series of maps. This publication, which is sold in Canada in English and French for 50 cents a copy, is distributed free of charge in other countries by Canadian missions.

Reference Papers: Background information on various aspects of Canadian affairs (No charge).

No. 69 The Department of External Affairs. (Revised, March 1963)

No. 85 Canada and the International Labour Organization. (February 1964)

No. 86 Canada's External Aid. (Revised, September, 1964)

No. 87 Canada and the World Meteorological Organization. (Revised, May 1964)

No. 88 Canada and ICAO. (Revised, April 1964)

No. 93 Canada's Contribution to the United Nations. (Revised, February 1964)

Statements and Speeches: Texts of important official speeches on external and domestic affairs.

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|-----------|--|---|
| No. 64/1 | Development Aid and World Citizenship | Hon. Paul Martin
Advertising and Sales
Club,
Hamilton, January 6 |
| No. 64/2 | The Contribution of Immigrants to the
Canadian Economy. | Hon. Rene Tremblay,
Hull,
March 17 |
| No. 64/3 | The United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Geneva,
March 24 |
| No. 64/4 | United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations
in Cyprus. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Brantford,
March 19 |
| No. 64/5 | The Role of the United Nations in the
Maintenance of Peace and Security. | Hon. Paul Martin,
London, Ont.,
March 12 |
| No. 64/6 | Canada at the Geneva Disarmament
Table. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Geneva,
March 26 |
| No. 64/7 | The United Nations in an Era of Limited
Peace. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Toronto,
April 2 |
| No. 64/8 | The University and International Affairs. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
April 20 |
| No. 64/10 | Notes for a Speech by the Secretary of
State for External Affairs . . . to the
Twenty-Fifth American Assembly. | Hon. Paul Martin,
New York,
April 23 |
| No. 64/11 | Text of a Speech by the Secretary of
State for External Affairs . . . to the
United Nations Association in Canada. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
May 4 |
| No. 64/12 | Keeping the Peace. | Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson,
Ottawa,
May 7 |

- No. 64/13 Canadian Foreign Policy in a Changing World. Hon. Paul Martin, Ottawa, May 22
- No. 64/14 Diplomacy for Peace. Hon. Paul Martin, Detroit, June 18
- No. 64/15 The Expanding Commonwealth. Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Ottawa, June 17
- No. 64/16 Latin America: Challenge and Response. Hon. Paul Martin, Banff, August 24
- No. 64/17 Educational Co-operation in the Commonwealth. Hon. Paul Martin, Ottawa, August 27
- No. 64/18 Japanese-Canadian Relations. Hon. Paul Martin, Hiroshima and Tokyo, September 6 and 7
- No. 64/19 Co-operative Federalism: Collective Suicide or Life Renewed? Hon. Maurice Lamontagne, Quebec, September 9
- No. 64/20 Canadian Foreign Policy and the Future of the Western Alliance. Hon. Paul Martin, Ottawa, September 15
- No. 64/21 The Need for Atlantic Partnership. Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Ottawa, September 14
- No. 64/22 Canadian-American Economic Relations. Hon. Paul Martin, Detroit, September 21
- No. 64/23 The Challenge of Under-Development. Hon. Paul Martin, Cleveland, September 26
- No. 64/24 International Law in a Changing World. Hon. Paul Martin, Toronto, October 14
- No. 64/25 Some Reflections on the Twentieth Year of the United Nations. Hon. Paul Martin, Pittsburgh, October 20
- No. 64/26 Education for Responsibility. Hon. Paul Martin, Los Angeles, October 22
- No. 64/27 From a Speech by the . . . Secretary of State for External Affairs to the Thirty-Seventh Biennial National Convention of the Zionist Organization of Canada. Hon. Paul Martin, Montreal, October 26
- No. 64/28 Canadian-United States Relations. Hon. Paul Martin, Montreal, November 9
- No. 64/29 Speech by . . . the Secretary of State for External Affairs at the Dinner for Delegates to the Meeting of Military Experts to Consider the Technical Aspects of UN Peace-Keeping Operations. Hon. Paul Martin, Ottawa, November 5

No. 64/30 Notes from the Remarks of the Prime Minister . . . at the Opening of the Meeting of Military Experts to Consider the Technical Aspects of UN Peace-Keeping Operations.	Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Ottawa, November 2
No. 64/31 NATO: The State of the Alliance.	Hon. Paul Martin, Windsor, November 23
No. 64/32 Peace Keeping: Some Prospects and Perspectives.	Hon. Paul Martin, Montreal, November 21
No. 64/33 The Economic Price of Canadian Independence.	Hon. Walter L. Gordon, Peterborough, October 28
No. 64/34 Inter-American Relations.	Senator John J. Connolly, Lima, November 9
No. 64/35 Canada and the United Nations.	Hon. Paul Martin, New York, December 8.

Official Papers:

The Columbia River Treaty and Protocol—A Presentation: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Columbia River Treaty Protocol and Related Documents: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Report on Disarmament Discussions 1957: Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 35 cents; other countries, 40 cents.

The Crisis in the Middle East: October-December 1956: Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

London and Paris Agreements, September-October 1954: A selection of documents resulting from meetings held in London and Paris concerning the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada and the Korean Crisis (1950): Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents.

2. Publications Distributed Abroad Only

In addition to *Statements and Speeches*, *Reference Papers*, *Facts on Canada* and *Canada from Sea to Sea*, which are distributed both in Canada and abroad and are described in Part I, the following publications are distributed abroad only:

Canadian Weekly Bulletin: A summary of important developments and announcements.

Reprints: Articles on Canada and Canadian affairs reprinted from various sources, chiefly Canadian periodicals.

No. 2 "A New Kind of Peace Force", by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, *Maclean's*, May 2, 1964.

Canada Pictorial: A small illustrated folder distributed abroad in English, French, Dutch, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish.

B. *Hansard* References to Departmental Affairs

The following section consists of a list of the most important speeches and statements made in the House of Commons during 1964 regarding the work of the Department, its nature, policies and achievements and records of the Standing Committee on External Affairs. The former is arranged alphabetically by subject.

Canada. House of Commons: Debates 1964

Britain—pp. 9174-5, Oct. 19.

Canada-U.S. Committee on Joint Defence—pp. 4749-54, May 26.

Commonwealth Relations—pp. 9223, Oct. 20; 9309-10, Oct. 22.

Congo—p. 4033, June 8.

Cuba—pp. 5996-7, Jul. 27.

Cyprus—pp. 6-7, Feb. 19; 727-8, Mar. 10; 824-5, Mar. 12; 892-4 and 910-26, Mar. 13; 1491, Mar. 26; 1671-8, Apr. 1; 1701-10, Apr. 2; 1909-11, Apr. 8; 2081-2, Apr. 13; 2803-6, Apr. 30; 3162-3, May 12; 4402-3, June 17; 4931-2, Jul. 2; 5131-4, Jul. 8; 5233-4, Jul. 9; 5619-21, Jul. 17; 5679-80, Jul. 20; 5846-8, Jul. 23; 6059-61, Jul. 28; 6584-6628, Aug. 10; 6715-7, Aug. 12; 6811-3, Aug. 14; 8427-8, Sept. 25; 8479-82, Sept. 28.

Disarmament—pp. 4548-9, June 22.

Estimates—pp. 10254-302, Nov. 19; 10313-41, Nov. 20.

Foreign Aid—pp. 10153-4, Nov. 17.

GATT—pp. 3103-4, May 11.

India—pp. 9364-5, Oct. 23.

Indonesia—p. 7609, Sept. 3.

Joint U.S.-Canadian Committee—pp. 2819-22, May 1.

Laos—p. 3431, May 21.

Malaysia—p. 7782, Sept. 9.

NATO—pp. 9833-4, Nov. 6; 11306-10 and 11349-50, Dec. 18.

NATO and Cyprus—pp. 1701-16, Apr. 2.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy—pp. 7783-4, Sept. 9.

Peace Keeping—pp. 5435, Jul. 14; 7823-4, Sept. 10; 9402-4, Oct. 26; 9879 and 9935 (Appendix), Nov. 9.

Throne Speech—pp. 1-2, Feb. 18.

United Nations—pp. 10051-2, Nov. 13.

Wheat Sales—pp. 5436, Jul. 14; 5537, Jul. 16.

Canada. House of Commons: Standing Committee on External Affairs

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(A list of books and articles which, in whole or in part, treat with Departmental affairs.)

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NOTE: The Department distributes information produced by a number of international organizations of which Canada is a member, such as NATO, the OECD, and the Colombo Plan, but excluding the United Nations. This material is distributed on request, and also to Members of Parliament, public libraries, universities, newspapers and interested voluntary organizations. The United Nations distributes its information material through its own information offices and through other authorized outlets, which in Canada include the Department of Public Printing and Stationery and the United Nations Association.

Appendix II

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

The following is a comparison of staff on December 31, 1963, and December 31, 1964:

	(Dec. 31) 1963	(Dec. 31) 1964
Officers		
Ottawa	196	224
Abroad	269	273
Administrative Staff		
Ottawa	549	599
Abroad	533	577
Total	1,547	1,673
Locally-engaged staff abroad	612	625
Foreign Service Officers recruited during the year	25	32
Other appointments during the year	116	231
Separations during the year		
Officers	19	21
Staff	102	115

Appendix III

I. CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION ABROAD¹

1. Embassies

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels
*Bolivia (Peru)	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
*Burma (Malaysia)	
Cameroun	Yaoundé
*Central African Republic (Cameroun)	
*Chad (Cameroun)	
Chile	Santiago
Colombia	Bogota
*Congo Brazzaville (Cameroun)	
Congo (Leopoldville)	Leopoldville
Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Havana
Czechoslovakia	Prague
*Dahomey (Nigeria)	
Denmark	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Quito
*El Salvador (Costa Rica)	
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
*Gabon (Cameroun)	
Germany	Bonn
Greece	Athens
Guatemala	Guatemala City
*Guinea (Ghana)	
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
*Honduras (Costa Rica)	
*Iceland (Norway)	
Indonesia	Djakarta
Iran	Tehran
*Iraq (Lebanon)	
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Tel Aviv
Italy	Rome
*Ivory Coast (Ghana)	

¹ No resident diplomatic missions are maintained in countries marked with an asterisk. The country named in brackets after these names is the country in which resides the Canadian representative accredited to the country listed.

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Japan	Tokyo
*Korea (Japan)	
Lebanon	Beirut
*Luxembourg (Belgium)	
Mexico	Mexico
*Morocco (Spain)	
Netherlands	The Hague
*Nicaragua (Costa Rica)	
*Niger (Nigeria)	
Norway	Oslo
*Panama (Costa Rica)	
*Paraguay (Argentina)	
Peru	Lima
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
*Senegal (Nigeria)	
South Africa	Pretoria
Spain	Madrid
*Sudan (United Arab Republic)	
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
*Thailand (Malaysia)	
*Togo (Ghana)	
*Tunisia (Switzerland)	
Turkey	Ankara
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow
United Arab Republic	Cairo
United States of America	Washington
*Upper Volta (Ghana)	
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Belgrade

2. Offices of High Commissioners

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Australia	Canberra
Britain	London
Ceylon	Colombo
*Cyprus (Israel)	
Ghana	Accra
India	New Delhi
Jamaica	Kingston
*Kenya (Tanzania)	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
New Zealand	Wellington
Nigeria	Lagos
Pakistan	Karachi
*Sierra Leone (Nigeria)	
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
*Uganda (Tanzania)	

3. Permanent Missions to International Organizations

<i>Organization</i>	<i>City</i>
North Atlantic Council	Paris
Organization for European Co-operation and Development	Paris
United Nations	New York
United Nations (European Office)	Geneva
European Atomic Energy Community	Brussels
European Coal and Steel Community	Brussels
European Economic Community	Brussels
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris

4. Offices of Canadian Commissioners

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
British Guiana	Georgetown

II. CONSULAR OFFICES

1. Consulates General

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
France	Bordeaux
Germany	Hamburg
Iceland	Reykjavik ²
Italy	Milan
Philippines	Manila
United States of America	Boston
	Chicago
	Los Angeles
	New Orleans
	New York
	San Francisco
	Seattle

2. Consulates

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Brazil	Sao Paulo
Germany	Duesseldorf
United States	Cleveland
	Detroit
	Philadelphia

III. MILITARY MISSION

Berlin

IV. INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Laos	Vientiane
Vietnam	Saigon

² Honorary officer in charge.

Appendix IV

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA¹

1. Diplomatic Missions²

<i>Country</i> ³	<i>Nature of Post</i>
Algeria	Embassy
*Argentina	Embassy
Australia	High Commissioner's Office
*Austria	Embassy
*Belgium	Embassy
*Brazil	Embassy
Britain	High Commissioner's Office
Burma	Embassy
Cameroun	Embassy
Ceylon	High Commissioner's Office
*Chile	Embassy
*China	Embassy
*Colombia	Embassy
*Costa Rica	Embassy
*Cuba	Embassy
Cyprus	High Commissioner's Office
*Czechoslovakia	Embassy
Dahomey	Embassy
*Denmark	Embassy
*Dominican Republic	Embassy
*Ecuador	Embassy
*El Salvador	Embassy
*Finland	Embassy
*France	Embassy
Gabon	Embassy
*Germany	Embassy
Ghana	High Commissioner's Office
*Greece	Embassy
Guinea	Embassy
*Guatemala	Embassy
*Haiti	Embassy
Hungary	Embassy
*Iceland	Embassy
India	High Commissioner's Office

¹ For further particulars, see the publications of the Department entitled "Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada" (thrice yearly) and "Diplomatic Corps" (thrice yearly).

² The Ambassadors of Algeria, Cameroun, Costa Rica, Dahomey, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Korea, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Panama, Senegal, Thailand and Tunisia and the High Commissioners for Cyprus and Uganda are also accredited as Ambassadors to the United States of America, where they are ordinarily resident.

³ The countries marked with an asterisk have consulates in Canada. The Embassy of Switzerland has charge of the interests of Liechtenstein.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
*Indonesia	Embassy
Iran	Embassy
Iraq	Embassy
Ireland	Embassy
*Israel	Embassy
*Italy	Embassy
Ivory Coast	Embassy
Jamaica	High Commissioner's Office
*Japan	Embassy
Korea	Embassy
*Lebanon	Embassy
*Luxembourg	Embassy
Mali	Embassy
*Mexico	Embassy
Morocco	Embassy
*Netherlands	Embassy
New Zealand	High Commissioner's Office
Niger	Embassy
Norway	Embassy
Pakistan	High Commissioner's Office
*Panama	Embassy
*Peru	Embassy
*Poland	Embassy
*Portugal	Embassy
Senegal	Embassy
South Africa	Embassy
*Spain	Embassy
*Sweden	Embassy
*Switzerland	Embassy
*Thailand	Embassy
Trinidad and Tobago	High Commissioner's Office
Tunisia	Embassy
*Turkey	Embassy
Uganda	High Commissioner's Office
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Embassy
United Arab Republic	Embassy
*United States of America	Embassy
*Uruguay	Embassy
*Venezuela	Embassy
*Yugoslavia	Embassy

2. Countries having Consulates but no Diplomatic Missions

Bolivia	Monaco
Honduras	Nicaragua
Liberia	Philippines
	San Marino

Appendix V

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH CANADA IS A MEMBER¹

COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Area Communications Scheme for Merchant and Naval
Shipping
Commonwealth Defence Science Organization
Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council
Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Conference
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Commonwealth War Graves Commission
South Pacific Air Transport Council
United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic
Affairs

EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

North Atlantic Council
Military Committee

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies

Advisory Committee on the Congo
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force
Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in
Korea
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
Committee on United Nations FAO—World Food Programme
Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees
International Law Commission²
Preparatory Committee for International Co-operation Year
Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development
Scientific Advisory Committee
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Working Group on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary
Procedures of the United Nations (Working Group of 21)

¹ Inter-governmental bodies only are included.

² Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Canadian Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was elected President for a five-year term, 1962-66.

Specialized Agencies³

Food and Agriculture Organization
 Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
 International Atomic Energy Agency⁴
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Development Association
 International Finance Corporation
 International Labour Organization
 International Monetary Fund
 International Telecommunication Union
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 Universal Postal Union
 World Health Organization
 World Meteorological Organization

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Commission on Human Rights
 Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 Social Commission
 Statistical Commission

Standing Committees of the Economic and Social Council

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

Special Bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Governing Council of the Special Fund

Regional Economic Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Latin America

Other Commissions

Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission

UNITED STATES-CANADA

Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)
 Great Lakes Fishery Commission
 International Boundary Commission
 International Joint Commission
 International Pacific Halibut Commission
 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
 Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
 Permanent Joint Board on Defence
 Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission

INTER-AMERICAN

Inter-American Radio Office
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
 Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

³ Canada was a member during 1964 of the executive boards of all these Agencies, with the exception of UNESCO and WMO.

⁴ The International Atomic Energy Agency is not technically a Specialized Agency but an autonomous inter-governmental agency under the aegis of the United Nations.

COLOMBO PLAN

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in
South and Southeast Asia
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

CONSERVATIONAL

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Whaling Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

ECONOMIC⁵

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Cotton Textiles Committee
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Cocoa Study Group
International Coffee Agreement
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Rubber Study Group
International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Wheat Agreement
International Wool Study Group
Lead and Zinc Study Group
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

SCIENTIFIC

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Hydrographic Bureau

CANADA-JAPAN

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee

SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

⁵ See also under previous headings.

Appendix VI

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN 1964 AT WHICH CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

(Partial List)

A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

- Food and Agriculture Organization Council: Rome, October 5-16.
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 2nd extraordinary assembly: London, September.
- International Atomic Energy Agency, 8th general conference: Vienna, September 14-18.
- International Labour Conference, 48th session: Geneva, June 17-July 9.
- International Labour Organization, Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee: Geneva, May 4-15.
- International Labour Organization, Coal Miners Committee, 8th session: Geneva, October 19-30.
- International Labour Organization, Governing Body, 158th session: Geneva, February 4-21; 159th session: Geneva, June 3-13 and July 10; 160th session: Geneva, November 9-20.
- International Labour Organization, Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry: Geneva, September 21-October 2.
- International Telecommunication Union, Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Aeronautical Mobile High Frequency Radio Service: Geneva, January.
- International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee: Geneva, May 22 (for approximately five weeks).
- Joint WHO/FAO/IAEA Export Committee on Legislation for Irradiated Foods at FAO: Rome, April 19-29.
- United Nations Cartographic Conference: Manila, November 21-December 5.
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 20th session: New York, February 17-March 13.
- United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: New York, January 22-February 4.
- United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Legal Subcommittee: Geneva, March 9-26; New York, October 5-23; 6th plenary session: New York, October 26.
- United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 3rd conference: Geneva, August 31-September 9.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, third preparatory meeting: New York, February 3-17.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Geneva, March 23-June 15.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Tehran, March 2-17.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Committee of the Whole: Santiago, January 20-25.

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, thirteenth session of the General Conference: Paris, October 20-November 21.
- United Nations General Assembly, 19th session: New York, December 1.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Committee: Rome, October 22-30.
- United Nations International Children's Fund, Executive Board: Bangkok, January 13-24; New York, June 15-24.
- United Nations Narcotic Commission: Geneva, May 4-8.
- United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 14th session: New York, June 29-July 3.
- United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Geneva, February 14.
- United Nations Special Committee Meeting on Principles of International Law: Mexico City, August 27-October 2.
- United Nations Special Fund, Governing Council: New York, January 13-20; The Hague, June 15-22.
- United Nations Technical Assistance Committee: Vienna, June 22-July 4; New York, November 25-27.
- Universal Postal Union, 15th congress: Vienna, May 29-July 10.
- Working Group on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (Working Group of 21): New York, September 9-onwards.
- World Health Organization, Conference on the Study of Uniformity in Air Pollution Measurements: Geneva, September 8-October 10.
- World Health Organization, Experts Committee on Health Statistics: Geneva, October 27-November 2.
- World Health Organization, Meeting of Directors: Geneva, July 2-27.
- World Meteorological Organization, Commission for Hydro-meteorology: Warsaw, October.

B. OTHER CONFERENCES

- Aerospace Medical Association Conference: Miami, May 10-14.
- American College of Chest Physicians Association Meetings: San Francisco, June 18-22.
- American Food Technologists Conference: Washington, May 24-25.
- American Nurses Association: Atlantic City, June 15-19.
- American Society of Microbiology Conference: Washington, May 3-7.
- Atlantic Policy Advisory Group: Ditchley, England, March 10-13.
- Atlantic Policy Advisory Group: Frascati, Italy, October 1-4.
- British American Parliamentary Congressional Conference: Hamilton, Ontario, February 9-16.
- British Commonwealth Scientific Committee: New Zealand, November 15-December 3.
- Canada-Japan Ministerial Meeting: Tokyo, September 4-5.
- Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group: Washington, January 14-19.
- Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence: Washington, June 25.
- Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting: London, November 7-21.
- Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, 8th meeting: New Delhi, November-December.
- Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, ministerial meeting: Kuala Lumpur, September 2-3.

- Commonwealth Education Conference, third conference: Ottawa, August 21-September 4.
- Commonwealth Educational Liaison Committee: London, October 15.
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference: Kingston, Ontario, November 1-22.
- Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference: London, July 8-15.
- Conference on Civil Engineering Problems Overseas: London, June.
- Conference of the International Union of Family Organizations: Munich, July 19-26.
- Co-ordination of Information Facilities by Technological Sectors (Ceramics): Paris, June 11-12.
- Economic Co-operation and Development Fatigue Committee: Paris, March 19-20.
- Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee Conference: Geneva, January 21-September 17.
- European Radio Frequency Agency: Kleinhenbach, May 22 (for approximately one week).
- Fifth Inter-American Indian Conference: Quito, October 19-25.
- Fifth International Conference for Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination: Trento, Italy, September 6-13.
- First Meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks of the American Continent: Guatemala, April.
- Fourth Conference on Latin American Steel Making: Mexico City, July 19-24.
- GATT, 21st session: Geneva, February 23-March 21; Tariff and Trade negotiations ("Kennedy round"): Geneva, May 4 (for approximately one year).
- Great Lakes Fishery Commission: Ann Arbor, June 19.
- Institute of Food Technology, national meeting: Washington, May 24-28.
- Inter-American Statistical Institute meeting: Panama, September 2-15.
- Inter-Governmental Committee for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Hamburg, May 25-30.
- Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission: Paris, June 10-19.
- International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, 51st annual convention: San Francisco, June 28-July 3.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police conference: Louisville, October 24-29.
- International Astronomical Union, 12th general assembly: Hamburg, August 24-September 3.
- International Botanical Congress: Edinburgh, August 3-13.
- International Commission of the North Atlantic Fisheries, Environmental Symposium: Rome, January 27-February 2.
- International Commission for North Pacific Fisheries: Tokyo, November 16.
- International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Rome, January 27-February 2; Hamburg, June 1-6; Copenhagen, September 25-26.
- International Conference on Applications of Cobalt: Brussels, June 8-11.
- International Conference on Public Personnel Administration: Los Angeles, October 4-8.
- International Conference of Social Work, 12th session: Athens, September 20-25.
- International Conference of Water Pollution Research, 2nd session: Tokyo, August 24-28.

- International Congress of Applied Psychology, 15th session: Yugoslavia, August 6-7.
- International Congress on Archives: Brussels, September 1-5.
- International Congress on Fouling and Marine Corrosion: Cannes, June 5-28.
- International Congress of Parasitology, 1st session: Rome, September 21-26.
- International Congress on Pasturage, 9th session: Sao Paulo, December 30.
- International Congress of Photogrammetry, 10th session: Lisbon, September 7-19.
- International Congress on the Scientific Study of Mental Retardation: Copenhagen, August 7-14.
- International Criminal Police Organization, general assembly: Caracas, September 30-October 7.
- International Electrotechnical Commission meeting: Aix-les-Bains, May 13-17.
- International Galvanizing Conference: Paris, June 14-19.
- International Geographical Congress: London, July 21-28.
- International Geological Congress: New Delhi, December 14-22.
- International Harbour Conference: Antwerp, June 22-27.
- International Hydrological Decade, preparatory meeting: Paris, April 7-17.
- International Law Association: Tokyo, August 16-22.
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group: Madrid, October 21-30.
- International Oceanography Commission, International Indian Expedition: Paris, January 22-24.
- International Radiation Symposium: Leningrad, April 5-17.
- International Symposium on Combustion: Cambridge, August 17-21.
- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Symposium on Atmospheric Radiation: Leningrad, August 5-12.
- International Upper Mantle Committee meeting: Moscow, May 11-19.
- Interparliamentary Union Conference: Copenhagen, August 20-28.
- Interpol, 33rd general assembly session: Caracas, September 30-October 7.
- Joint Conference on Dental Health: San Francisco, November 6-12.
- Meeting of the Parties to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean: Ottawa, September 9-October 1.
- Mountain Pacific Regional Conference, International Association of Chiefs of Police: Port Angeles, June 1-3.
- Narcotic Drugs, Second International Seminar: Paris, November 16-28.
- National Fire Prevention Association, 68th annual meeting: Dallas, May 18-22.
- NATO Area Experts Meetings: Paris, March-April, October-November.
- NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting: The Hague, May 12-14.
- NATO Ministerial Meeting: Paris, December 15-17.
- North Atlantic Regional Conference, International Association of Chiefs of Police: Rye Beach, June 7-9.
- Overseas Road Research Meeting: London, June.
- Palaeomagnetism Procedures: Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 1-10.
- Pan-American Health Organization, meeting of the Directive Council: Mexico City, August 31-September 11.
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, Eighth meeting of Directing Council: Mexico City, June 10-20.
- Permanent Joint Board on Defence: Edwards Air Force Base, January 27-31; Fort Bliss, June 15-19; Quebec, September 14-18.

- Plenipotentiary Conference to Establish Interim Arrangements for Global Commercial Communications Satellite System: Washington, July 20-24.
- Royal Society of Health, annual meeting: Torquay, May 2.
- Second Inter-American Meeting of Government Experts on Civil Aviation: Santiago, July.
- Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada (negotiations with France): Paris, July 19-23.
- Underwater Society of America Convention, 5th session: Mexico City, June 17-21.
- VELA Uniform Conference on Seismology: Orleans, October 6-8.
- World Petroleum Congress, Executive Committee of the Permanent Council: Mexico City, January 19-25.
- World Power Conference: Lausanne, September 13-18.

Appendix VII

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY:

DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1964

1. Bilateral Agreements

Czechoslovakia

Long-Term Wheat Agreement between Canada and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Signed at Ottawa October 29, 1963. Entered into force provisionally October 29, 1963. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Prague March 25, 1964. Entered into force definitively March 25, 1964.

Denmark

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Denmark providing for the continuation of the training programme in Canada for aircrew personnel of the Royal Danish Air Force. Ottawa, June 30, 1964. Entered into force June 30, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Denmark providing for the mutual recognition of certificates of registry or other national documents denoting tonnage of merchant ships. Ottawa, October 15, 1964. Entered into force December 14, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Denmark providing for the mutual recognition of certificates of registry or other national documents denoting tonnage of Merchant Ships. Signed at Ottawa, October 15, 1964. Entered into force December 14, 1964.

Supplementary Convention modifying the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to Taxes on Income signed at Ottawa on September 30, 1955. Signed at Ottawa, November 27, 1964.

Federal Republic of Germany

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the exchange of information relating to defence science (with a memorandum of understanding). Berlin, August 21 and 28, 1964. Entered into force September 28, 1964.

Hungary

Trade Agreement between Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic. Ottawa, June 11, 1964. Entered into force provisionally June 11, 1964.

Inter-American Development Bank

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Inter-American Development Bank to provide for the administration by the Bank of certain funds to be made available by the Government of Canada for Economic,

Technical and Educational assistance to Latin American countries which are members of the Bank. Signed at New York, December 4, 1964. Entered into force December 4, 1964.

Japan

Convention between Canada and Japan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Tokyo, September 5, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan providing for the entry into Japan of Canadian citizens and the entry into Canada of Japanese nationals either without visas for limited periods or with visas for extended periods and for designated purposes. Tokyo, September 5, 1964. Entered into force September 20, 1964.

Mexico

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Mexican States to bring into force definitively the Air Agreement between the two countries signed at Mexico December 21, 1961. Ottawa, February 21, 1964. Entered into force February 21, 1964.

Norway

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway providing for the continuation of the training programme in Canada for aircrew personnel of the Royal Norwegian Air Force. Ottawa, June 30, 1964. Entered into force June 30, 1964.

Nigeria

Agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Nigeria regarding the terms and conditions of service of Canadian Armed Forces personnel on secondment to the Nigerian Armed Forces. Lagos, June 25, 1964. Entered into force June 25, 1964.

Peru

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Peru constituting an agreement permitting amateur radio stations of Canada and Peru to exchange messages or other communications from or to third parties. Lima, May 8, 1964. Entered into force May 8, 1964.

Spain

Agreement between Canada and Spain for co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Signed at Ottawa, September 8, 1964.

Switzerland

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland to renew the Agreement to provide for co-operation in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, this renewal deemed to have been effective for a period of five years from July 31, 1963. Signed at Ottawa, November 26, 1964. Entered into force November 26, 1964.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom providing for the establishing of minimum prices for cereals imported into the United Kingdom from Canada. London, April 15, 1964. Entered into force April 15, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the status of Canadian forces in Bermuda. London, September 11, 1964. Entered into force September 11, 1964.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America regarding sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream benefits under the Columbia River Treaty, signed at Washington, January 17, 1961. Washington, January 22, 1964. Entered into force January 22, 1964.

Exchange of Notes, with attached Protocol, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Columbia River Treaty. Signed at Washington, January 17, 1961. Washington, January 22, 1964.

Agreement between Canada and the United States of America relating to the establishment of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park. Signed at Washington, January 22, 1964. Entered into force August 14, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America terminating the Notes of December 28, 1962, for the establishment of a command and data acquisition station in Canada to serve an operational meteorological satellite system being established in the United States (Nimbus). Ottawa, February 4, 1964. Entered into force February 4, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning agreement for the winter maintenance of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline and for the associated winter use and maintenance of portions of the Haines Road. Ottawa, March 6, 1964. Entered into force March 6, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America providing for the continuation in force, beyond April 1, 1964, of the agreement recorded in the Exchange of Notes of July 3 and 13, 1962, in relation to the Welland Canal. Ottawa, March 31, 1964. Entered into force March 31, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America constituting an agreement on international satellites for ionospheric studies (with a Memorandum of Understanding) (ISIS). Ottawa, May 6, 1964. Entered into force May 6, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America to amend the Agreement of September 27, 1961, relating to the Continental Air Defence System by cancelling the proposed gap-filler radar programme. Ottawa, May 6, 1964. Entered into force May 6, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of United States of America concerning the phasing-out of certain radar stations of the continental radar defence system within Canada. Washington, May 25, 1964. Entered into force May 25, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America relating to the Agreement of March 9, 1959, concerning the tariff of tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Ottawa, June 30, 1964. Entered into force June 30, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America confirming the entry into force of the Protocol of January 22, 1964, to the Columbia River Treaty. Ottawa, September 16, 1964. Entered into force September 16, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America authorizing the Canadian Entitlement Purchase Agreement provided for under the Columbia River Treaty. Ottawa, September 16, 1964. Entered into force September 16, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America regarding the construction, operation and maintenance of a Loran C Station and a Monitor Control Station in Newfoundland. Ottawa, September 16, 1964. Entered into force September 16, 1964.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending through the 1964-1965 winter season the provisions of the Agreement of March 6, 1964, for the winter use and maintenance of portions of the Haines Road in British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Ottawa, November 27, 1964. Entered into force November 27, 1964.

Treaty between Canada and the United States of America relating to co-operative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin. Signed at Washington, January 17, 1961. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa, September 16, 1964. Entered into force September 16, 1964.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Venezuela extending for a period of one year the Commercial Modus Vivendi of October 11, 1950. Caracas, October 13, 1964. Entered into force October 13, 1964.

2. Multilateral Agreements

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963. Signed by Canada at London, Washington and Moscow, August 8, 1963. Canada's Instruments of Ratification deposited at London, Washington and Moscow, January 28, 1964. Entered into force for Canada, January 28, 1964.

Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Done at Washington, July 15, 1963. Signed by Canada, July 15, 1963. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited January 23, 1964.

Indus Basin Development Fund (Supplemental) Agreement, 1964. Done at Washington, March 31, 1964. Signed by Canada, April 6, 1964. Entered into force April 6, 1964.

Protocol amending the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals. Signed at Washington, October 8, 1963. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited November 12, 1963. Entered into force April 10, 1964.

Indonesian-Commonwealth War Graves Agreement. Signed by Canada, September 10, 1962. Entered into force April 19, 1964.

Agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding atomic information. Done at Paris, June 18, 1964. Signed by Canada, June 30, 1964.

Agreement establishing Interim Arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system. Washington, D.C., August 20, 1964. Signed by Canada, August 20, 1964. Entered into force August 20, 1964.

Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by General Assembly Resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. Done at New York, December 17, 1963. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited September 9, 1964.

Procès-verbal extending to December 31, 1966 the validity of the Declaration of November 18, 1960 on the provisional accession of the Government of Argentina to the GATT. Done at Geneva, October 30, 1964. Signed by Canada, on November 25, 1964.

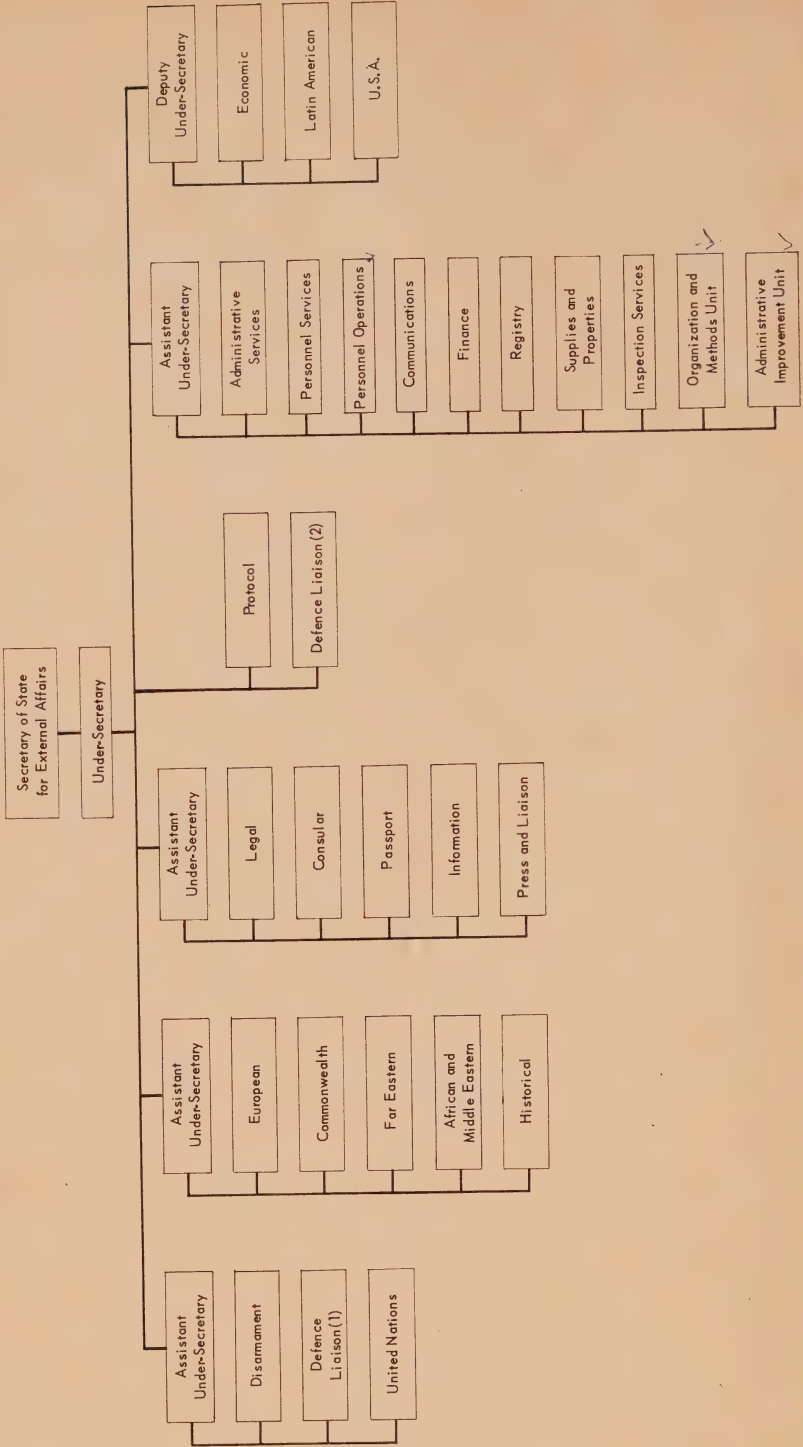
Procès-verbal extending to December 31, 1967 the validity of the Declaration of November 22, 1958 on the provisional accession of the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the GATT. Done at Geneva, October 30, 1964. Signed by Canada on November 25, 1964.

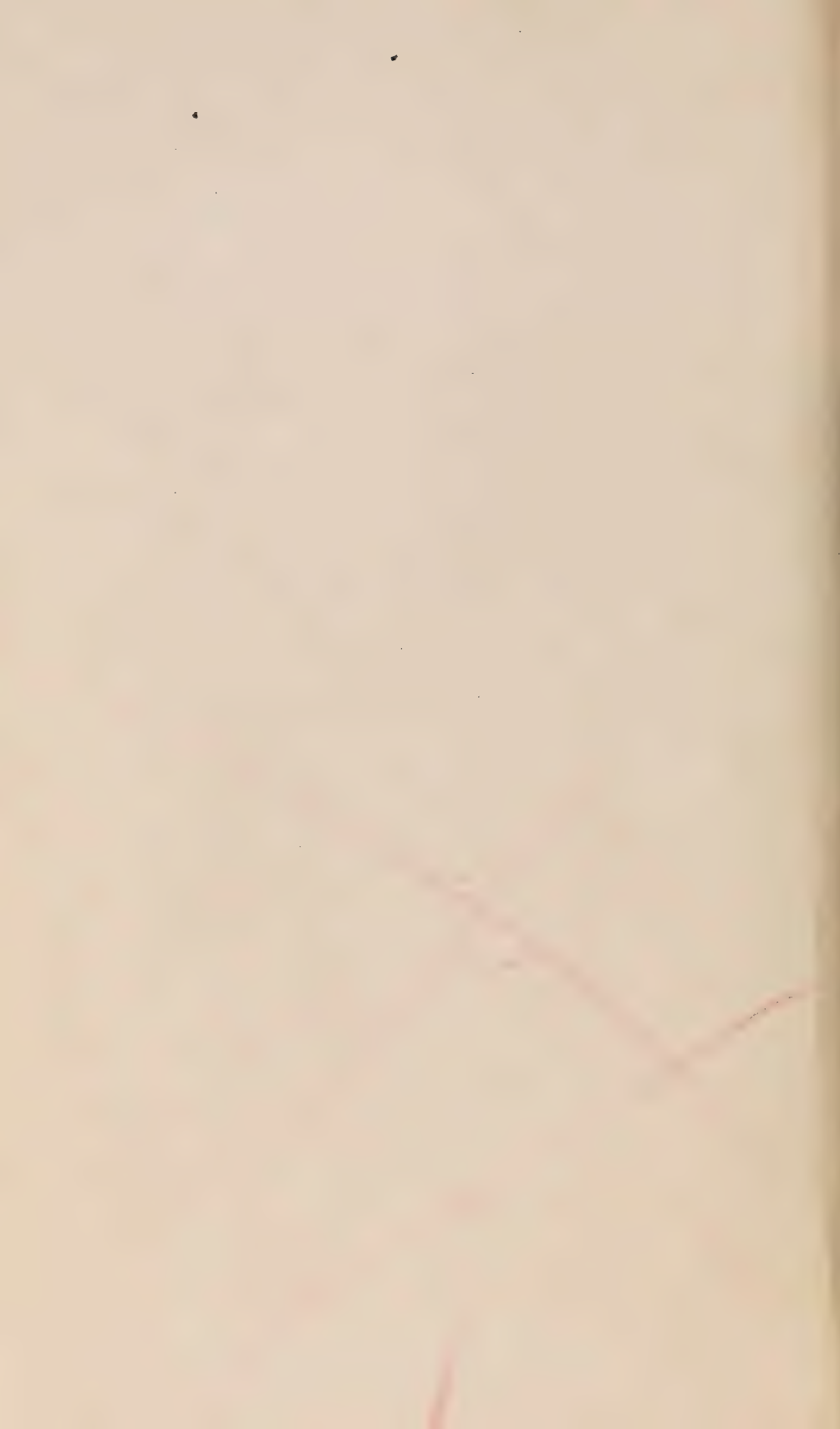
Procès-verbal extending to December 31, 1965 the validity of the Declaration of November 13, 1962 on the Provisional Accession of the Government of the United Arab Republic to the GATT. Done at Geneva, October 30, 1964. Signed by Canada on November 25, 1964.

International Labour Organization Convention No. 111 concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation adopted by the ILO at its forty-second session. Done at Geneva, June 25, 1958. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited November 26, 1964.

United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Done at New York, March 30, 1961. Signed by Canada, March 30, 1961. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited October 11, 1961. Entered into force December 13, 1964.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION, DECEMBER 31, 1964







Report of the Department of

EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS, Department of

(1965)

*Report (of the Secretary of State for
External Affairs)*



CANADA

Report of the Department of
EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS
1965

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THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

In accordance with the provisions of the Department of External Affairs Act, I have the honour to submit for presentation to Parliament the fifty-sixth annual report of the Department, covering its activities during the calendar year 1965.

The expanding role of the Department during the past year has made strenuous demands on its personnel, and I am happy to express my appreciation of the faithfulness and skill with which the members of the Department have carried out so diligently their manifold duties.



*Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

Ottawa, January 3, 1966



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, at the annual NATO meeting, Paris, 1965. Left to right: Jules Léger, Canadian Ambassador to France; the Honourable Paul Martin; the Honourable Paul Hoffman, U.S. Secretary of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PREFACE

by the Secretary of State for External Affairs

In this Report of the Department of External Affairs for 1965, the reader will find concise notes on many aspects of Canada's external policies and on the leading topics of international affairs in the past 12 months. There is no need, therefore, in a preface, simply to summarize the events, decisions or activities described in the Report. What I should like to do is to comment on the significance of certain developments to which those interested in international affairs might pay particular attention. In so doing I shall, of course, be concerned very much with the role Canada has played in such developments.

It has been possible in some years to point to a single event or related series of events, usually at the level of great power interests, which dominated, strongly influenced or in some way represented or set the tone for international affairs in that period. The confrontation following upon the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961, the Cuba crisis in 1962 and the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 were all major events of this type.

It is difficult, at least at present, to select any single comparable development for this year. The intensification of the conflict in Vietnam has, perhaps, been the source of the greatest continuing anxiety, but it is still difficult to predict its long-term consequences. The conflict between India and Pakistan and the unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia have also created wide concern. Diplomatic activity has centred to a very important extent on these three regional situations.

Before commenting on these particular problems, however, I should like to review relations between the major powers or blocs, which have remained more or less unchanged. Although the Soviet Union has made serious charges against the United States in connection with the Vietman situation and has warned of the negative implications of United States policy there for the development or maintenance of good relations elsewhere, the relations between the two most powerful nations have continued to be characterized chiefly by restraint and a relative lack of tension. Communist China has obviously not abated its hostility towards the Soviet Union to any significant extent as a result of the changes in the Soviet Government in October 1964, and authorities in Moscow have now recognized this fact publicly. It is even more obvious that Communist China has not abated its hostility towards the United States and a great many other nations.

The nuclear stalemate between the United States and the Soviet Union and the remarkable development of the political, economic and military power of the European members of NATO which has taken place since the alliance was founded have created a situation in which there has been increasing emphasis by some of these members on the need for changes in the organization of the alliance.

Against this background, members have discussed among themselves various arrangements for the control and ownership of nuclear weapons. An *ad hoc* temporary committee of NATO defence ministers, in which ten

NATO countries, including Canada, are participating, has been established to explore questions relating to the alliance's nuclear arrangements. Throughout this period, Canada has emphasized the importance of preserving the unity, strength and stability of the alliance.

So far as the Afro-Asian group of nations is concerned, events have tended to emphasize a growing diversity of interest or viewpoint among them, although these nations continue to be united in their basic opposition to the vestigial forces of colonialism and in their insistence on an international economic order which will take greater account of the problems of the developing world.

Canadian policy in these particular areas has, of course, been determined in the light of some of the conditions noted above. It has been possible, as the relevant section of this Report points out, to develop greater trade and exchanges and contacts of various types with the Soviet Union and other nations in Eastern Europe. Canada has continued its attempts to increase its contacts with Communist China in trade and other non-diplomatic fields. In November, however, we found ourselves obliged to oppose admission of that nation to the United Nations on the conditions it had itself set. While we should have welcomed the opportunity to see Communist China take a seat in the organization, we decided that those conditions were unacceptable.

As I have suggested above, the most striking political events of 1965, involving sudden crises or important changes in the elements of a situation and in most cases demanding international action, were rather in areas where, in spite of great power involvement, local conflicts or tensions did not immediately alter great power relations and were not capable of being easily dealt with by great powers. The situations in Kashmir, Vietnam, Rhodesia and the Dominican Republic had roots deep in the particular history of the areas concerned. The nations most immediately interested and, where possible, the general membership of the United Nations or of a regional or other association have a heavy responsibility for trying to ensure limitation and eventual solution of these potential or active conflicts. These situations present varying degrees of potential danger to world peace.

The crises mentioned above were all of concern to Canada and required specific action in several instances. We urged upon India and Pakistan, from the standpoint of close friendship within the Commonwealth, the necessity of ending the fighting which began in August, and our Prime Minister offered his services to that end. We gave full support to United Nations action and contributed personnel and logistical support to the extension of United Nations peace keeping in that area. In the Rhodesian crisis, we have worked closely with Britain and with many other nations by taking economic and other measures which will, we hope, exert the maximum pressure on the Smith Government with the least risk of sheer chaos and bloodshed in the region.

With regard to the Vietnam conflict, we have taken the stand that an exclusively military solution is neither practicable nor desirable, and we are continuing to do what we can to see whether there are any promising openings for a negotiated settlement of this unhappy situation. On the basis of Canada's experience as a member of the International Control Commission over the past 11 years, the Canadian Government has also put before the Canadian Parliament and people the facts of the situation as we see them.

In some of the major subjects of debate and negotiation within the United Nations, such as peace keeping and disarmament, we might also

strike a balance between developments favouring and those casting a shadow on prospects for more peaceful and secure conditions in the world. There was no breakthrough to agreement on measures leading to general disarmament or on new collateral measures similar to the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, but neither was there any general breakdown into recriminations ending serious debate. On the contrary, the extent and intensity of discussions and the large majorities for the disarmament resolutions at the General Assembly reflected the very broad support of peoples and governments in this area. Some progress has been achieved in 1965 towards establishing nuclear-free zones in Latin America and Africa. Particularly when added to previous or parallel developments with respect to Antarctica, to the control of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to activities in outer space, these latest steps suggest that there could be a gradual development over a period of years towards comprehensive controls over nuclear and other armaments.

In the field of peace keeping, a consensus was achieved before the commencement of the twentieth session of the General Assembly that nations refusing to pay peace-keeping costs because of objections to the relevant operations would not be deprived of their votes. The basic disagreement over the relation between the Security Council and the General Assembly in the field of actions to keep the peace was not much nearer settlement by the end of the year, nor was the conception of collective responsibility for peace-keeping actions authorized by the Assembly any closer to general acceptance. These were debates over principles, however. We can welcome the fact that, in practice, the necessity of immediate action by the Security Council in the conflict between India and Pakistan was not a subject of dispute and that the Council had little difficulty in agreeing to renew the mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

In disarmament and peace-keeping discussions, Canada continued to play a very active role, in the many ways apparent in this Report. In stressing the financial and organizational implications of peace-keeping responsibilities and in continuing to make substantial contributions towards specific operations in Cyprus, the Middle East and the areas of tension between India and Pakistan, Canada went beyond debate over general principles to take such practical measures to help preserve peace as lay within its power.

I have suggested that a relatively static situation, so far as great power relations are concerned, does not preclude political developments of some significance. It can be said more emphatically that international progress in the economic and social field is not immediately dependent on the general course of political affairs, although political and ideological beliefs, interests and conflicts obviously determine certain basic operating conditions and, in specific areas of crisis, may interrupt or partially nullify that progress.

We have completed what was designated as International Co-operation Year and we are half-way through the International Development Decade. It is conceivable that, a few years from now, we may consider that the political crises of a given year, which loomed large at the time, were of less significance than the decisions taken and the work accomplished in economic co-operation. The scope of that co-operation, involving individual governments, groups of governments and international agencies in industrial and agricultural development, educational and technical assistance and trade, is such that even the detailed sections of this Report cannot comprehend it fully. There are now so many tributaries flowing

quietly past or around political obstacles that the main stream of such co-operation may in time transform the international landscape as we have known it.

Some specific examples of this trend are to be found in the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the plans for a consolidated United Nations Aid Programme, in the re-examination by the Economic and Social Council of its role and in the details of Canadian aid programmes. In continuing to increase allocations for our programmes, to diversify the operations under those programmes and to expand their regional scope, we are continuing to play an important role in action by developed countries to assist developing countries.

Finally, I should like to stress the importance of some achievements in 1965 of particular interest to Canada, which could be overlooked in general reviews of international developments. In 1965 we have seen the Commonwealth confronted with the serious challenges involved in the India-Pakistan and Rhodesian situations. But it has also been the year in which a Commonwealth Secretariat has been established with a Canadian as Secretary-General, and progress has been made in developing closer relations with Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean. We strengthened our traditional relations with France by means of a general cultural agreement and other projects for co-operation. A significant and mutually beneficial development in our close relations with the United States has been the Canada-United States Automotive Agreement. These are a few examples worth noting of progress in long-standing associations which are of fundamental importance in Canadian external policy.

In reviewing the wide range of activities dealt with in this Annual Report, I might point out that some Canadians, either in a spirit of apprehension or of criticism, ask whether we have an independent foreign policy. The Canadian Government knows, as does any sovereign government willing to recognize realities, in how many ways it is dependent on external conditions and the actions of others. Canada has, however, freely chosen varied responsibilities and associations and has adhered to the particular lines of policy considered wise; the combination of those responsibilities, associations and convictions with the distinctive traits of our national heritage is obviously unique and not duplicated by other nations. Our decisions arise out of these determining factors and are not mere copies of decisions made by any one other nation or by groups of nations. In the Preface to the 1964 Annual Report, I described our role as a middle power, and I believe that the events of 1965 have continued to demonstrate that Canada pursues policies which serve its own interests and the interests of the world community.

This Report covers subjects of concern to many agencies of the Government. As the Minister responsible for external affairs, I should like to pay tribute to the spirit of co-operation in which so many branches of government have joined to give effective expression to the national interest in world affairs. I should like to express my personal appreciation to the members of the Department of External Affairs for their untiring work at home and abroad in service to Canada.

Paul Martin

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Ottawa, January 3, 1966.

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I

INTRODUCTION

Established in 1909 by an Act of Parliament, the Canadian Department of External Affairs was placed directly under the Prime Minister by an Amending Act of 1912. It was not until March 1946, 34 years later, that the Prime Minister relinquished this additional portfolio and Mr. Louis St. Laurent became the first full-time Secretary of State for External Affairs.

As Canadian autonomy in international affairs increased, direct administration of Canada's external affairs, rather than their administration by British diplomatic and consular authorities, became desirable. In 1921, the Office of High Commissioner in London was taken over, and, in 1925, a Permanent Canadian Representative was appointed to Geneva. By an agreement reached at the Imperial Conference in 1926, the Governor General became the representative of the Sovereign in Canada, and correspondence from foreign governments and the Dominions Office in London was addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, rather than to the Governor General. The first Canadian legation was opened in Washington in 1927, and in 1928 the former Commissioner-General in Paris was created Minister to France. In 1929, a legation was opened in Tokyo.

During the last quarter-century, Canada's representation abroad, given added impetus by participation in two world wars, has continued to expand from these early beginnings, until today Canada conducts its external relations with some 104 countries and international organizations and is represented at some 120 consular and diplomatic posts abroad. Of these 75 are embassies, 17 are offices of high commissioners, 18 are consulates and consulates general, and 8 are permanent missions to international organizations. In addition, Canada maintains a military and consular mission in Berlin and a commission in British Guiana. It also supports delegations to the International Supervisory Commissions in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Expansion during the current year has included the appointment of non-resident ambassadors to Algeria, Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria and a non-resident High Commissioner for Malta. Embassies in Senegal (Dakar) and Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) have been announced for early 1966, with preparations for their opening well under way in late 1965.

The main responsibilities of the Department of External Affairs include:

- (a) the supervision of relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations; the protection of Canadian interests abroad;
- (b) the collation and weighing of information regarding developments likely to affect Canada's international relations;
- (c) correspondence with other governments and their representatives in Canada;

- (d) the negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements;
- (e) the representation of Canada in foreign capitals and at international conferences.

At headquarters in Ottawa, the staff of the Department serving under the Secretary of State for External Affairs is headed by Mr. Marco Cadieux as Under-Secretary. He is assisted by a Deputy Under-Secretary, four Assistant Under-Secretaries and the heads of 25 divisions¹, the latter answering to respective Assistant Under-Secretaries responsible for supervision of the work of various divisional groupings.

¹ See *Organization Chart*, Page 85.

II

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATION

A. United Nations

In 1965, the United Nations found the means to enable the General Assembly to resume its normal work through a consensus that the question of Article 19 (loss of vote in the General Assembly) should not be raised in the case of arrears owed to the United Nations in respect of the costs of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC). The twentieth session of the General Assembly, meeting from September 21 to December 21, completed action on a record agenda of 108 items, adopted more than 120 resolutions, and witnessed the visit of Pope Paul VI. Membership increased to 117 with the admission of The Gambia, the Maldives Islands, and Singapore.

United Nations Financing

The financial problems of the United Nations remained unsolved in 1965, though there were indications of progress after the stalemate that had locked the nineteenth session was broken in September. The cause of the current financial crisis has been the refusal of certain countries, for political reasons, to pay their assessed share of the costs of major peace-keeping operations either in the Middle East or the Congo.¹

In company with Britain, the United States and the majority of members, Canada maintains that the General Assembly has residual authority in the peace-keeping field and is fully competent, therefore, to impose assessments on its member states for the costs of all duly authorized peace-keeping operations. In Canada's view, the 1962 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice accepted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session established conclusively that the UNEF and ONUC expenditures were "expenses of the Organization", which all members were obliged to pay or run the risk of the subsequent loss of vote under Article 19. Canada held that the penalty was mandatory.

As of January 1, 1964, the Communist states were in arrears in respect to their assessments for the preceding two full years. France came into the same category on January 1, 1965. In order to avoid a showdown at the nineteenth session, the General Assembly authorized the President, on February 18, 1965, to establish a Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to undertake "a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization". Canada was one of 33 states asked to sit on the Committee. The Assembly also approved without objection a resolution granting the Secretary-General blanket authority to make payments at levels not exceeding 1964 commitments. It also requested all member states to contribute towards 1965

¹ For further details on the financing question, see *Canada and the United Nations 1964*.

expenses of the UN at a level not less than 80 per cent of the total 1964 contributions. It then adjourned its session. Canada made advance contributions of \$551,000 towards 1965 UNEF costs and \$2,730,031 towards the regular budget, or the same amounts as in 1964.

In an effort to eliminate the accumulated deficit, Canada announced on June 21 an unconditional voluntary contribution of \$4 million in a concerted action with Britain, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. On the same day, the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated the view of the Canadian Government that "we will not insist on the application of Article 19", without prejudice, of course, to its future application to defaulters to the regular budget, if this became necessary.

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was able to agree in late August that "the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure", "the question of the applicability of Article 19 will not be raised with regard to UNEF and ONUC" and "the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by member states with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions". It was also agreed that the modalities for the continuance of the work of the Special Committee would be decided upon at the twentieth session.

When the twentieth session of the General Assembly convened on September 21, the Secretary-General reported that some \$20 million had been contributed or pledged voluntarily by member states, leaving some \$80 million that would still be required to overcome the Organization's financial difficulties. Canada therefore sought at the twentieth session to obtain support for a resolution that would call once again on member states to pledge voluntary contributions to make up the deficit and would also extend the mandate of the Committee of 33 in order to give it more time to complete its work. A resolution of this kind was adopted virtually unanimously.

Nevertheless, as the session ended in December 1965, the financial crisis remained acute. Nor was there any agreement about the fundamental issues of principle related to the authorization, control and financing of peace-keeping operations. What had been gained was time to tackle these issues and make up the deficit without the threat of Article 19 disrupting the prospects for agreement. In addition, the Assembly was able to agree on the initiative of France, to establish a committee of experts to make thorough investigation of the finances of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies. It is to be hoped that this committee, to which Canada was appointed, will help to clarify the uncertainties surrounding the financing of United Nations activities and thus encourage a greater willingness by member states to pay their fair share.

Peace Keeping

During the year, a new United Nations military observer group, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), was formed under a Canadian commanding officer and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was expanded. The United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued to operate in essentially the same form throughout 1965 as in 1964. Canada took part in all five of these operations. A United Nations presence, in the form of a special

representative of the Secretary-General, was also established in the Dominican Republic following the adoption in May 1965 of a Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire between the contending factions in that country.

India-Pakistan

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India-Pakistan was formed with Canadian participation after the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, January 1, 1949, to observe, report and investigate violations of the cease-fire. To help stop the fighting which broke out between India and Pakistan in August 1965, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General, among other things, to strengthen UNMOGIP and, at his request, Canada agreed to send ten additional officers to join the nine already with the Group. Canada also provided Major-General B. F. Macdonald, DSO, CD, to command the new UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission which was established to supervise the cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces on the border outside Kashmir, as well as 12 officers to act as observers. In addition, Canada, which had previously provided a *Caribou* aircraft, with a crew, for UNMOGIP, sent a senior air adviser and an air-transport unit with nearly 100 men and six aircraft to serve both UNMOGIP and UNIPOM.

Middle East

Canada continued to provide approximately 950 men, including an air-transport unit, for the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. Established in 1956, this force has had the function of guarding and patrolling along the Israel-U.A.R. armistice demarcation line in the Gaza area and to the south along the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula, and has continued to serve effectively as a stabilizing influence in maintaining peace in this area. Canada increased to 20 the number of its officers serving with the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). This group was founded in 1948 to observe the armistice agreements between Israel and its neighbours and to investigate complaints of border violations.

Cyprus

At the end of 1965, Canada was contributing nearly 1,000 men, consisting principally of an infantry battalion and a reconnaissance squadron, to the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Force was created by the Security Council in 1964 to help prevent a recurrence of fighting in Cyprus and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions on the island. Although it proved possible to reduce the size of the Force slightly during the year, there was, unfortunately, little progress towards an agreed settlement of the problems confronting Cyprus.

In the field of peace keeping, the Department of External Affairs assisted in the formulation of Canadian policy and provided liaison between the Department of National Defence and the United Nations in dealing with both detailed operational problems and general questions. Because of the implications for NATO, the Commonwealth and the peace of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Department continued to be particularly concerned with the problems of Cyprus. As a contributor to UNFICYP, Canada refrained from advocating a particular solution but did urge the

necessity for negotiations between the parties. The Canadian High Commissioner to Cyprus became permanently resident in Nicosia, and continued to have a heavy burden of reporting and conducting business with the UN and local authorities in Cyprus.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was approved at the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly and officially established in March 1965. Its 16-member Board of Trustees, appointed on a broad geographic basis, includes Mr. Claude Ryan of *Le Devoir*, Montreal.

The objective of UNITAR is threefold:

- (a) basic training for personnel destined for service in the secretariats of international organizations or national administrations;
- (b) advanced training for international and national civil servants holding responsible positions in the field of economic development;
- (c) research into the operations and special problems of the United Nations and its affiliated agencies.

The initial work programme and approach to the Institute were formulated at the two sessions of the Board of Trustees held in 1965. The training and the research undertaken by the Institute are to be closely linked. While the initial emphasis will be on the economic and social problems of the developing countries, the Institute will study the political aspects of United Nations operations as well, notably peace keeping. The Board agreed that the Institute should maintain a marked degree of academic independence and develop links with non-UN research groups.

The Institute is an autonomous body within the United Nations, whose sole financial support is voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. Canada has pledged \$60,000 for each of the initial five years of the Institute's operation. As of December 1965, voluntary contributions totalling nearly \$4 million had been made by 65 governments and several foundations. The Institute's budget for 1966 is \$1 million. As resources become available, this will increase within a short time to \$2 million a year and to a final annual target of \$4 million.

International Co-operation Year

In 1963, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, which designated 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year (ICY). The purpose of the resolution was to draw the attention of mankind to the much-neglected truth that the foundation of peace and progress in the world is international co-operation. Canada, which provided the rapporteur of the United Nations Committee on ICY and later its Chairman, has played a leading role in realizing the goals of the Assembly resolution. Domestically, the Government encouraged and helped to finance an effective non-governmental organization which publicized, advised on and assisted in the co-ordination of over 100 non-governmental Canadian programmes and projects in the field of international co-operation, including education, travel exchange, medical and food aid, town-twinning, and a variety of others.

Partly as a result of the success of ICY in Canada, the Centennial Commission has agreed to support the formation of the International Co-operation Agency for the Centennial of Confederation as the successor organization to ICY (Canada), to promote and co-ordinate contributions of private organizations throughout Canada to developing nations during 1967.

Economic and Social Council

Early in 1965, Canada was elected to its fourth three-year term on the 18-member Economic and Social Council by the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. In the course of the year, the Council met five times—twice in March (the resumed thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions), in July (thirty-ninth session) and again in November and December (two resumed thirty-ninth sessions). In the course of its deliberations, Akira Matsui of Japan was elected as President for 1965 and nine additional non-voting members were elected to the sessional Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees, which dealt with the detailed substance of the Council's work at its major session in July. The election of non-voting sessional members was a procedure adopted for the second year running to meet the need for a more representative membership, pending the ratification in September 1965 of Charter amendments to expand the full Council to 27. The Council reviewed the reports of all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the economic and social activities of the United Nations itself and elected members to a variety of specialized commissions, committees and councils in the economic and social field. Canada was elected to the Statistical Commission, the Governing Council of the Special Fund (subsequently the United Nations Development Programme) and the Special Committee on Co-ordination.

An important aspect of the Council's work in 1965 arose from its decision at the resumed thirty-seventh session to begin an exhaustive review and reappraisal of its own role and functions within the United Nations framework. In the two post-war decades, the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations system have grown in range and volume in response to the needs of a rapidly changing membership. The efficient direction of this complex programme, which has become the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council, gave rise to the review and reappraisal which will continue in 1966.

As an interim measure, the thirty-ninth session decided to improve the management capacity of the Council by revising the composition and the terms of reference of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and directing that henceforth it meet with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (which brings together the heads of the Specialized Agencies) so that all the programmes of the United Nations system can be properly co-ordinated. A related resolution called upon the Specialized Agencies to produce budgets which could be more easily compared or even standardized, and supported efforts to produce a programme budget for the United Nations itself. These new management responsibilities required some administrative changes in the operation of ECOSOC itself and the Council called for an overhaul of the practices relating to the production and distribution of working documents (which exceeded 7,000 pages for the thirty-ninth session alone). A possible revision in the Council's meeting schedule proposed by Canada is currently being studied by member states.

In the economic development field, the Council took stock of progress at the mid-point of the Development Decade, heard the Secretary-General

point out that the growth-rate in developing countries and assistance to them from the developed countries had not increased significantly, and gave unanimous approval to a resolution calling for increased aid and greater forward planning. The Council agreed to the organization of industrial symposia designed to help countries benefit from the experience of others, recommended that more technical assistance funds should be devoted to industrial projects in developing countries, and asked the Secretary-General to suggest ways in which additional financing on a voluntary basis could be used for industrialization within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme.

The thirty-ninth session of the Council commended the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) for identifying those areas in which scientific and technological advance should be adapted to the needs of developing countries and suggested a programme of co-ordinated priority action. The Council also established on a permanent footing the World Food Programme, which had been launched, on a Canadian initiative, on an experimental basis in 1962. It recommended to the General Assembly a target for 1966-68 of \$275 million, with not less than 33 per cent in cash and services. By unanimous agreement, the Council also authorized United Nations authorities to provide assistance to developing countries (at the latter's express request) in the field of population development.

Human Rights and Social Questions

Through its election to the Economic and Social Council in 1965 and its membership in a number of subsidiary or related bodies, Canada continued to support the United Nations during the year in its work in the human rights and social fields. It participated actively in the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights held in Geneva in March and April 1965, where most of the discussion was devoted to a draft convention on religious intolerance. The Commission, with Canada's support, also requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the question of "war criminals and crimes committed against humanity", and agreed to certain proposed activities for the International Year for Human Rights in 1968. Canada completed its three-year term on the Commission at the end of the year.

The high point of the United Nations human rights activities in 1965 was the adoption by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Convention requires states parties to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps that they have taken to give it effect, establishes a Conciliation Committee to deal with claims from a state party that another is not abiding by the terms of the Convention and, if their respective governments agree, allows organizations or individuals to complain to the Committee if they consider that they are victims of a violation of a Convention. The General Assembly also adopted a declaration concerning certain ideals which youth should be encouraged to pursue and a number of resolutions in the human rights field. Through lack of time, it had to postpone to the twenty-first session further consideration of the Draft Covenants on Human Rights.

In the field of social development, Canada played a leading role in the activities and deliberations of the Narcotics and Statistical Commissions, the Building, Housing and Planning Committee, and the 13 Specialized Agencies. As a reflection of its interest in the United Nations Children's

Fund, Canada, apart from a three-year interval, has been a member of the Executive Board since the Fund's inception and contributed \$1 million to UNICEF in 1965. Canada continued to serve in 1965 as a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Colonialism

During 1965, there was further discussion at the United Nations regarding the problem of *apartheid* in South Africa. A Committee of Experts established under a Security Council resolution of the previous year submitted its report early in 1965. It stated that the South African Government had refused to accept the Security Council's invitation to agree with the main conclusion of the Special Committee on Apartheid, namely, that "all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation and thus be enabled to decide the future of their country at the national level".

The Special Committee on Apartheid submitted a second report to the Security Council in August 1965, which recommended that South Africa should not execute persons for offences arising from opposition to racist policies. It also called for a complete military and oil embargo and the recall of all heads of diplomatic and consular missions in South Africa. No Security Council resolutions based on this report have been passed.

The Special Committee of Twenty-four continued its consideration of outstanding issues affecting South West Africa. It recommended that the General Assembly condemn the Government of South Africa for establishing and permitting *apartheid* in South West Africa. It further recommended that South West Africa be given independence at an early date.

The 24-member Committee also continued its efforts to persuade the Portuguese Government to accept the principle of self-determination for the people of its overseas territories. The 1965 report of the Special Committee of Twenty-four contained an unprecedented appeal to all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Bank and Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, technical or economic assistance.

Disarmament

During 1965, Canada continued to participate actively in international discussions on disarmament. These activities were directly related to developments in the disarmament negotiations in the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC), which is composed of all members of the United Nations, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC), of which Canada is a member, and the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

As an integral part of the Department, the Disarmament Division is responsible to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and is also charged specifically with the duty of assisting the Adviser to the Government on Disarmament, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, in carrying out his responsibilities. General Burns normally leads the Canadian delegation to the ENDC in Geneva and, in the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, represents Canada in disarmament discussions at the United Nations.

In Ottawa, the Division is responsible for the preparation of reports and recommendations relating to policy, the direction and co-ordination of research, and the preparation of public information material on disarmament. In pursuance of these functions, it co-operates closely with other

divisions in the Department, with the Canadian delegations to ENDC and the UN General Assembly, and with interested departments or agencies of the Canadian Government, including the Defence Research Board and the Directorate of Long-Range Planning in the Department of National Defence. Among the main fields of study are the following: specific measures relevant to general and complete disarmament; measures for verifying the implementation of a disarmament programme; measures for ensuring international security as disarmament proceeds (e.g. improved procedures for consideration and arbitration of conflicts between states and the establishment of peace-keeping forces); measures to ensure an effectively-verified cessation of all nuclear-weapons tests; measures to prevent the wider spread of nuclear weapons; and measures to reduce the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications.

Session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission

For the first time in almost five years, the UNDC met in New York, from April 21 to June 16. Since the nineteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly had not been able to consider the item on disarmament, the session, under the chairmanship of Ambassador El-Kony of the United Arab Republic, provided a useful opportunity for members of the United Nations to express their views on the course to be followed in further disarmament negotiations.

The general debate reflected widespread recognition of the continuing value and importance of the ENDC as a forum for constructive and detailed negotiations, both on general and complete disarmament and on interim disarmament measures. The consensus was that the question of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty and an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be given priority. The Commission adopted two resolutions. The first, sponsored by Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries and adopted by a large majority (89 in favour, none opposed, with 16 abstentions), called for the convening of a World Disarmament Conference to include all countries. In voting for the resolution, Canada expressed support in principle, while pointing out that careful preparation would be necessary, that continued recognition of the agreed principles recommended as a basis for disarmament negotiations by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1722 (XVI) was most important, and that a continuation of detailed negotiations in the ENDC would not be incompatible with such a conference. The second resolution represented a non-aligned compromise between two Soviet draft resolutions calling for the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of foreign bases and personnel from the territory of other states, and a United States draft resolution calling for the early reconvening of the ENDC to resume negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty, a non-proliferation agreement, an agreement to halt or restrict the production or use of fissionable materials for military purposes and a freeze on nuclear delivery vehicles. The non-aligned resolution, which was adopted by a majority of 83 in favour, including Canada, one opposed, with 18 members, including the Soviet bloc, abstaining, recommended the early reconvening of the ENDC, so as to enable priority consideration of a comprehensive test-ban treaty and a non-proliferation agreement. The resolution also made reference to the application of military savings to peaceful programmes.

The proceedings were encouraging in that they demonstrated a responsible interest in and an increased understanding of complex disarmament problems on the part of many countries, which were clearly disinclined to allow the session to be exploited for propaganda purposes.

Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee

On July 27, the ENDC resumed its sessions in Geneva which had been adjourned since September 17, 1964, and debate centred on the two partial measures for which special priority had been proposed in a resolution adopted by the UNDC in June—the development of a comprehensive test-ban treaty and steps to prevent further nuclear proliferation.

As regards a comprehensive test ban, during the session the Soviet Union expressed agreement with a U.A.R. proposal to extend the 1963 test-ban treaty to include all underground tests above the level which could be verified by national means of detection, proposed an interim moratorium on all tests below this level, but omitted any reference to exchange of scientific information recommended by the U.A.R. to facilitate agreement on verification techniques. The Western representatives continued to oppose an unverified moratorium as inadequate because it provided no assurance of compliance with the obligations undertaken. Western representatives pointed out that, after being observed for nearly three years, a similar moratorium had been unilaterally broken in 1961 when the U.S.S.R. staged the largest atmospheric test ever held up to that time.

The British delegation submitted information on the encouraging results from their improved seismic instrumentation and the application of array techniques which they had developed during recent years. The U.S. representative explained in some detail the proposed improved array installation, which it was hoped would be capable of identifying up to 80 per cent of underground events. A Swedish proposal to establish an international "detection club" pooling seismic information was welcomed by Western and non-aligned delegates and Canada expressed a willingness to participate in such arrangements aimed at facilitating agreement on the extension of the partial test-ban treaty.

One of the most important events was the tabling by the U.S.A. on August 17 of a draft treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, supported by the British, Canadian and Italian delegations. In response to Soviet criticism of possible NATO nuclear-sharing arrangements, Western delegates urged that, if the U.S.S.R. was genuinely concerned with a solution to the non-dissemination problem, the most constructive action would be to join in efforts to work out an agreed treaty on the basis of the Western draft. Before the conference adjourned, the Italian Foreign Minister, Sr. Fanfani, tabled proposals for the non-nuclear powers to renounce the acquisition of nuclear weapons as an interim approach to a permanent solution to the non-proliferation problem. The conference adjourned on September 16 after agreeing to hold its next meeting as soon as possible after the conclusion of the disarmament debate in the twentieth United Nations General Assembly.

Disarmament at Twentieth UN Assembly

Resolutions were debated in the First Committee and adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session on five of the six disarmament items included in the original agenda. A resolution submitted on the convocation of a world conference to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons was with-

drawn by its sponsor. The three principal subjects considered were those to which special attention had been directed earlier by the UN Disarmament Commission: (a) non-proliferation, (b) the suspension of nuclear tests, and (c) the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

On non-proliferation, the United States tabled a purely procedural resolution referring both the U.S. and Soviet draft treaties to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee for further consideration. This precipitated a Soviet resolution seeking to establish the principles contained in the Soviet draft treaty as guide-lines for further ENDC discussion of this question. In an attempt to find middle ground between the resolutions submitted by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the non-aligned members of ENDC tabled a compromise resolution calling on all states to exert further efforts for the early conclusion of a treaty and enumerating certain principles to serve as guide-lines for the continued negotiations. The non-aligned resolution was approved by 93 votes in favour (including Canada), and none opposed, with five abstentions.

On nuclear tests, the Committee debated a 35-power resolution urging the suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and requesting continued efforts by the ENDC to reach agreement on a comprehensive test-ban treaty taking into account "improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection". The Canadian representative expressed Canada's willingness to participate in international efforts to this end. This resolution was approved in Committee by 86 votes (including Canada), none opposed, with 13 abstentions (including the Communist bloc except Roumania). In plenary, the resolution was approved by 92 votes (including Canada), one opposed (Albania), and 14 abstentions.

Discussion of the proposed World Disarmament Conference centred on a 43-power resolution endorsing the proposal adopted at the Cairo conference of non-aligned countries in 1964 to convene a world conference to which all countries would be invited and urging that the necessary consultations be conducted with all countries for the purpose of establishing a widely representative preparatory committee to take the appropriate steps to convene a World Disarmament Conference not later than 1967. The Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed the hope that the People's Republic of China would be invited to participate and emphasized the need for careful and thorough preparation in order to ensure the success of the conference. In the view of the Canadian Government, the principles adopted by the General Assembly in 1962 to govern disarmament discussions should continue to operate at the World Disarmament Conference. After discussion, the 43-power resolution was adopted by 112 votes in favour (including Canada), none opposed, with one abstention.

The question of an African nuclear-free zone, which first gained prominence in 1961, was again debated at the twentieth session of the UN General Assembly. A draft resolution representing a synthesis of a wide range of African views was discussed in the First Committee and was passed almost unanimously. Directed mainly at the nuclear powers, the resolution reaffirmed the appeal to all states to respect Africa as a nuclear-free zone and to refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and from testing, manufacturing, using or deploying nuclear weapons on the African continent. Moreover, the resolution urged the nuclear states not to disseminate nuclear weapons directly or indirectly in Africa, and expressed the hope that the Organization of African Unity would initiate studies and take the necessary measures to implement the denuclearization of Africa. This resolution was adopted in plenary by 105 votes (including Canada), to none opposed, with two abstentions.

A fifth resolution, based on the report of the ENDC, referred back to the Committee the question of achieving general and complete disarmament. During discussion of this item in committee, a draft resolution sponsored by Malta requiring the ENDC to study the question of publicizing arms transfers between states narrowly failed of adoption, mainly because insufficient time had been allowed for consideration by governments.

During the disarmament debates at the twentieth session, five resolutions, all sponsored by non-aligned countries, were passed. While the number of abstentions varied from item to item, in no instance except that of the Maltese resolution on publicizing arms transfers was the total of abstentions large, and the only negative vote was cast by Albania, on the resolution to suspend nuclear tests.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, shakes hands with a junior officer of the reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons that is serving with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Looking on (centre) is the officer commanding the squadron, Major A. K. Casselman.

B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

As a guarantee of Canadian security within the Western alliance and as a forum for consultation on international matters, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an international institution of cardinal importance to Canada. The day-to-day work occasioned by Canadian membership in

NATO is carried out mainly by the delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council in Paris, and in the Defence Liaison(1) Division of the Department of External Affairs, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies, especially the Department of National Defence. Broader policy implications of matters involving NATO engage the attention of the Department as a whole, and also, of course, of other departments.

Canadian policy has continued to be guided by the overriding need to preserve the strength and stability of the alliance. While recognizing the need to adapt NATO to changed and changing conditions, particularly so that the European countries can play a larger role in the political and military direction of NATO, Canada has reiterated during the year its view that there should be continuing emphasis on the transatlantic nature of the alliance.

At their annual spring meeting, held in London from May 11 to 13, the NATO foreign ministers directed the Council in permanent session to continue its study of the state of the alliance and the purposes and objectives commonly accepted by all members.

The same meeting of foreign ministers considered Greek-Turkish relations. The Secretary-General reported on the watching brief conferred on him by the meeting of foreign ministers at the Hague in May 1964. As the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs had just visited Cyprus, where he had conferred with Cypriot and UN leaders, he was able to give the ministers his personal impression of the situation on that island and of the indispensable peace-keeping role being performed by the UN Force. The occasion of the meeting provided an opportunity for contacts between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Greece and Turkey. The ministerial meeting concluded that these discussions should continue in the hope that normal relations between these two member countries might be resumed, with consequent improvement in the situation in Cyprus.

At a meeting of NATO defence ministers held in Paris on May 31 and June 1, the ministers gave particular attention to studies being made by the Council in permanent session of the interrelated questions of strategy, force requirements and resources. Secretary McNamara of the United States proposed at the meeting that an *ad hoc* committee of defence ministers be set up to consider and to prepare recommendations on consultation arrangements relating to nuclear matters.

On September 20, the Honourable Paul Martin, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, was appointed Honorary President of the North Atlantic Council, a position which rotates among the member countries from year to year.

Secretary McNamara's proposal mentioned above led to a decision by the Council to establish a Special Committee of Defence Ministers, which held its organizational meeting in Paris on November 27 to examine various aspects of NATO's nuclear arrangements. This first meeting established, and approved terms of reference for, three working groups to study respectively nuclear planning, communications, and the nature of the information needed by member governments considering their courses of action in a crisis. The Special Committee agreed to meet again in March 1966.

The full yearly NATO meeting, with foreign, defence and some finance ministers attending, was held in Paris from December 14 to 16.

The foreign ministers gave a comprehensive review of the international situation. In view of the lessening of East-West tension in the NATO area, there was more discussion than in previous years of problems

facing members of the alliance in other parts of the world. Particular attention was devoted to developments in Vietnam and Rhodesia and the member nations undertook to remain in close consultation on these and other problems.

The defence ministers reviewed military problems and gave tentative approval to a new force-planning procedure, involving a five-year projection and intended to bring national defence plans more closely into line with the overall requirements of NATO, while considering the means available to member countries.

The Secretary-General reported on his watching brief on Greek-Turkish relations, which originally had been the responsibility of his predecessor. The ministers reaffirmed their desire to see Greece and Turkey conduct effective consultations in order to improve their bilateral relations and agreed to prolong the watching brief in the interests of the solidarity of the alliance. The meeting provided an opportunity to remind members of NATO of the continuing need for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and, consequently, of the importance of ensuring that the funds necessary for its continuance were forthcoming. The Canadian delegation argued strongly along these lines.

C. The Commonwealth

In the immediate post-war years, when membership in the Commonwealth was described as one of the four pillars on which Canadian foreign policy rested, the statement meant something very different from similar recent statements. From the time of the Statute of Westminster to 1947, the Commonwealth consisted of a small, like-minded group of nations of predominantly European stock having a common allegiance to the Crown. The present membership of 22¹ embraces a diversity of races, languages, cultures, religions, stages of economic development, forms of political organization and international attitudes. The newly-independent nations of Asia and Africa appear to appreciate the value of an association which transcends the usual bases for groupings, i.e. regional, racial, linguistic or ideological affinity. However, with the increase in numbers, the character of the institution has been fundamentally altered and it has developed a meaningful role in the relations of the developed countries with the new nations.

For Canada, membership in the Commonwealth has entailed in recent years not only entering into relations with and opening diplomatic missions in newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean but also an increase in the functions conducted within the Commonwealth framework. Canadian programmes for the provision of capital and technical assistance to the less-developed countries were begun within the Commonwealth. Canada's largest effort in the field of higher education is the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Further, Canada has military training missions in three Commonwealth countries (one of these

¹Commonwealth members are enumerated according to the year (if post-1931, noted in brackets) when membership was proclaimed: Britain; Canada; Australia; New Zealand; India (1947); Pakistan (1947); Ceylon (1948); Ghana (1957); Malaya (1957); Nigeria (1960); Cyprus (1961); Sierra Leone (1961); Tanganyika (1961); Jamaica (1962); Trinidad and Tobago (1962); Uganda (1962); Zanzibar (1963); Kenya (1963); Malawi (1964); Malta (1964); Zambia (1964); The Gambia (1965); Singapore (1965). Early in 1965, Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. When Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined the Federation in September 1963, Malaya became Malaysia. In August 1965, Singapore was separated from Malaysia. This compilation may be incorrect due to the Rhodesian crisis. It was correct when printed.

missions was established during 1965) and provides training places in Canada for the armed forces of several others. However, the most important expression of the Commonwealth relation continues to be the periodic meetings of the heads of Commonwealth governments.

The thirteenth meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers since the war was held in London from June 17 to 25. The prime ministers and presidents found their numbers again increased since their meeting of the previous year and welcomed the Prime Ministers of Malta, Zambia and The Gambia to their discussions. Two major problems occupied much of their time. At the outset of the meeting, attention was concentrated on the situation in Vietnam, and it was agreed to establish a Commonwealth mission to make contact with the parties principally concerned and to explore with them whether sufficient common ground could be found to justify the holding of a peace conference. The other main question involved Rhodesia, a matter of special concern to the nine African members. All members reaffirmed their irrevocable opposition to any unilateral declaration of Rhodesian independence and their insistence on the principle of majority rule.

The prime ministers approved the recommendations drawn up by an immediately preceding meeting of officials regarding the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat and agreed to appoint as the first Secretary-General a senior Canadian diplomat, Mr. Arnold Smith. The prime ministers also approved recommendations for the establishment of the Commonwealth Foundation, designed to increase interchanges in professional fields.

During 1965, the Commonwealth was subjected to severe stresses and strains. Tensions between India and Pakistan erupted into hostilities in the Rann of Kutch in March-April and in Kashmir and the Punjab in August-September, with very large forces committed on both sides. The Prime Minister of Canada offered his services on September 4 to the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India to assist them in accepting proposals for a cease-fire presented by the United Nations Secretary-General, but the offer was not accepted in the terms proposed.¹

Incidental to the India-Pakistan hostilities came the severance of relations between Pakistan and Malaysia. Strain also marked the relations between Malaysia and Singapore after the separation of the latter from Malaysia in August. But the greatest stress of all, the full effects of which on the Commonwealth cannot yet be foreseen, evolved from the Rhodesian crisis.²

As is customary, there were numerous meetings of Commonwealth groups and organizations during 1965, including the meeting of finance ministers held at Kingston, Jamaica, in September, and the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Wellington, New Zealand, in November-December. Of further note was the convening of the first Commonwealth Medical Conference in Edinburgh in October. Many Commonwealth leaders visited Canada in 1965, including the Prime Ministers of India and Trinidad and Tobago. The Prime Minister of Canada held discussions with the British Government while in London for the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting, and, in December, paid official visits to Jamaica and to Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ The Canadian contribution to the United Nations arrangements for supervising the cease-fire, later accepted by India and Pakistan, is noted on Page 5, under "Peace Keeping."

² The Canadian response to the Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence is noted on Page 35, under "African and Middle Eastern Affairs."

D. External Aid

The Canadian Government gives economic aid to developing countries in numerous forms, which may conveniently be considered under the headings Bilateral Assistance, Multilateral Assistance, and Emergency Relief Assistance. (In addition, export credits, which Canada is providing in substantial amounts, often constitute a form of economic aid, but these are not dealt with in this Report.)

Bilateral Assistance

Canadian bilateral assistance is extended to the Colombo Plan countries of South and Southeast Asia, Commonwealth and French-speaking African states, Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and countries in Latin America which are members of the Inter-American Development Bank. The External Aid Office, which is generally responsible, under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the operation of the Canadian bilateral aid programme, has also assumed certain responsibilities with respect to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, which involves tasks similar to those connected with aid programmes.

During the fiscal year 1965-1966, a variety of increases was made to Canada's development assistance programme. Appropriations for bilateral grants were maintained at \$48.5 million, the Food Aid Programme reached a level of \$20 million, and an additional \$50 million was provided for special development loans. The objectives of the special development loans are the same as those which have governed the Canadian programme of grants over the past 15 years. Loans extended under this programme generally have a 50-year maturity period and ten-year grace period, with a service charge of three-quarters of one per cent, and no interest. The loan programme has been directed toward countries eligible to receive bilateral grant assistance and has also permitted further Canadian contribution to economic progress in Latin America. The development-loan programme for Latin America is carried out in close co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, enabling Canada to benefit from the extensive experience of that institution. In September 1965, the agreement with the Bank was amended to bring the level of Canadian aid funds available for use in Latin America from \$10 million up to \$20 million.

In 1965, Canada continued to assist member countries of the Colombo Plan with the implementation of their educational and industrial development plans. In Pakistan, Canada is now participating in the construction of major transmission-lines, a hardboard plant, a thermal-power station, a land-use survey, and a refugee housing project, and at the end of the year reached agreement on participation in an atomic reactor project. In India, construction of the Kundah and Idikki and expansion of the Umtru hydro-electric schemes are being carried out with Canadian Colombo Plan assistance. Canada is also assisting in a geological survey, and the supply of cobalt-therapy units and other types of equipment. In Ceylon, construction of the Katunayake Airport is under way and Canada is also participating in the expansion of the Mutwal Refrigeration Plant. Projects in Malaysia include the supply of equipment for 53 vocational-training centres and a natural resources survey. Vietnam was supplied with Canadian wheat flour; books and paper went to Laos under Canadian Colombo Plan aid. Industrial commodities were again supplied to India

and Pakistan in 1965 to overcome existing foreign-exchange difficulties and to allow for the expansion of secondary industry dependent on these imports. Technical assistance continued to play an important role in this area, with more than 90 teachers and advisers serving abroad at September 30, 1965, and over 800 trainees from South and Southeast Asia studying in Canada. Of these, 13 teachers and advisers were serving in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, while 230 trainees in Canada were from these French-speaking Colombo Plan countries.

The second phase of the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme (SCAAP) continued into 1965, and assistance was again made available at the higher levels achieved in the preceding year. The principal recipients of Canadian aid under SCAAP to date have been countries which have achieved independence. When the Canadian programme was first extended to include Commonwealth Africa, governments of the African states concerned made it known that one of their major priorities was in the educational sector. Accordingly, the bulk of Canadian assistance has been directed to development of educational facilities. This emphasis was continued in the 1965-66 programme. At September 30, over 200 teachers and university staff were in the field, while almost 400 trainees from Commonwealth Africa were in Canada. Construction of the trades-training centre in Ghana is under way, for which Canada is providing architectural services, prefabricated building materials, instruction equipment and furnishings, as well as the training of Ghanaian vocational teachers. The project is scheduled for completion early in 1966. Apart from assistance directly related to formal education, Canada had 87 advisers in the region on September 30, working in such fields as forestry, health, geology, television and transportation.

Canada's Aid Programme to French-Speaking Africa was initiated in 1961. A substantially higher level of assistance was made available in 1964 and was increased further in 1965. The original educational aspect of the programme through provision of teachers and training places was maintained and the programmes were broadened to allow for consideration of other forms of technical assistance and capital projects. School buildings and equipment have been provided, a series of Canadian educational films has been prepared for eight countries, and substantial quantities of paper have been made available for the production of textbooks and educational pamphlets. Feasibility studies have been carried out for bridge construction and hydro-electric installations; a quantity of equipment has been provided for road construction. Education still retains a high priority, and it is worth noting that the number of Canadian teachers serving in French-speaking Africa rose from 67 in 1964 to a total of 155 in September 1965. There are at present 41 trainees from the area studying in Canada.

Higher levels of assistance were again made available to Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean area in 1965. Primary schools were turned over to local authorities upon completion, while development of fresh water resources and the improvement of airport landing facilities continued. New projects were also implemented under the special development loans, including the provision of lumber, port equipment, bridge construction and a rural schools project. Technical assistance was markedly increased, as well, with 96 teachers and advisers in the area and 308 trainees from the region studying in Canada at September 30, 1965.

The first project to be agreed upon for special development loan financing in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank in Latin America is the improvement of the port of Acajutla in El Salvador. It is expected that the IDB will be recommending to Canada a number of additional projects for development loan financing.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan came into operation in the academic year 1960-61 when Canada received 101 scholars. In the first year of the Programme, 17 Canadian students were awarded scholarships to study in other Commonwealth countries. In 1965, 77 Canadian students will be studying abroad and some 222 scholars will be studying in Canada under the Plan in the current academic year.

Under its various educational assistance programmes, Canada has provided training for increasing numbers of students from the developing countries. It is expected that, during 1965, at least 2,000 students will have received training under the Canadian Government's bilateral aid programmes.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties involved in individual training, Canada has provided group programmes based on formal instruction, followed by shorter practical attachments. Group-training programmes have been arranged in specialty-steel manufacture, co-operatives, community development, labour leadership and public administration.

Multilateral Assistance

The larger contributions to multilateral assistance schemes implemented in 1964 were continued in 1965, and Canada gave its support to proposals for substantially increased targets for the UN-FAO World Food Programme, the UN Special Fund and the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. As expected, the level of annual contributions to the Indus Basin Development Fund rose to \$7 million in 1965. Canadian contributions to the assistance activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies exceeded \$9 million, including an increase to the United Nations Children's Fund, to which the Canadian contribution was \$1 million. The renewed pledge to the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, is \$15 million. The new Asian Development Bank also received substantial Canadian support and co-operation. The delegation attending the founding meeting of the ADB indicated that Canada would consider subscribing up to \$25 million over the next five years toward the initial capital of the institution.

In addition to strong support of the United Nations in its multilateral assistance programmes, Canada works closely with other international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Aid has become a joint international undertaking, in which virtually all of the industrialized countries of the West have adopted common objectives and a concerted, integrated approach to problems. Under the World Bank, for example, regular meetings are held of consortia and consultative groups for countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Tunisia, where members can make a common assessment of the development needs of individual countries and work together with the recipient countries in the most effective way to meet those needs. The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD is probably now the most important of the co-ordinating international forums, and its members, which include most Western European countries, the United States, Japan and Canada, account for about 98 per cent of the total flow of aid from the

free world. In the DAC, Canada's aid programmes, along with those of all other members, are subject to close scrutiny and review. Canada contributes to this pooling of experience, and benefits from it.

Emergency Relief Assistance

Canada's emergency relief assistance is administered by the External Aid Office in close co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross and with the advice of the Department of External Affairs. Operated on a bilateral basis, this scheme is designed to offer quick response to disasters abroad. During 1965, emergency help from the Canadian International Emergency Relief Fund was provided to the victims of five disasters, resulting from earthquakes in Chile and Greece, floods in Yugoslavia and Korea, and a cyclone and tidal wave in Pakistan.

E. Missions Abroad

As remote but integral units of the Department, Canada's diplomatic missions and consular offices abroad have increased in number from five to 120 in the last 35 years. During the year 1965, the following new missions were opened: Algeria (Yugoslavia), Hungary (Czechoslovakia), Jordan (Lebanon), Kuwait (Iran), Syria (Lebanon), Malta (Italy).¹ New posts have been announced for Dakar and Addis Ababa for early in 1966.

A review of the role of Canadian posts abroad may be of value to those who are unfamiliar with this phase of Departmental responsibility. In a Canadian embassy, the head of post is of ambassadorial rank and acts as the chief representative of Canada in the country to which he is assigned. In Commonwealth countries, the Canadian officer of equivalent status has the title of high commissioner. The normal tour of duty for any such posting varies in length according to conditions of hardship and health in the country concerned but, in the main, is likely to range from two to three and a half years. The duties of the head of post consist of direction of the work of the mission, familiarization with the political, social and economic milieu in which he is placed, and representation of Canada throughout the country or countries to which he is accredited. Accreditation to another country adjacent to his primary base, with or without a resident chargé d'affaires, is sometimes the added role of chief of mission in the Canadian foreign service. The heads of permanent delegations to international organizations, who are usually of ambassadorial rank, are supported by diplomatic and other staff, normally without consular duties. Most missions have on their enrolment various locally-hired employees. The head of mission is usually supported by one or more foreign service officers, who, in descending order of rank, may have the title of minister, minister-counsellor, counsellor, first, second or third secretary, while abroad. In many posts, one or more officers may be appointed by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the staff of larger missions may include immigration, military, agricultural or scientific specialists appointed by the government departments concerned.

In summary, the responsibility of a Canadian mission abroad is:

- (a) to conduct discussions and negotiations on many matters affecting Canada and Canadians and improve relations with the government to which it is accredited;

¹ Names of countries in brackets indicate where representatives normally reside.

- (b) to keep the home government fully informed of political, economic and other developments of significance in the country in which it is located, especially when they have a bearing on the policies or actions of the Canadian Government;
- (c) to watch over Canada's interests in the country, to serve resident Canadians and to assist visitors from Canada;
- (d) to make available information about Canada and its participation in world affairs.

Through varied means of communication, the Department and its missions keep in continuous touch on all significant matters.

F. Protocol

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities, and maintains close contact with diplomatic missions established in Canada.

It makes arrangements for the presentation of credentials by newly-arrived heads of diplomatic missions and for the recognition of consular representatives appointed to Canada. It also prepares credentials for Canadian heads of mission and consular officers who are to serve abroad and for Canadian delegations to international conferences.

The Division keeps diplomatic missions informed of Canadian laws and regulations which have an effect on the operation of diplomatic missions and consular offices in Canada, and assists the missions in resolving problems arising from the application of such laws and regulations.

The directory *Diplomatic Corps*, which lists the members of the diplomatic missions in Ottawa, is published under the direction of the Division, as is *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*.

When the Diplomatic Corps is invited to attend an official function, such as the opening of Parliament or the arrival of a visiting head of state, the Division makes arrangements for the extension of appropriate courtesies to the members of the Corps. It also assists the Minister in arranging the functions he holds for heads of diplomatic missions and for visiting dignitaries.

The Chief of Protocol is chairman of the interdepartmental Government Hospitality Committee, and the Division's Visits Section is concerned with the arrangements for official visits to Canada of leaders and senior officials of other countries and of international organizations, and for the extension to them of government hospitality.

During 1965, the Government Hospitality Committee made or assisted in arrangements for 52 visits to Canada by eminent personages and groups from outside its borders.

In May, Their Imperial Majesties the Shahanshah of Iran and the Empress Farah Pahlavi paid a state visit to Canada, the cities included in their programme being Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

A reception was arranged for Their Majesties King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium during their stop-over in Montreal in October.

The Government Hospitality Committee assisted in the preparations for a visit which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother made in June to the Toronto Scottish Regiment, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief.

The Prime Minister of India, the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was an official guest in Ottawa and Montreal in June, with a trip to Niagara Falls also included in his itinerary. Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, visited Toronto, Fredericton and Ottawa in May.

In September Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa of Japan, accompanied by their daughter, Princess Yasuko, were unofficial guests in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.

In October, arrangements were made for General Kong Le, Commander of the Neutralist Forces in Laos, to visit Ottawa and four other cities in Quebec and Ontario.

In December, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, paid a brief visit to Ottawa and conferred with the Canadian Prime Minister.

Assistance was also given by the Hospitality Committee in connection with the visits of certain parliamentarians from other countries, including a tour of Canada made by the Groupe d'Amitié France-Canada of the French Senate and a visit to five Canadian cities by members of the French National Assembly. The Committee also aided the Canadian Parliament with some of its arrangements for the fifty-fourth annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Ottawa in September.

The list of official visitors during 1965 also included: Mr. Shen Chang-Huan, Foreign Minister of the Republic of China; Mr. Abbas Aram, Foreign Minister of Iran (who accompanied His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran); Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Minister of Information and Broadcasting of India; Mr. J. Tembo, Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry, and Mr. J. W. Msonthi, Minister of Transport, Communications and Education, of Malawi; Mr. A. K. E. Shaba, Minister of Housing of Tanzania; Mr. A. Z. B. Dipcherima, Minister of Transport of Nigeria; Mr. A. Cachia-Zammit, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Malta; Mr. C. J. Obwangor, Minister of Justice, Mr. Kalule Settala, Minister of Finance, and Dr. J. T. Luyimbazi-Zake, Minister of Education, from Uganda; Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, Minister of Finance, and Mrs. Isabel Teshea, Minister of Health and Housing, from Trinidad and Tobago; Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef du Cabinet for U Thant, and the late Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations.

In the course of the year, 23 new heads of diplomatic missions were accredited to Canada. Four of these, representing the Malagasy Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kuwait and Rwanda, were the first diplomatic representatives of their respective countries to be accredited to Canada. The other new heads of mission accredited in Ottawa during 1965 were those from Denmark, France, Niger, New Zealand, Mali, Luxembourg, Greece, Jamaica, Korea, Colombia, the United Arab Republic, Ceylon, Haiti, Argentina, Chile, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Iceland and Mexico.

III

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Through its Economic Division, the Department participates actively and continuously in the formulation and execution of Canada's international economic policies. This work is, of course, shared among a number of departments and agencies in Ottawa. The Department of External Affairs has the particular responsibility of ensuring that international economic policies are conducted in harmony with the more general foreign-policy considerations and objectives of the Government.

The scope and variety of Canadian participation in international economic affairs increase with each passing year. In part, this reflects a prolonged period of expansion in the domestic economy. In part also, it results from the increasing reliance which the international community now places on a complex network of multilateral economic institutions. During 1965, the Economic Division was enlarged and reorganized to facilitate the discharge of new commitments, notably those arising from the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The range of Departmental activity in economic affairs may be illustrated by the present organization of the Economic Division in four specialist sections, as follows:

- (1) A Commercial Policy Section concerned with general economic and trade relations with Canada's major trading partners of the developed world, including the United States, and with Canadian participation in the GATT, IMF, OECD, FAO and other multilateral institutions.
- (2) A Trade and Development Section responsible for trade and economic relations with the developing nations and Canadian participation in the UNCTAD and other bodies concerned with the trade problems of these nations.
- (3) An Aid and Financing Section working closely with the External Aid Office on the formulation and execution of Canada's foreign-assistance programmes and with the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other agencies in connection with the financing of Canadian exports.
- (4) A Transport, Communications and Energy Section responsible for the international ramifications of nuclear and other forms of energy, civil aviation, maritime transport, meteorology, telecommunications and science. This work includes Canadian participation in a variety of specialized international bodies such as the IAEA, ICAO, IMCO, WMO, ITU and the science activities of the OECD.

Commercial Policy

World economic conditions remained generally favourable during the year. Against a background of expansion both domestically and internationally, Canada strengthened its trade and economic relations with major trading partners and also took an active part in multilateral economic activity.

Multilateral Developments

An official of the Department led the Canadian delegation to the twenty-second session of the GATT Contracting Parties held in Geneva in March. GATT activities during the year, apart from the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations, were marked by increasing attention to the trading problems of the less-developed members. A special Trade and Development Committee, established to pursue GATT's work in this field, met several times. GATT is also seized of an application by Australia for a waiver to permit that country to establish a system of tariff preferences in favour of the developing countries on a specified list of products. In a somewhat different area, but of special interest to Canada, was a decision taken in December by postal ballot of the Contracting Parties to approve a waiver sought by the United States to cover its implementation of the Canada-United States Automotive Agreement.

One new member, Burundi, joined GATT during the year, bringing the total membership to 62. There are six other countries which have acceded provisionally, two which participate under special arrangements and six newly-independent countries which maintain a *de facto* application of the General Agreement pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

The progress of the "Kennedy round" was affected by the crisis which developed in June within the European Economic Community. Considerable work was, however, accomplished during the year in establishing the broad framework and organizational structure for the main negotiations which are expected to take place in 1966. Tariff offers, both industrial and agricultural, have been tabled. The major trading countries, other industrial countries, less-developed countries and other categories of participants have been drawn into the negotiations. In all, over 40 countries are participating. During 1965 the main focus of discussion was in terms of seeking to expand the scope of the negotiations and to improve existing tariff offers. From June on, the chief barrier to further progress was the limitation placed on the ability of the EEC to negotiate. Mr. N. A. Robertson, chief Canadian negotiator for the "Kennedy round", relinquished his assignment in the autumn to take up an academic appointment. He was replaced by Mr. Sydney D. Pierce, who formerly held concurrent appointments as Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Communities.

During the year, Canada continued to play an active role in the broad range of economic consultations, meetings, seminars and projects which comprise the main work of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As in previous years, the focal point for these activities was provided by the annual meeting of the OECD Council at ministerial level; this took place in Paris on November 25 and 26, the Minister of Industry, the Honourable C. M. Drury, representing Canada. During the meeting, the ministers conducted a detailed review of the economic situation in member countries. They noted that the progress made between 1960 and 1965 in increasing the collective GNP for member countries was well in advance of that required to meet the 50 percent growth target for the decade set by the ministers at their 1961 meeting. Special attention was devoted to the problems of inflation and balance of payments in certain member countries, as well as to the need for increased assistance for the less-developed OECD member countries, especially Greece and Turkey. However, the minister focused primary attention on

the trade problems of the developing countries. Recognizing the importance of increasing the export proceeds of developing countries, it was agreed that the Organization should undertake during 1966 a thorough review of trade relations between developed and developing countries.

Other important OECD developments during the year included a detailed review of the Organization's activities in the fields of industry and energy, which resulted in a decision to reduce substantially the number of special committees in this area. In the summer, against a background of relative stability in the total volume of aid to developing countries, the Development Assistance Committee held a high-level meeting to assess the situation. Two resolutions were adopted, one urging DAC members to meet—or, if possible, to exceed—the UNCTAD target of channelling one per cent of national income from developed to developing countries, and the other recommending improvements in the terms and conditions on which such aid was granted. During the year, OECD ministers of agriculture met to discuss the problems of agriculture and economic growth and preparations went forward for the meeting of ministers of science to take place in January 1966, when the implications of national science policies for scientific co-operation on the international plane will be reviewed.

The thirteenth Biennial Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was held in Rome from November 20 to December 9. The Canadian delegation was led by the Honourable Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry and Acting Minister of Agriculture, who was elected chairman of the Conference. The opening session was devoted to the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Quebec Conference, at which the FAO was founded and Prime Minister Pearson had served as chairman.

There was considerable activity during the year in a Commonwealth economic context. The prime ministers' meeting held in London in June decided to arrange for a meeting of Commonwealth trade ministers. As a result of this decision, senior Commonwealth trade officials met in London at the end of November to prepare the ground for the ministerial meeting, now expected to take place in the first half of 1966. The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council (CECC) met in Jamaica in September; the then Minister of Finance, Mr. Gordon, headed the Canadian delegation to this meeting. Another significant development in a Commonwealth context was the negotiation which took place during the year between Australia and New Zealand for a partial free-trade area between the two countries; these arrangements are to be examined by the GATT early in 1966.

Following the Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence, Canada acted in concert with Britain and other Commonwealth countries in taking economic measures against the illegal regime in Salisbury. By the end of the year, virtually all Rhodesian products were being denied entry to Canada and an embargo on the export to Rhodesia of oil and military equipment had been put into effect.

Bilateral Economic Relations

On January 16, Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson signed an agreement concerning automotive products, thus culminating several months of intensive discussion and negotiation between officials of the two countries. The agreement, one of the most important trading arrangements ever made between Canada and the United States, provided for the removal by both countries of tariffs on motor vehicles and original equipment parts. It was designed to create a framework within which

automobile manufacturers in both countries could rationalize their production and, in particular, enable the Canadian industry to achieve economies of scale and greater efficiency through production for the larger North American market. Canada abolished its duties on cars and parts imported by manufacturers as soon as the agreement was signed. On the United States side, Congressional legislation was necessary and was passed in time for the abolition of United States duties late in the year. As expected, Canadian exports to the United States of automotive products increased rapidly during the year, and there was also some narrowing of the differential in automobile prices between the two countries.

Total Canada-United States trade continued to increase, a reflection of rapidly expanding economies in both countries. It appears that in 1965 the United States took slightly more than half of Canada's total exports. The conduct of mutual economic relations, so important to both countries, entailed close and continuous consultation on a variety of matters, such as stockpile disposals by the United States, the international trade in cereals, Canadian oil exports to the United States, financial relations, the Canadian legislation on magazine advertising and many others. During the year, a Committee composed of senior officials from both countries was established to review periodically balance-of-payments questions of mutual interest.

Following a recommendation of the U.S. Tariff Commission, United States quotas on the import of lead and zinc, which had been in effect since 1958, were removed in October. Late in the year, the two Governments signed an agreement in accordance with Article XXVIII of the GATT, incorporating an agreed settlement of certain changes which had been made earlier in the United States tariff on products of export interest to Canada.

Canadian-British trade has usually produced a very substantial surplus for Canada. Britain, especially in the light of its recent balance-of-payments difficulties, has been anxious to achieve a better balance in this trade by increasing its exports to Canada. In the light of British representations that certain features of Canadian customs law discriminated, in practice, against British exports, the Canadian Government amended the Customs Act by the introduction of a new Section 37A. Such a measure would, it was believed, encourage British exporters to renew their efforts to sell to Canada and the Canadian authorities generally welcomed subsequent British initiatives to mount a strong export campaign. Over the year as a whole, Britain appeared to be recovering steadily from the exchange crisis of 1964. However, the retention of import surcharges, though reduced in March from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, continued to have a pronounced adverse effect on Canadian exports.

Canada's trade and economic links with Japan are of increasing importance each year. To a large extent, the two economies are complementary, and Japan represents Canada's third largest single market, after the United States and Britain. In 1965, after unprecedented expansion in 1963 and 1964, the Japanese economy levelled off and Canadian exports to Japan declined moderately as a consequence. The Canadian election forced the postponement until 1966 of a meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee which had been scheduled to take place in Ottawa in September.

In the countries of the European Economic Community, policy measures designed to curb cost and price inflation acted as a brake to economic expansion and the total volume of EEC imports from Canada seemed likely to be only marginally higher, if at all, than in 1964.

Senior officials of Canada and France met in Ottawa in November for a broad review of economic, financial and commercial relations between the two countries. This meeting reflected the renewed interest which both countries have lately demonstrated in closer relations in all fields of mutual interest. Further consultations of a similar character are envisaged in Paris next year.

Trade in cereals with the Communist countries of Europe and Asia continues to be an important element in total Canadian export trade. In August the Soviet Union bought wheat and flour worth approximately \$450 million for immediate delivery. By mid-1965 Communist China had purchased its entire wheat entitlement under a three-year agreement due to expire at the end of July 1966. Accordingly, negotiations were successfully concluded in October for a new three-year agreement covering the period August 1, 1966, to July 31, 1969, with the possibility of an extension to five years. On a three-year basis, this agreement envisages Chinese purchases of a minimum of three million tons and a maximum of five millions tons, prices and deliveries to be negotiated periodically.

Trade and Development

As a result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in 1964, the economic prospects and trade problems of the developing countries have become the subject of concentrated international attention.

In 1965, UNCTAD was primarily concerned with the establishment of the new international machinery recommended by the Geneva Conference and later endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. The governing body of 55 members, the Trade and Development Board, held two sessions, the first in New York from April 5 to 30 and the second in Geneva from August 24 to September 15. The Board established four main committees, on commodities, manufactures, invisibles and financing relating to trade, and shipping. All of these held sessions during 1965. Organizational problems, notably rules of procedure, the election of members and the drawing-up of terms of reference and work programmes, consumed most of the time of the Board and of these committees. Geneva was selected as the site of UNCTAD's headquarters at a special session of the Board on November 28. UNCTAD's preoccupation during the year with organizational questions left little opportunity for discussion of substantive trade and development problems, but it may be expected that the organization will address itself increasingly to these problems in 1966 in preparation for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is to be held early in 1967.

An important development in 1965 was the formal action taken by the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on February 8, 1965, to amend the General Agreement to take account of the special needs and conditions of developing countries. New provisions were added which stressed the importance of increasing the export earnings of developing countries through improved access to world markets, both for their primary products, and for the products of their new manufacturing industries. The "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations now taking place in Geneva provided an opportunity to give practical effect to the new provisions through the reduction of tariff and other barriers to trade in products of particular interest to the developing countries.

Almost 90 per cent of the exports of the developing countries are composed of primary commodities. In 1965 concerted efforts were made within the UNCTAD framework to improve and stabilize trading conditions for sugar and cocoa, two commodities of major importance to developing countries whose prices were seriously depressed. An International Sugar Conference was convened in Geneva from September 20 to October 15 to initiate discussion of a new International Sugar Agreement, which would help stabilize and expand the export earnings of sugar-producing countries dependent on sales to the free market. A United Nations working party on cocoa also met in 1965 to examine possible short-term measures to improve the situation in the cocoa market and to consider certain important problems involved in the negotiation of an International Cocoa Agreement.

Transportation, Communications and Energy

The year 1965 was a period of marked activity for Canada in the fields of international telecommunications, maritime transport, civil aviation, energy and science.

Telecommunications

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) held a plenipotentiary conference at Montreux, Switzerland, from September 14 to November 12. The conference adopted a new International Telecommunication Convention, which will enter into force on January 1, 1967, agreed to the establishment of a study group to prepare a draft constitutional charter of a permanent character to replace the Convention, which is subject to revision every five years, and enlarged the membership of its Administrative Council from 25 to 29 to permit greater representation from Africa and Asia. Canada, a member of the Council since 1947, was re-elected.

The global commercial-satellite communications system established in 1964 made significant advances during the year. Forty-six countries now share in the financing and ownership of the system's "space segment", consisting of satellites, launchers, tracking and related facilities. Canada, one of the original signatories of the Interim Agreements establishing the system, and one of the largest investors, is represented on the committee which establishes policy for the system, and a Canadian serves as its executive secretary. On April 6, *Early Bird*, the first communications satellite for commercial use, was put into orbit and quickly demonstrated its capability of handling transatlantic communications, including live television.

A Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference held in London from April 26 to May 13 discussed future Commonwealth telecommunications requirements and the type of organization and financial arrangements best suited to meet them. Further to the initiative taken at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference of 1964, Canada made specific technical-training proposals to help developing Commonwealth members prepare for eventual participation in satellite communications. The Conference established an Organizational Review Committee, which met in Nairobi from November 1 to 12 to develop proposals for a new Commonwealth telecommunications organization. An experts' meeting in Sydney, Australia, in October discussed the financial arrangements for the future telecommunications network. The results of these meetings will be considered at a resumed Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference

in March 1966. A Commonwealth Cable Conference to discuss the laying of a submarine telephone cable from Malaysia to the Indian subcontinent and Ceylon as part of the Commonwealth "Round-the World" system is also scheduled to take place in Colombo, from January 3 to 15, 1966.

Maritime Transport

The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a United Nations Specialized Agency of which Canada is a member, held two major meetings during the year. A conference held in London from March 24 to April 9 adopted an International Convention on the Facilitation of Maritime Travel and Transport. The fourth session of the IMCO Assembly met in Paris from September 15 to September 29, with the other two organs of IMCO, the Maritime Safety Committee and the Council. Canada was re-elected to both the Council and the Committee.

Civil Aviation

The Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) held its fifteenth session in Montreal from June 22 to July 16. The twentieth anniversary of the Organization was celebrated at the opening ceremonies. Brigadier C. S. Booth, leader of the Canadian delegation, was unanimously chosen President of the Assembly. Canada, a member of the ICAO Council since its establishment in 1947, was re-elected to that body. The Assembly discussed a wide variety of international civil-aviation problems and approved a series of policy resolutions to guide the work of ICAO in the technical, legal, economic and administrative fields during the next three years.

On November 15, the United States denounced the Warsaw Convention relating to carriage by air on the grounds that the established limit for liability in case of death or injury was too low to provide the proper protection to air travellers. In response to this United States action, a special meeting will take place in Montreal during the first half of February 1966 under the auspices of ICAO to discuss the possibility of changing the liability limit.

The most significant developments in Canada's bilateral air relations were the announcement of a new civil-aviation policy and a series of negotiations looking to route extensions and improvements for Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Airlines. On June 1, the Minister of Transport announced in the House of Commons that the international aspect of the new air policy involved the establishment of separate areas of operations for Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Airlines. Thus CPAL would serve the Netherlands, Southern Europe, the Pacific area, Asia and Australasia and Latin America, while Air Canada would serve Britain, the main routes to Europe and the Caribbean. With regard to the United States, Mr. Pickersgill said: "... We continue to hope that negotiations for a new bilateral agreement will soon be completed. Once they have been completed, a decision will be made as to which of the new points is to be served by each of our national airlines."

As the result of negotiations with Britain during the year, Air Canada initiated a service from Halifax to Bermuda and from Montreal to Freeport in the Bahamas. Agreement was reached with the German authorities for a transfer of Air Canada's operations from Duesseldorf to Frankfurt, beginning in April 1966. Following agreement with the Netherlands, Canadian Pacific Airlines inaugurated a new service from Mon-

treal to Amsterdam. At the request of the Mexican authorities, consultations were held regarding the Canada-Mexico Air Transport Agreement of 1961. Finally, it is expected that negotiations with the United States on a revised bilateral air agreement to provide improved routes and services between the two countries will be concluded shortly.

Atomic Energy

The use of atomic energy in Canada and other countries is growing year by year, with the result that Canada is becoming increasingly involved in the international aspects of developments in this field.

These activities have centred in part in Vienna, the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to which Canada gives full support. In one of the most important areas of the Agency's responsibilities, a significant advance was made during the year with the implementation of a revised and improved safeguards system designed to ensure that the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy will not be diverted to the manufacture of weapons. This action was endorsed at the ninth General Conference of the IAEA, held in Tokyo in September. The revised system was the product of lengthy study by a working group on which Canada served. Reflecting Canada's firm adherence to the IAEA safeguards system, negotiations were concluded during 1965 for the transfer to the IAEA of the administration of safeguards under the Canadian bilateral atomic energy agreement with Japan, and the process of transferring to the IAEA the administration of safeguards under Canada's agreements with other countries is being actively pursued. General Canadian support for the international acceptance of safeguards was also given when the Prime Minister announced on June 3 that all future contracts to supply uranium would be subject to satisfactory safeguards arrangements.

At the ninth General Conference, Canada was designated again to hold one of the five seats on the IAEA Board of Governors reserved for members who are most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. Miss Meagher, the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, served as Chairman of the Board for 12 months from September 1964. In her capacity as a Board member, she has provided the principal channel of communication from the IAEA through the Department to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Atomic Energy Control Board, and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.

During the course of the year, Canadian experts took part in a wide variety of panels and symposia organized under Agency auspices on various aspects of the peaceful application of atomic energy, and Canada has continued to provide competent atomic-energy experts for the staff of the Agency. As in the past, in addition to the assessed share of the IAEA's regular budget, Canada made a voluntary contribution of \$57,200 towards the \$2-million fund established to carry out the Agency's modest technical assistance programme.

Canadian bilateral atomic energy relations with other countries continued to grow. A technical co-operation agreement was signed by AECL with the Comitato Nazionale per Energia Nucleare (ENEN) of Italy and a number of exchanges took place under similar agreements entered into earlier with other countries, including one with the Soviet Union. Safeguards inspections of Canadian uranium were carried out under the bilateral atomic-energy agreements with Germany, India, Japan and Switzerland. Perhaps the most important achievement was the negotiation in February of an intergovernmental agreement with Pakistan for the

construction of a 137-megawatt nuclear power station near Karachi, which is to start in 1966 for completion in 1970. The agreement was formally signed in Karachi on December 24, 1965.

Science

The Department was represented at the successful launching in November of *Alouette II*, Canada's second space satellite, conducted under the co-operative programme for space research known as ISIS (International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies). Under this programme, in which the Defence Research Board is co-operating with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Canada has assumed responsibility for the design and construction of four ionospheric satellites. During the year, France placed two trainees with the satellite team working at Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment. In the same field, an agreement was signed with the United States in June providing for the assumption by Canada of full responsibility for the operation of the Rocket Research Range at Fort Churchill for the joint use of the two countries.

IV

DEFENCE AFFAIRS

Defence policy is an important element of foreign policy, and the interrelation of the two is reflected in the existence of the Cabinet Committee on External Affairs and Defence, the focal point in the development of Canadian defence policies and programmes having foreign policy implications. Many of the matters considered by the Committee are submitted jointly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence, and the two Departments co-operate closely in both the formulation and execution of those elements of defence policy which have a direct bearing on Canada's external relations.

The Department's two Defence Liaison Divisions are, therefore, concerned with matters involving Canada's international commitments and activities in the defence field. The most important of Canada's continuing international defence responsibilities include Canadian membership in NATO, co-operation with the United States in the defence of North America, participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations, and the provision of defence support assistance, including training and the supply of equipment, to a growing number of newly-independent countries. No less than in previous years, Departmental activity continued during 1965 to range over a wide variety of defence problems. Progress continued in the reorganization and integration of the Canadian Defence Forces, begun during the previous year, and in this reorganization the creation of the Mobile Command and decisions with regard to equipment procurement will be relevant to Canada's future external capabilities in the military field.

In the broad area of North American defence, close co-operation with the United States, in NORAD and elsewhere, continued as in previous years. In August, both Governments observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence, which, since its establishment in 1940 by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt, has served without interruption as one of the leading mechanisms of defence consultation between Canada and the United States.

Since the early sixties, Canada has responded on an *ad hoc* basis to a certain number of requests from newly-independent countries for defence support assistance. To date, this has mainly taken the form of military training, provided either in Canada or by Canadian training teams abroad. While continuing this type of assistance, Canada undertook in 1965 substantial defence support programmes involving the provision of equipment for the benefit of Tanzania and Malaysia. In order to assist Malaysia in meeting external threats to its security, the Canadian Government undertook to give that country four *Caribou* military transport aircraft and to train in Canada up to 80 Malaysian military personnel over the next two years. Under a programme of assistance to the Tanzanian army, a 30-man Canadian advisory and training team has been built up in Tanzania since the beginning of the year and an equivalent number of Tanzania personnel have received officer training in Canada. A Canadian

survey team has carried out a preliminary engineering study in connection with the proposed establishment of a military training centre in Tanzania, for which the Canadian Government has agreed to provide assistance. In addition, Canada will co-operate in a five-year programme for the establishment of a Tanzanian forces air wing. For this purpose, up to four *Caribou* and eight *Otter* aircraft will be supplied, and over 400 Tanzanian air force personnel will be given aircrew and groundcrew training. Under this programme, an air-training team of about 50 Canadian personnel will be set up in Tanzania.

Following a practice established in recent years, the Department of External Affairs assisted in the work of the National Defence College in 1965, through the provision of a senior officer to serve as a member of the directing staff and the provision of other officers from time to time to lecture to the College on various aspects of international affairs. The Department also helped in making arrangements for the College's annual North American and overseas tours. These extensive tours are designed to provide, through personal experience, additional insight into the affairs of widespread countries of interest and importance to Canada.



His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, holds a lively conversation with His Imperial Majesty The Shah of Iran during the latter's visit to Ottawa, May, 1965.

V

AREA DIVISIONS

A. African and Middle Eastern Division

During 1965, the responsibilities of the African and Middle Eastern Division continued to grow with the development of Canada's relations with the independent states of Africa and the Middle East. In addition, part of the Division's activities was directed to the consideration of Canadian policy concerning dependent territories in the area and their emergence toward nationhood. The Division was responsible for providing information and advice to the Government on all aspects of political developments in Africa and the Middle East and on United Nations activities in the area, particularly as they involved Canada through its UN peace-keeping and relief operations¹.

Canada's preoccupation with African problems continued in 1965. Perhaps the most serious of these concerns the status of Rhodesia. At the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in June, the Canadian Prime Minister supported the final communique in which the Commonwealth leaders expressed their view that Rhodesia should not become independent except under majority rule. After the Salisbury regime issued its unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, Mr. Pearson announced that Canada would not recognize the declaration or the allegedly independent state, would no longer extend Commonwealth preferences to Rhodesia, would bring to an end Canada's small technical assistance programme for Rhodesia, would implement an arms embargo and withdraw export-credit facilities. Further Canadian measures followed after the United Nations Security Council resolution of November 20 which recommended that states "do their utmost in order to break all economic relations with Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products". The effect of these measures was an ban on items which constituted 90 per cent of Canadian imports from Rhodesia in 1964. The ban included tobacco, sugar, ferrochrome, chrome ores and concentrates, asbestos and meat products. An embargo was also placed on oil and oil products going from Canada to Rhodesia and Canada decided to participate in an airlift to Zambia which became necessary as a result of the economic measures taken against Rhodesia.

In February, The Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth. Mr. J. H. Cleveland, Canada's High Commissioner in Nigeria, represented Canada at the independence celebrations.

During the year, it was decided that Canada should expand and strengthen its diplomatic representation in Africa in order to develop its ties with the independent countries of that continent, which now consti-

¹ The various other forms of aid in the fields of educational and technical assistance offered by Canada to countries of Africa are dealt with in Section II D of this Report.

tute about one third of the membership of the United Nations. The opening of posts in Dakar, Senegal, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was announced. The Government also made public its intention to open four more posts in Africa during the next two years. When this programme has been completed, Canada will have resident diplomatic representation in five Francophone African countries, five Commonwealth African countries and three other African states. By means of non-resident accreditation from these and existing posts, Canada will thus be more able to establish diplomatic relations with all independent countries in Africa. One such link was established in November, when the Canadian Ambassador to Yugoslavia presented letters accrediting him to Algeria on a non-resident basis.

In the Middle East, Canada has embassies in Iran, Israel, Lebanon, and the United Arab Republic. By the dual accreditation of Canadian ambassadors resident in some of these countries, Canada also maintains diplomatic relations with Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Sudan, and Syria, to which regular visits are undertaken by Canadian representatives. During the year, Canada entertained distinguished visitors from the Middle East area, most notable of whom were Their Imperial Majesties the Shah and Empress of Iran, who paid the country a week-long state visit during May. In addition to their stay in Ottawa, where the Prime Minister and other Ministers had the benefit of useful discussions with the Shah on a variety of international problems and on Canada-Iran relations, the tour of the royal visitors included stops in Quebec City, Montreal and Toronto.

B. European Division

The European Division is responsible for the administration of Canada's political relations with the countries of a continent with which Canada has intimate ties of history, kinship, and common interest. Almost 30 states are included in this area of responsibility, in both Eastern and Western Europe, where some 32 Canadian missions (including those accredited to various international organizations) are located. The countries of the area maintain 20 missions in Ottawa, while three other missions are dually accredited but resident elsewhere.

During 1965, the close and cordial ties already established between Canada and the countries of Western Europe continued to grow in strength. This was particularly true in the case of France. The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the French Foreign Minister met for regular consultations on international and bilateral matters in Paris in May and in New York in October. In May, a second Canadian Consulate General in France was opened at Marseilles. In the cultural and scientific field, the Government announced in the spring its intention to spend annually some \$1 million on exchanges with France, Belgium, and Switzerland; to assist in the implementation of this programme, a general cultural agreement was signed with France in November. During the visit to Ottawa of a French parliamentary delegation in September, a Canada-France Inter-parliamentary Association was formally constituted to promote closer contacts in this field. After a lapse of 15 years, regular economic consultations were resumed at a senior official level, and further efforts made to expand commercial relations. Other joint committees were established to promote co-operation in such fields as defence research and development.

The excellent relations existing between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany (re-affirmed a year ago during Chancellor Erhard's visit to Ottawa) were continued during 1965. Trade between the two countries remained at a high level, and student exchanges increased.

In March, diplomatic relations were established with the newly-independent Government of Malta, through the dual accreditation of the Canadian Ambassador to Italy as High Commissioner. During the year, in addition to the Honourable Paul Martin, eight Canadian Ministers visited a number of Western European countries in either official or informal capacities.

Meanwhile, with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe Canada continued to pursue a policy of developing closer contacts and trade, as part of a general pattern of improving relations between East and West. During the summer, a 14-member Canadian Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the House of Commons and Senator David Croll visited the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Another parliamentary delegation, from Yugoslavia visited Canada in September. In May, as a result of agreements reached during the previous year, the first Canadian Ambassador to Hungary (resident in Prague) presented his credentials in Budapest; by that time, a resident Hungarian Embassy had already been established in Ottawa. Throughout the year, a wide variety of other exchanges of a cultural, academic and scientific nature have taken place between Canada and the East European states, as well as visits to their homelands by thousands of Canadians. In the trade field, large shipments of wheat continued to be made to Eastern Europe and, in the first seven months of 1965, total Canadian exports to the area increased slightly over the level of the same period of 1964.

As with other countries in the area, Canadian relations with the Soviet Union continued to develop satisfactorily. Evidence of this was the Soviet decision announced in March to participate in the Montreal Exposition of 1967. A number of important scientific, parliamentary and cultural visits were exchanged in May. Among the most important of these was the visit to the Soviet Arctic by an official delegation led by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, followed in July by the official visit to the U.S.S.R. (and later Czechoslovakia) of the Canadian Parliamentary delegation already mentioned. Among the many Soviet visitors to Canada was a delegation of the State Committee for Construction (Gosstroy), led by a member of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, who was returning the visit of the Minister of Northern Affairs. At this time, agreement in principle was reached to exchange information and personnel in the field of construction in permafrost areas. A similar bilateral technical-exchange agreement was signed during the summer between the Departments of Mines and Technical Surveys and the Soviet State Committee specialists in such varied fields as ice-breaking and paper-making, and a number of Soviet cultural groups, such as the Leningrad Ballet, the Moscow Symphony, and the Moiseyev Ensemble, came to Canada, while the Théâtre du Rideau Vert of Montreal appeared in Moscow and Leningrad.

In August 1965, Canada sold \$450-million worth of wheat to the U.S.S.R. Under this contract, approximately 222 million bushels will be delivered between August 1965 and July 1966. Preliminary discussions were also initiated to renew the current three-year trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R., which will expire in April 1966.

C. Far Eastern Division

The geographical area dealt with by the Far Eastern Division includes East Asian countries other than those which are members of the Commonwealth. There are resident Canadian diplomatic missions in Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Indonesia, and Canadian delegations have participated in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia since 1954. These three Commissions are the concern of the Far Eastern Division, which also has primary responsibility for the whole range of questions arising out of the Geneva settlements of 1954 and 1962.

Canadian links with the countries of Asia continued to increase during 1965. The first resident Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Sun Yup Paik, presented his credentials on August 23. General Kong Le, the Commander of the Neutralist Armed Forces of Laos, visited Canada in October. Although a meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee (which was established in 1961 in order to enable the ministers of the two governments to meet regularly to discuss matters of common interest) could not be arranged during 1965, the fourth such meeting is expected to take place in Ottawa early in 1966.

The long-standing crisis in Vietnam became more acute during 1965. The scale of Viet Cong insurgency and North Vietnamese aggression increased, as did the response from South Vietnam and the countries providing it with the military assistance required for its self-defence. By the end of 1965, United States participation in the hostilities had increased substantially.

As a member of the International Commission in Vietnam, Canada continued its efforts to ensure that the Commission carried out its responsibilities in a fair and objective manner. As part of this policy, the Canadian delegation appended a minority statement to the Special Message of the Vietnam Commission of February 13, 1965. In this message, the Indian and Polish representatives had dealt only with air strikes against North Vietnam, which had taken place in early February. While not denying the facts on which the majority report was based, the Canadian Government considered that it presented an oversimplified and misleading impression of the root causes of instability in Vietnam. The Honourable Paul Martin, when he tabled the Special Message in the House of Commons, emphasized that "the factor which underlies the grave situation in that country is the determined and long-standing attempt of the Hanoi regime to bring South Vietnam under its control through the pursuit of aggressive policies". He drew attention to the Commission's Special Report of June 2, 1962, which Canada had supported and which, he said, "presented a balanced account of the situation by drawing attention to Northern violations of the Geneva Agreement and also the military assistance the United States was giving South Vietnam at the latter's request to combat Northern interference . . .".

Throughout 1965, the Canadian Government supported the many attempts which were made to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam and discussions of outstanding differences. However, although the President of the United States, in a speech on April 7, indicated his Government's willingness to enter into unconditional discussions, the North Vietnamese authorities rejected the approaches made to them, among others, by a group of 17 non-aligned countries and by the Commonwealth prime ministers. In Vietnam, Canada used the channels open to it by

virtue of its Commission membership to establish contact with senior members of the North Vietnamese administration. These soundings did not indicate any willingness on the part of the Hanoi authorities to work towards a settlement on terms other than their own.

In April, Prime Minister Pearson suggested that a suspension of air strikes against North Vietnam at the right time might induce the North Vietnamese authorities to enter into negotiations. Although a suspension which took place the following month produced no apparent response from Hanoi, the Canadian Government continued to support attempts to promote negotiations. The Prime Minister also emphasized that the Vietnam problem was the responsibility of the whole international community, which would be obliged not only to make available the means of supervising and guaranteeing a settlement but also to assist in establishing the economic, as well as the political, foundations of future understanding and security. He singled out the Mekong River Basin project as an example of the kind of social and economic enterprise which could provide a basis for stability and peace in the area. In line with this policy, the Canadian Government announced that it was giving favourable consideration to a substantial contribution to the proposed Nam Ngum hydro-electric project in Laos. Canada also became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, which came into being in December.

Chinese Representation at UN

At the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations was once again discussed. Two draft resolutions were put before the General Assembly. The first was designed to re-affirm the 1961 decision of the General Assembly that any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question as defined in Article 18 of the UN Charter and, accordingly, required a two-thirds majority for adoption; the second called for recognition of representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representatives of China in the United Nations and for the expulsion of "the representatives of Chiang Kai-Shek".

On November 17, 1965, the resolution defining this as an important question was adopted by a vote of 56 in favour to 49 against, with 11 abstentions; the Canadian delegation voted in favour. As a result of its adoption, the President of the Assembly announced that a two-thirds majority would be required for adoption of the substantive resolution, which was then put to a vote. It was defeated by a vote of 47 in favour, 47 against, with 20 abstentions; the Canadian delegation voted against.

In a statement issued the same day, the Secretary of State for External Affairs explained Canadian policy on this question. He said that Canada would have welcomed the opportunity to see Communist China take a seat in the world organization had Peking made this possible. If that had not happened, it was because Peking itself had set a price on participation which was unacceptable. Canada had consistently supported the principle of universality in the United Nations, and believed that it was in the interests of the international community to have Communist China exposed to the currents and cross-currents of international opinion. Canada also considered that there were problems in the realm of international peace and security, such as the problem of disarmament, which required the co-operation of Communist China for their solution.

On the other hand, the Canadian Government could not be unmindful of the fact that the Government of the Republic of China was a founding member of the United Nations and one which exercised control over a population of some 12 million people. Nor could Canada ignore the new conditions which the Communist Chinese Foreign Minister had stipulated on September 29 as the price for his Government's participation in the work of the United Nations.

D. Latin American Division

Canada's political and other relations with the 20 republics of Latin America are the concern of this Division, as well as liaison with those specialized agencies of the Organization of American States to which Canada belongs, or in which it is interested. The operation of the inter-American system as a whole, including the OAS itself, receives its careful attention. Official observers attended the Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro in November, which met to consider matters of fundamental importance in strengthening the inter-American system. Friendly remarks were made by a number of delegations regarding possible Canadian membership in the OAS.

While prohibiting the export of military or strategic goods or the re-export of articles of U.S. origin to Cuba, Canada continued to maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba, in keeping with the traditional Canadian practice—as well as that of most Western nations—of generally carrying on relations with countries even where there are differences in political outlook or constitution.

The serious disturbances in the Dominican Republic, which began on April 24 and which were brought to an uneasy settlement at the end of August through the efforts of the OAS, the Inter-American Peace Force and the UN, have been a source of Canadian concern. Many Canadian residents were evacuated shortly after the outbreak of violence. On September 8, Canada recognized the new provisional government, and at that time donated to the Republic salt fish valued at \$310,000 to relieve its food shortage.

Canada's development loan programme for Latin America was expanded during 1965.¹

On June 6, the Government of Canada was represented at the inauguration of President Oswaldo López Arellano in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by Mr. W. M. Olivier, Canada's Ambassador to Costa Rica, who is also accredited to Honduras.

In September, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Honourable Judy LaMarsh, presented a Canadian painting by Jean McEwen to the new headquarters of the Pan-American Health Organization in Washington, D.C.

At the beginning of the year, a Canadian-led medical team conducted a two-month research expedition on Easter Island in the South Pacific Ocean. Dr. Stanley Skoryna, of the staff of McGill University, headed a special research group transported by a Canadian naval ship to study the habits and physical condition of the people of this remote Pacific area.

Under the auspices of the Canadian National Section of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), a technical

¹ For details, see Section II D, "External Aid".

conference on special maps was held in Ottawa from January 18 to 26, 1965. In addition to Canadian and United States participation, the conference was attended by representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. During the year, Canada has been represented at a growing number of conferences and meetings concerned with Latin American and inter-American affairs. These included:

International Congress on Pasturage, ninth session: São Paulo, January 1-21;

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, seventeenth annual meeting: Mexico City, March 23-26;

Second Meeting of the Governors of the Central Banks of the American Continent: Punta del Este, April 29-May 5;

Economic Commission for Latin America, eleventh session: Mexico City, May 6-18;

Pan-American Tenth Meeting of Consultation on Cartography: Guatemala City, June 27-July 6;

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, eighth Congress: Guatemala City, June 25-July 10;

Latin American Iron and Steel Congress, fifth and sixth General Assemblies: Santiago, July 22-31, and Buenos Aires, August 1-5;

Brazilian Society of Metal Congress: Rio de Janeiro, July 29-August 3;

Commission for Denuclearization of Latin America, preparatory meeting: Mexico City, August 23;

Conference on Latin America Volunteer Programmes: Buenos Aires, September 6-9;

ILO—Inter-American Advisory Committee, first meeting: Buenos Aires, September 20-25;

Pan-American Health Organization XVI Directing Council Meeting: Washington, D.C., September 27;

Second Special Inter-American Conference: Rio de Janeiro, November 17-30.

E. United States Division

During the past year, Canada and the United States maintained close and beneficial contacts at both governmental and official levels. The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs met the President and the Secretary of State at Mr. Johnson's ranch in Texas in January, and the Prime Minister again saw the President at Camp David in April. Mr. Martin and Mr. Rusk have met on several further occasions, and other members of the Canadian and United States Cabinets have conferred from time to time during the course of the year.

In May, the eighth annual meeting of the Canada-U.S. Inter-Parliamentary Group again provided an opportunity for exchanges of views between Canadian and U.S. legislators and for the further development of mutual understanding with respect to matters of common concern.

As an outcome of the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister in January 1964, Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, and Mr. Livingston T. Merchant, former U.S. Ambassador in Ottawa, were appointed to study the possibility of defining certain principles mutually acceptable to both

countries which would make it easier to avoid divergences in Canadian-United States economic and other policies. The subsequent report by Mr. Heeney and Mr. Merchant, presented in June, is now under consideration by the two Governments.

In addition to the overall interest of the United States Division in all matters pertaining to Canada-U.S. relations, a multitude of bilateral questions continued to occupy the attention of the Division in consultation with other governmental departments and agencies. In their international context, such matters as water resources, the St. Lawrence Seaway, international bridges, international fisheries and transportation links between Canada and Alaska are a continuing responsibility of the Division. Liaison is maintained with the International Joint Commission, which, at the request of both Governments, is at present considering several water resource problems in the vicinity of the Canada-U.S. boundary, including possible means of controlling pollution of the Great Lakes and variations in their water levels.

VI

PRESS AND LIAISON DIVISION; INFORMATION DIVISION; HISTORICAL DIVISION

A wide variety of services is performed by the above trio of divisions. Their responsibilities include liaison with press and public; the production of departmental publications; the editing and publishing of state papers; the maintenance and operation of the departmental library and press clipping services; the preservation of departmental archives and problems of access to them; historical research; liaison with UNESCO and with national and international educational, cultural and journalistic groups; and the distribution to missions abroad of printed materials, exhibits, Canadian art, photographs and films, books, periodicals and newspapers.

The objectives of these divisions are variously to make known and explain Canada's external policies, attitudes and history, with Information Division in particular providing materials and initiating programmes designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Culturally, the projection of Canadian achievements in academic, scientific, and artistic fields helps to increase national prestige, and, by the same token, to enrich Canada through such exchanges with other countries.

Press and Liaison Division

All aspects of Departmental relations with the writing press, radio and television are the concern of this Division. Its activities involve the handling of a continuing flow of inquiries by the representatives of communications media throughout the country regarding the foreign policy of Canada and of other governments, and the immediate position of the Canadian Government relative to current international developments. Greater Canadian involvement in international affairs and the recognized need to provide information for the encouragement of well-informed public attitudes have evoked an increasing number of requests during the year for facts, comment, and background briefings. As a result of the increased activity the Division has been strengthened to meet its expanded responsibilities.

Press and Liaison Division assists in setting up press interviews, prepares press conferences for the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and makes public information arrangements for international conferences at home and abroad and for visiting foreign dignitaries. It issues Departmental press releases and background material, policy statements, announcements of major diplomatic appointments and the opening of new posts abroad, and distributes advance texts of statements and speeches by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. When Canadian journalists travel on assignment to foreign countries, the Division assists them in making their plans.

Externally, the Division gives aid to posts abroad through the provision of daily news summaries, important statements of government policy



The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, chats with the Prime Minister of Britain, the Right Honourable Harold Wilson during the latter's visit to Ottawa in December.

on international and domestic affairs, and guidance for their dealings with the press of the country to which they are accredited. Whenever occasion demands, the Division prepares special advisory programmes for Canadian missions. In this connection, detailed information was forwarded regarding the Ottawa conference on peace keeping, the proclamation of the new Canadian flag, the Ottawa meetings of the Fifty-fourth Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the national elections.

Working with Information Division, the Division serves in a consultative capacity to the CBC International Service. The CBS-IS broadcasts in 11 languages to countries in Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, providing news about Canada as well as programmes of comment on international affairs, and entertainment features. In those countries where the CBC has no direct links with local networks on stations, Canadian missions are supplied with transcriptions for re-broadcast. The CBC-IS television programme "Canadian Magazine" is also distributed to overseas posts for use by local outlets.

Information Services

Information on Canada's External Relations

The Information Division provides missions with material on Canadian external relations as part of a wider responsibility to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Within Canada, mainly in answer to public inquiries, it provides information on the country's participation in world affairs. In addition to the publications described in the section below entitled "Publications and Photographs", statements by ministers and reference papers are issued on various aspects of Canadian affairs, including external relations.

Co-operation with Interested Non-Governmental Organizations

Close co-operation with non-governmental organizations interested in Canada's external relations was maintained throughout the year. Financial assistance was given to the United Nations Association, the Commonwealth Institute and the Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee.

Administrative liaison was provided for the annual meetings of the NATO Parliamentarians' Association (New York, October 4 to 9), the eleventh Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association (Rome, September 27 to October 1), and the fifty-fourth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Ottawa, September 8 to 17).

The Information Division also co-operated with the various international and regional organizations of which Canada is a member, such as the United Nations, the OECD, NATO and the Colombo Plan, by distributing their information material within the country.

Publications and Photographs

In addition to its periodic publications, the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, the monthly *External Affairs*, the *Annual Report, Canada and the United Nations*, and such formal publications as treaties, state papers and diplomatic lists, the Department produces a number of general-information publications designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. These include a new booklet, *Colourful Canada*, for general

distribution and for use at exhibitions and trade fairs, produced in six languages during 1965 (English, French, Polish, Spanish, German and Italian); *Facts on Canada*, an instructional booklet for schoolroom use, which is being reprinted in Japanese and Spanish and is available in English, French, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek and Portuguese; and *Canada from Sea to Sea*, a more comprehensive booklet for selective distribution, now being reprinted in Spanish and available in eight languages.

The Department and posts abroad continued to distribute photographs, transparencies and photo-features to publishers and to provide photographic materials for display purposes.

Visits of Broadcasters, Correspondents, and Students

Assistance was provided during the year to foreign correspondents and broadcasters who visited Canada. In addition to material help in many instances, interviews were arranged for them with officials in Ottawa and other Canadian communities, and itineraries were drawn up for visits to areas of Canada in which they were interested. In this connection, excellent co-operation was received from other government departments at all levels and from non-governmental organizations. Programmes were arranged also for several university groups from the United States.

Films

In the first six months of 1965, Canadian posts abroad arranged 126,695 screenings of National Film Board films with an estimated total attendance of 19,075,166, the highest figure ever achieved in a comparable period. There was a large increase in films at post libraries, in foreign-language versions, and in films made available for television use.

Prestige film showings were arranged by missions in Hong Kong, Helsinki, Cape Town, Paris, Seattle, Berlin, Warsaw, Caracas, Bogota, Boston, Colombo, Georgetown, Beirut, Quito, Copenhagen, Dublin and Warsaw. This was a greater number than in any previous year.

The Department extended assistance to the National Film Board in connection with visits of representatives of the Board to countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East and with participation in foreign film festivals.

Films and projection equipment were presented, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to The Gambia as an independence gift.

International Trade Fairs

The Department, in co-operation with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, sponsored participation in the Poznan International Trade Fair (June 13 to 27) and the Berlin Industries Fair (September 22 to October 5). At the Tokyo International Trade Fair (April 16 to May 5), the Department also co-operated in the information aspects of the exhibit sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Portable Exhibits

Portable information exhibits for display under Canadian Government auspices by posts in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America were completed by the Exhibition Commission in co-operation with the Department.

Work was begun on similar exhibits for showing in France, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States.

1967 World Exhibition

As part of the celebration of Canada's centennial in 1967, the Government of Canada has been authorized by the International Bureau of Exhibitions to hold a first-category Universal and International Exhibition in Montreal from April 28 to October 27. In 1964, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the Department extended invitations to 136 countries and territories and 25 international organizations to participate in the Exhibition. Since then, missions have been active in disseminating information about the project, encouraging participation in it, and helping countries to organize their exhibits. Further, the Department has co-operated with the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition by advising it on questions affecting Canada's external relations.

Cultural Relations

UNESCO Affairs

Canadian participation in the affairs of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) included co-operation in the implementation of many of the resolutions of the 1964 General Conference, which had approved the Organizations's programme for 1965 and 1966. The year 1965 marked the opening of the International Hydrological Decade, with Canada as a member of the Co-ordinating Council. Another event of importance, at which Canada was represented by a delegation of five, was the World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy, which was held in Tehran in September on the invitation of His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, under the sponsorship of UNESCO. The conference reviewed the problem of illiteracy throughout the world and examined a variety of methods used in literacy work. It recognized that the elimination of illiteracy should not be treated as an end in itself but rather as an integral part of programmes of economic and social development. The Conference expressed support for the five-year experimental programme which UNESCO is expected to begin in 1966, designed to explore ways and means of continuing the struggle against illiteracy.

Close relations were maintained with the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, on which the Department has *ex officio* membership. The Director-General of UNESCO visited Canada in March to give the closing address at the Commission's Fourth National Conference in Montreal, and later visited Ottawa to meet Government leaders and officials.

Franco-Canadian Cultural Agreement

The first general cultural agreement between France and Canada was signed in Ottawa on November 17 by the French Ambassador, His Excellency François Leduc, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin.

The new agreement aims at establishing, in the light of current conditions, a framework for carrying out co-operation in the cultural field between France and Canada. This initiative is in accord with the desire for a policy of close co-operation between the two countries expressed by General de Gaulle and the Prime Minister during their meeting in Paris in

January 1964. The objectives of the agreement as set out in its preamble are to strengthen the traditional ties of Franco-Canadian friendship by developing cultural, scientific, technical and artistic exchanges, and to encourage the dissemination of the French language. The arrangement provides for the establishment of a Franco-Canadian joint commission to examine how the agreement can best be implemented, and, in particular, to draw up a programme for submission to the two Governments.

An exchange of letters between the two Governments is included as part of the understanding which will enable the Canadian provinces to make their own arrangements with France, either within the framework provided by the general agreement (and the exchange of letters) or with the assent of the Canadian Government.

Cultural Programme with French-Language Countries

In keeping with the spirit of the new cultural agreement with France, the Canadian Government's programme of cultural relations with countries entirely or partially of French expression, which was inaugurated in 1964, received an expanded appropriation of \$1 million, which made it possible, in the academic year 1965-66, to offer awards for teaching in Canada to 16 professors from France and to 118 scholars from France, Belgium and Switzerland. A group of 14 distinguished scholars and scientists from these three countries visited Canada in May to familiarize themselves with the facilities and activities of Canadian universities and scientific institutions. In the field of the arts, grants were made to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for a series of three concerts in France and to the Montreal theatre company "Les Apprentis Sorciers" to attend the International Amateur Theatre Festival in Monaco. A meeting of senior French and Canadian officials was held in Paris in September to review the existing programme of exchanges between France and Canada, and to formulate future plans.

In the operation of this programme, the Government has the advice and assistance of the Canada Council, which also conducts its administration.

Education Liaison

The Department provides liaison with competent national organizations on educational matters deriving from Canada's relations with other countries and its membership in various international organizations. Included are such activities as the NATO Academic Exchange Programme and the ICETEX Scholarships Programme with Colombia, membership on the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in London¹ and questions of Canadian representation in international meetings concerned with various aspects of education.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Department has the invaluable advice and assistance of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada on matters of interest to institutions of higher education, the Canadian Education Association, which provides liaison with the provincial departments of education, and many other organizations with specialized interests in the educational field.

Among other activities in the field of education was the awarding of grants to the German-Canadian Association of Hanover-Cologne to facilitate the visit to Canada of 26 German students in co-operation with the

¹ See also Chapter II, P. 15, regarding the Commonwealth Scholarship Programme.

Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and to the Maison canadienne of the Cité universitaire in Paris to help defray the cost of improvements to student living quarters.

The Arts

The increasing momentum of recent years in the expansion of Canada's cultural relations abroad was maintained in 1965.

The most important single event of the year was the first Commonwealth Arts Festival, held in Britain from September 16 to October 2. The Festival, which sought to reveal the diversity of cultural development in various Commonwealth countries, attracted 1,500 musicians, dancers and singers from 22 countries. In addition to London, the cities of Glasgow, Liverpool and Cardiff were Festival centres. Canadian participation was arranged by the Department, and financed through a vote in its estimates. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, and Les Feux Follets were chosen to represent Canada in the field of the performing arts, and a collection entitled "Art Treasures of Canada" was sent as Canada's contribution to the "Treasures of Commonwealth Art" exhibition at the Royal Academy. Among the other events at the Festival for which the Department helped arrange Canadian participation were the "Children's Art from the Commonwealth" exhibit and the "Commonwealth Textiles, Ceramics and Wood Carving" exhibit. Assistance in transportation was given to a number of artists who participated.

Throughout the year the Department and its missions co-operated with the National Gallery, the National Museum and other agencies in presenting Canadian art exhibitions abroad and bringing foreign exhibitions to Canada. Abroad, these included the Eighth Biennial of Contemporary Art in São Paulo, Brazil, and the Second American Biennial of Modern Engraving in Santiago, Chile. Outstanding foreign exhibitions shown in Canada included those of the important French artists, Robert and Sonia Delaunay, which were shown at the National Gallery in Ottawa in October and sent on tour to other Canadian cities, and the Dead Sea Scrolls from Jordan, which attracted a large attendance at the National Museum in Ottawa and the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

The Department organized a photographic exhibition entitled "Three Centuries of Canadian Architecture", which included the winning entries of the 1964 Massey Medals for Architecture competition. The exhibit was shown in three cities in Czechoslovakia, opening a tour which is expected to continue for another year in various European countries.

As usual, assistance was given to performing groups and individual artists going overseas, and Canadian cultural organizations were informed of cultural events abroad in which they might wish to participate. These included song competitions, dramatic art competitions, architectural events and children's art exhibitions.

Book Presentations

Arrangements were made for the presentation of major collections of Canadian books to the National University of Rwanda, the University of the Philippines, the University of Costa Rica, and Aarhus University, Denmark. Smaller presentations were made to the National Library, Sierra Leone, the University of Hue, Republic of Vietnam, the Sekondi Regional Library, Ghana, and the University of Concepción, Chile. A total of 154 libraries in 54 countries now have full or selective depository status with the Queen's Printer.

Historical Division

In addition to tasks involving historical research and selection of materials for publication, the Historical Division incorporates Library Services, an Archives Section, and the Departmental Press Clipping Service.

The Division has been engaged for some time in the selection, compilation, editing and publication of documents illustrating Canada's external relations. A series of volumes is projected, beginning chronologically with the establishment of the Department in 1909; the first volume, covering the period from 1909 to the end of the First World War, is nearing completion. A second volume will deal exclusively with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, with subsequent volumes illustrating succeeding periods in the history of Canada's external relations.

In addition to this "state papers" project, the Division undertakes historical research as required in support of the activities of the Department. Assistance is given to scholars working on official research projects for other government departments, and, as facilities permit, to private scholars to the degree permitted by current restrictions on access to official documents. This assistance occasionally takes the form of the reading of manuscripts, the correction of factual errors, and the provision of pertinent background information.

The main function of the Archives Section is the preservation and appropriate disposition of material permanently required for historical and other purposes. This includes an examination of Departmental records valuable for research work and the correlation of source materials. Many of these have been systematically indexed and made available to the Department for reference and research purposes. Responsibility for the systematic retirement of large quantities of obsolete files, both in Ottawa and at posts abroad, was transferred during the year to the Registry Division.

The Press Clipping Service reads, clips and distributes press items of topical interest to the Department, to the office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to certain other officials upon request. It examines a wide and representative selection of Canadian and other newspapers and periodicals for the purpose.

Library Services

The Departmental libraries hold for circulation to members of the Department valuable collections of some 15,000 books in Ottawa, about 60,000 in posts abroad, and many thousands of periodicals and pamphlets on international affairs. One major responsibility of Library Services is the provision of periodical literature, newspapers, reviews and specialized publications to foreign service officers and other members of the Department in Ottawa and at the posts abroad. Including air-mail editions of newspapers and periodicals for circulation in Ottawa and overseas, the cost of subscriptions absorbs three-quarters of the library budget.

The Departmental Library in Ottawa also supervises the establishment and growth of library units varying in size and importance in all posts abroad. When a new mission is opened, a basic library of *Canadiana* (some 450 books) is provided, with subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals relevant to departmental work. In addition to books and periodicals provided by the Department in Ottawa, the missions are at liberty to purchase locally, within a fixed budget, books, newspapers and periodicals essential to their work. Publications of the Queen's Printer are also forwarded on a generous scale.

VII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Under the Direction of the Departmental Legal Adviser, who is an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Legal Division works to ensure that, so far as Canada is concerned, international undertakings are conducted in accordance with approved legal principles and practices. It provides the Department with advice on public and private international law and on constitutional and comparative law, and maintains contact on certain matters with the Department of Justice, the Office of the Judge Advocate General and other government legal branches. In addition, the Legal Division follows closely the work of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and the International Law Commission. It concerns itself, in a variety of other ways, with Canada's role in respect of the development of international law.

Organizationally, the Division comprises a Head of Division, two Deputy Heads, and several sections. The Legal Planning Section is designed to co-ordinate and assist in planning Canadian policy on legal and quasi-legal questions and to handle problems referred to the Legal Division from political divisions. An Interdepartmental Legal Planning Committee has been established to anticipate the need for legally qualified personnel to participate in international conferences and negotiations, to help ensure that all government departments concerned with such conferences and negotiations are adequately consulted in the formulation of guidance on legal matters, and, in general, to assist in providing liaison and co-ordination between departments.

A Treaty and Economic Section assists in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements and is responsible for the maintenance of treaty records, the registration of treaties under the United Nations, their publication in the Canada Treaty Series and their tabling in Parliament, and deals with problems of an economic nature.

The Claims Section is concerned with the protection of the properties and interests of Canadian citizens which might be subject to nationalization, confiscation or other arbitrary measures by foreign governments. This Section seeks to assist such Canadians, for example, by presentation of international claims through diplomatic channels to recover property abroad which has been wrongfully seized or to obtain compensation in accordance with established principles of international law.

Certain officers deal with boundary-waters questions and private international law matters. In the course of 1965, the Legal Division has been responsible for such matters of special interest to Canada as the peaceful uses of outer space, the Gut Dam Tribunal, and the settlement of claims with Eastern European countries.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Twenty-Eighth Legal Sub-committee of the United Nations General Assembly Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with Canada as a member, held its fourth session in New York from September 20 through October 1, 1965.

For this session, the Legal Sub-committee continued with the task assigned to it by the United Nations General Assembly of preparing draft international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles. Although good progress was made, with the Committee's efforts being particularly focused on the draft agreement on liability, considerable additional work remains to be done and the Legal Sub-committee will resume work on the two conventions at its next session.

Gut Dam Tribunal

(Proposed new name: Great Lakes Claims Tribunal)

On March 25, 1965, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, and the United States Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency W. Walton Butterworth, signed an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment of an international arbitral tribunal to dispose of United States claims relating to Gut Dam.

A three-man international arbitral tribunal is to be established, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, to deal with claims for damage to property owned by United States citizens on the United States side of Lake Ontario, allegedly attributable, in whole or in part, to the construction by the Government of Canada of a small navigation improvement in the international section of the St. Lawrence River known as Gut Dam.

The construction of Gut Dam was carried out at the beginning of the century pursuant to arrangements entered into between the Canadian and United States Governments of the day. Gut Dam itself was removed in 1953 as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction programme. It is expected that the tribunal will be duly constituted during the early part of 1966 and that its hearings will commence shortly thereafter.

The position which the Government of Canada has continued to maintain is that there is no basis, either in law or in fact, for these claims. However, it was realized that a suitable forum had to be provided in which to have claims dealt with on their merits, and the Governments of the United States and Canada reached the decision that the most expeditious way to achieve this result would be by means of an international arbitral tribunal.

Claims Against Eastern European Countries

Further efforts were made during the year to achieve some progress towards an equitable settlement of claims against Eastern European countries by Canadian citizens whose property had been nationalized or confiscated without compensation in the post-war period.

Preparatory to negotiations with the Hungarian Government, which are expected to commence in Budapest early in 1966, the Claims Section of the Department has been engaged in considerable correspondence with Canadians having claims outstanding against Hungary.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on December 1, 1964, that claims of Canadians against Bulgaria should be submitted to the Department of External Affairs previous to negotiations with that country. Discussions between Canada and Bulgaria were commenced in Sofia in April 1965, at which time the Bulgarian authorities expressed a willingness in principle to make compensation for Canadian properties in Bulgaria taken over by the Bulgarian Government. No agreement was reached during the first round of exchanges concerning the basis of compensation for such properties, but talks are expected to be resumed in the near future.

On September 1, 1965, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian and Polish Governments had agreed to begin talks at an early date towards the provision of a lump-sum settlement on nationalization claims by Canadian citizens against Poland. Canadians having property and financial claims against Poland were accordingly invited to submit the details of their claims to the Department of External Affairs before a deadline of January 1, 1966, in order that they could be considered prior to the forthcoming negotiations. The Department announced on December 14, 1965, that this deadline had been extended to May 1, 1966, in response to numerous requests from Canadians who had asked for a further period in order that they might obtain the necessary documentation and information for the submission of their claims. The procedure for registering a claim with the Department for this purpose was outlined in instructions and questionnaires provided by the Claims Section.

VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Organization and Administration

The personnel, financial and administrative resources of the Department at home have been under heavy strain during the past few years because of the rapid multiplication of Canada's responsibilities abroad. In fulfilling its foreign and domestic duties, the Department, which is committed in high degree to a rotational policy regarding alternate postings of personnel, inevitably faces complex problems of organization and administration. Accordingly, an earnest effort has been made recently to improve its administrative and support services, although the formal structure of the Department has undergone few alterations.¹

Administrative Improvement Unit

During 1965, this Unit was responsible for carrying out the recommendations of the management consultants who made a survey of departmental administration during the previous year. One major recommendation had stressed the need for a strengthening of administrative personnel in order to provide support for the expanded operations of the Department. On the basis of these recommendations, and with the support of the control agencies, the total number of positions in the administrative divisions under review was increased by 53 positions. Increases were made as follows: Supplies and Properties, 14; Personnel, 19; Administrative Services, 11; Registry, 2; Organization and Methods, 7.

The Administrative Improvement Unit was involved in the arrangements for Civil Service competitions through which a number of the new positions were filled. It had been agreed that the Department needed more technical competence in various administrative parts of its organization and, accordingly, attention was given to hiring engineers and other specialists for Supplies and Properties work and personnel administrators for the Personnel Divisions. Detailed advice regarding new practices and techniques was supplied to the divisions concerned. Further, the Unit applied itself to the formulation of a departmental policy on manuals and directives. It completed the preparation of a Manual of Departmental Procedures and prepared outlines of several additional manuals to be used as guides to the Department's administrative procedures.

In the latter part of the year, the Unit's work included detailed assistance with the conversion of departmental positions at home and abroad to the new Civil Service classifications, a review of departmental policy on press and information work, and the preparation of planning information for the new headquarters building. It also gave preliminary attention to the financial systems required in the Department for the new conception of programme budgeting.

¹ See *Organization Chart*, Appendix VIII.

Administrative Services Division

In conjunction with other interested departments, this Division reviews and recommends improvements in conditions of service abroad. Continuing consideration is given to such matters as the allowances provided for living, rent, education, representation and hardship situations, as well as to foreign service leave, the medical problems of posted personnel, and superannuation.

Such personnel support services as control of the payment of salaries and allowances and the maintenance of leave, attendance and superannuation records are provided by this Division, which also assumes responsibility for the co-ordination of posting arrangements for personnel proceeding to and returning from posts abroad, the preparation of letters of administrative instructions for heads of post, the processing of hospital and medical claims from personnel abroad, and, in co-operation with other divisions and posts abroad, the provision of living accommodation at overseas missions.

Amendments to the Departmental Manual of Regulations, the production of Circular Documents, Personnel Administrative Notices and Post Reports and the maintenance of a departmental system for recording and distributing regulations and authorities issued by the Privy Council and Treasury Board are additional responsibilities of this Division. Further, its Production Services Unit prints and distributes abroad certain reference papers and general information, and provides facilities for the reproduction of departmental documents.

Organization and Methods Unit

As a result of the study of administrative divisions completed in 1964 by a firm of management consultants, an Organization and Methods Unit has been added to the Department to provide, on a continuing basis, improvement in departmental management and operating procedures.

A three-year programme of studies has been drawn up, stemming from the projects suggested by the management consultants and proposals submitted by heads of division and by senior management. One of these studies, now completed, concerns the mailing-list procedures followed in the distribution of departmental publications. Recommendations advanced for improving the effectiveness of related operations and reducing their cost have been implemented and the project has encouraged staff members to develop further improvements on their own. A second study involves a comprehensive examination of personnel records and is expected to provide more effective service through analysis of all phases of personnel work.

A long-range form improvement programme has been inaugurated and day-to-day advice and assistance have been provided to those divisions affected by the change.

All divisions have been made aware of the purpose and objectives of the O and M Unit and have been invited both to submit proposals for formal projects and to seek advice in solving management problems.

Because of the shortage of qualified candidates, the recruitment of staff has been a major problem for the new Unit, but, with two of the key officer positions now filled, it is hoped that additional help will be secured within the next few months.

Finance Division

The chief responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of main and supplementary estimates for External Affairs, general financial control over departmental expenditures, the financing of missions abroad and the auditing of mission accounts, arrangements for travel and removal, and the handling of such claims, payments to international organizations, and administrative arrangements for Canadian participation at international conferences.

The rapid expansion of Canada's external relations during the post-war years has resulted in a phenomenal budgetary increase from \$4,975,-137 in 1945-46 to \$205,120,774 for 1965-66, including external aid programmes.

During 1965, preliminary studies were undertaken to establish procedures necessary to implement the Glassco Commission recommendations on financial management. Further detailed studies by a management consulting firm will be required to assess the immediate and long-term organization implications of programme budgeting and financial control as envisaged in the above-mentioned report. The Department's commitment control procedures were improved throughout the year, a new audit section for certain types of travel was established and arrangements were completed for the appointment of a senior financial officer to assist in the development of a financial management programme.

Supplies and Properties Division

During 1965, the Division was reorganized by adding several technically qualified personnel to handle its increasing work load and give better service to missions abroad.

As the name of this Division implies, its main preoccupation is the making of arrangements for the acquisition of sites and for the purchase and construction of buildings abroad. As a further concern it deals with the leasing of office accommodation, official residences for heads of post, as well as staff quarters at some missions. It implements a preventive maintenance programme and supervises major schemes of interior decoration for new premises. Arrangements for the purchase of furniture, furnishings and equipment for chanceries, official residences and staff quarters fall within the province of its responsibilities.

All official vehicles for the Department's use abroad are purchased through the Supplies and Properties Division, which also controls the replacement, servicing, maintenance and insurance of these vehicles. Its Stores and Shipping Depot orders, packs and ships stationery, office supplies and equipment for missions abroad, and arranges for the packing and transportation of the household and personal belongings of the rotational staff of the Department, and secures customs clearance of their effects.

A number of construction projects are under examination and it should soon be possible to call tenders for several new buildings. In the course of the year, repairs and improvements have been made to various structures overseas. The interior design staff has undertaken major furnishing schemes for new properties and has developed a refurbishing programme to replace worn equipment in owned or leased accommodation.

The Department now owns or leases 74 chanceries, 71 official residences (including three purchased during the last 12 months) and 176 staff quarters throughout the world.

Registry Division

The work of the Division has now been reorganized on the basis of six decentralized Records Units situated close to the Division they serve, with the Central Records Services being attached to Registry headquarters. Supervisors of the Records Units submit regular reports on the processing of various types of correspondence, on the performance of unit personnel, and on a regular programme of file examination and upkeep.

With reclassification of positions to meet the requirements of extended service now achieved, vigorous efforts have been made to bring the establishment of the Division up to its permitted strength.

Through the organization of a new Training Section, the development of a Registry Division Manual of Procedures, and greater emphasis on the Records Classification Guide, the modernized procedures of the Registry Division have gained wider acceptance. A new guidance section on proper handling of files has been incorporated in the manual of departmental procedures for the benefit of file users.

During the year, the responsibility for the preparation of records schedules to use as a guide in systematically retiring large quantities of obsolete records was transferred from the Historical Division to the Registry. This activity entails also the supervision of the retirement of obsolete records in posts abroad. In 1965, some 1,000 linear feet of files, excluding those of the Passport Division, were eliminated in Ottawa and abroad.

Personnel

The personnel affairs of the Department have recently become the charge of two divisions—Personnel Operations and Personnel Services—which deal with all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs. They handle matters concerning the organizational structure and staff requirements of the Department as well as the classification of its positions. Recruitment, induction of personnel and the representation by the Department on examination boards set up by the Civil Service Commission are undertaken by these two divisions. The welfare of members of the Department, including its locally-engaged staff abroad, comes within their province, as well as the maintenance of personnel records and research studies of all phases of personnel management.

Entrants to the foreign service of Canada do so on a career basis under the merit system. Only Canadian citizens who have resided in Canada for at least ten years are eligible for admission. To enter foreign service officer competitions, they must possess a university degree, preferably with post-graduate study. Competitions for entry at the junior level, which are held annually, consist of two parts, a written test and an oral examination, with war veterans given preference in all appointments. A few candidates with particularly good academic standards and experience are also recruited at somewhat higher levels.

Such senior positions as those of ambassador and high commissioner are filled normally by the appointment of career officers, but occasionally by the appointment of distinguished citizens from outside the Department.

Since shortly after the Second World War, women have been admitted to the Canadian diplomatic service on the same basis as men. At the end of 1965, the Departmental roll included 62 female officers, one of whom has the rank of ambassador.

The Department's active recruiting programme continued during 1965. In addition to Foreign Service and Administrative Officers, ten Junior Executive Officers were accepted. After the usual period of training and probation, they will become External Affairs Officers, specializing in the administrative, consular and information work of the Department at home and abroad. In the administrative-staff classes, the number inducted rose from 116 in 1963 to 214 in 1964, with 210 being recruited in the first ten months of 1965.

Consular and Passport Activities

Consular Division

As in past years, the increasing number of Canadians travelling abroad or in temporary residence overseas has been reflected in the form and scope of the responsibilities which are administered by the Consular Division of the Department. These responsibilities are well illustrated by the general consular services performed by posts abroad: issuing and renewing passports; issuing emergency certificates; renewing identity certificates; granting diplomatic and courtesy visas; issuing immigrant and non-immigrant visas at posts where the Canadian Immigration Service is not represented; providing advice and assistance on matters concerning citizenship and immigration; registering births of children born to Canadian parents abroad; granting extensions of Canadian citizenship; registering Canadian citizens abroad; providing relief and repatriation for Canadians temporarily distressed or disabled; protecting Canadian interests in matters of estates, claims, etc.; assisting Canadian ships and aircraft and their crews; performing notarial acts, including authentication of legal and other documents; assisting in locating missing persons; and generally protecting the rights and interests of Canadians abroad.

Canadian citizens travelling abroad have their journeys facilitated by the fact that Canada has reciprocal multi-entry visa and visa-waiver agreements with many countries. This procedure allows Canadian citizens to enter a country with which such agreement is established for a period of up to three months without visas or to obtain, without charge, multi-entry visas valid for 12 months when their intended visit would extend for a longer period. These or similar privileges are enjoyed by Canadian citizens who travel to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Agreements are also in effect which allow Canadians to receive multi-entry visas, free of charge, for entry into Iran and at half the normal fee for entry into Venezuela. Visas or entry permits are not required by Canadians who visit the United States, Ireland or Commonwealth countries.

A Canadian Government delegation attended the twentieth International Red Cross Conference in Vienna this year from October 2 to 9. The material and commentary for the delegation were compiled by the Consular Division. Canada continued to take a strong stand in support of the humanitarian services performed by the Red Cross.

Passport Division

Demand by the Canadian public for passport services, including the provision of certificates of identity to eligible stateless persons, continued to increase during 1965.

Last year the Passport Office issued 203,571 passports, and 38,456 were renewed. In addition, 1,190 certificates of identity were issued and 1,003 were renewed. For the first time, gross revenues exceeded \$1 million, amounting to \$1,087,190 for the 12-month period.

Growth in public demand for passport services has increased by 135 per cent over the past ten years. For the six-year period from 1960 to 1965 inclusive, the increase in passport work is reflected in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passports</i>		<i>Certificates of Identity</i>		<i>Total Revenue</i>
	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Renewed</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Renewed</i>	
1960	134,637	18,411	6,004	2,184	\$ 730,605.31
1961	139,218	19,988	4,237	3,209	759,323.08
1962	155,363	23,636	2,807	2,728	826,940.07
1963	164,445	26,964	2,133	1,748	879,929.85
1964	184,569	32,784	1,854	1,313	989,605.71
1965	203,571	38,456	1,190	1,003	1,087,190.92

APPENDICES

Appendix I

PUBLICATIONS

A. Publications of the Department

The Department of External Affairs issues, free, two catalogues of its publications, one for residents of Canada, the other for residents of other countries. Free individual publications from the Department in Ottawa or from the most conveniently located Canadian mission abroad are so listed below. It should be noted that certain publications are available outside Canada only. Finally, a number of publications, with prices listed, are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

1. Publications Available in Canada and Abroad

External Affairs: A monthly bulletin containing articles on subjects of current international interest and official statements of Canadian foreign policy. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.50.

Report of the Department of External Affairs: Report to Parliament covering the work of the Department during each calendar year. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 50 cents; other countries, 60 cents.

Canada and the United Nations: An annual report on Canadian participation in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada Treaty Series: Texts of individual treaties, conventions and other agreements concluded between Canada and other countries. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 35 cents each; other countries, 40 cents each.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada: Issued three times a year. A directory of Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad, and of the diplomatic, consular and trade offices of other countries in Canada. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

Diplomatic Corps: A directory of diplomatic missions in Ottawa. Published three times a year. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

The Law of the Sea: A Canadian Proposal, 1959.

Canada and the Colombo Plan, 1961: Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada from Sea to Sea: An illustrated booklet, dealing in popular style with various aspects of Canada—its history and geography, economic and trading position, its role in world affairs, its people, culture and traditions, its institutions and government. Published in English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Spanish. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Facts on Canada: Information on Canada's history, government, international relations, resources, climate, transportation, industry and labour, and on

the provinces of Canada, with a series of maps. This publication, which is sold in Canada in English and French for 50 cents a copy, is distributed free of charge in other countries by Canadian missions.

Reference Papers: Background information on various aspects of Canadian affairs. (Selected list only, no charge)

- No. 69 The Department of External Affairs. (March 1963)
- No. 70 The Constitution and Government of Canada. (June 1964)
- No. 78 Atomic Research in Canada. (June 1963)
- No. 84 Bilingualism in Canada. (October 1963)
- No. 85 Canada and the International Labour Organization. (February 1964)
- No. 86 Canadian External Aid. (September 1964)
- No. 88 Canada and ICAO. (April 1964)
- No. 93 Canada's Contribution to the United Nations. (February 1964)
- No. 115 Canadian Technical and Educational Assistance Programme. (May 1965)
- No. 116 The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence. (August 1965)
- No. 117 Notes for the Guidance of Students Considering University Study in Canada. (August 1965)
- No. 118 Canadian Technical and Educational Assistance: Teacher, University and Adviser Programmes. (October 1965)

Statements and Speeches

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| 65/1 | Notes for a Speech . . . at the Conference on Canada and the French-speaking Nations of Africa. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Montreal,
January 23 |
| 65/2 | Principles and Purposes of Foreign Aid. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue
(Quebec),
February 9 |
| 65/3 | Extracts from an Address . . . to the Canadian Club of Ottawa. | Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson,
Ottawa,
February 10 |
| 65/4 | Excerpts from an Address . . . to the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Toronto,
February 18 |
| 65/5 | The United Nations Crisis. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Vancouver,
February 20 |
| 65/6 | U.S.-Canada Co-operation. | Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson
New York,
March 5 |
| 65/7 | Canada and the Atlantic Community. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Cleveland,
March 4 |
| 65/8 | Statement . . . on Tabling . . . the Special Message of February 13, 1965, of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. | Hon. Paul Martin,
House of Commons,
March 8 |
| 65/9 | Canada and Vietnam. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Toronto,
March 26 |
| 65/10 | A Fourth Pillar of Canada's External Policy. | Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin,
Montreal,
March 26 |

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| 65/11 Canada and the Commonwealth. | Hon. Paul Martin,
London (Ontario),
April 12 |
| 65/12 Canada's Role in the Development of World Trade. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Windsor,
April 24 |
| 65/13 Peace Keeping and Disarmament. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Geneva,
May 3 |
| 65/14 Vietnam—Canadian Reply to British Co-Chairman's Message. | Hon. Paul Martin,
House of Commons,
April 30 |
| 65/15 Statements Relating to the 17-Nation Appeal for a Vietnam Settlement. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
April 14 |
| 65/16 Interdependence in the Modern World. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Windsor,
May 18 |
| 65/17 Canada and the Evolving United Nations. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Montreal,
June 4 |
| 65/18 New World, New Problems. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Toronto,
June 8 |
| 65/19 Preventing the Spread of Nuclear Weapons. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
August 17 |
| 65/20 Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Ogdensburg Declaration. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ogdensburg,
August 18 |
| 65/21 Educational Aid to French-Language Nations. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Montreal,
September 3 |
| 65/22 International Tensions and the United Nations. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
September 9 |
| 65/23 Dramatic Growth in Canada's Pacific Trade. | Hon. Mitchell Sharp,
Anchorage,
September 13 |
| 65/24 Canada and World Problems. | Hon. Paul Martin,
UNGA,
September 24 |
| 65/25 Canadian Youth Serves the Developing Countries. | Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson,
Ottawa,
October 1 |
| 65/26 Three Lines of Approach to Canadian Foreign Policy. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Winnipeg,
October 10 |
| 65/27 Prospects for Peace Keeping. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Cambridge, (Mass.),
November 17 |
| 65/28 Chinese Representation in the United Nations. | Hon. Paul Martin,
Ottawa,
November 17 |
| 65/29 World Brotherhood. | Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson,
New York,
November 17 |

Official Papers:

The Columbia River Treaty and Protocol—A Presentation: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Columbia River Treaty Protocol and Related Documents: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Report of Disarmament Discussions 1957: Price: Canada, the United States, and Mexico, 35 cents; other countries, 40 cents.

The Crisis in the Middle East: October-December 1956: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada and the Korean Crisis 1950: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents.

2. Publications Distributed Abroad Only

Canadian Weekly Bulletin: A summary of important developments and announcements.

Reprints: Articles on Canada and Canadian affairs reprinted from various sources, chiefly Canadian periodicals.

No. 2 "A New Kind of Peace Force", by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, *Maclean's*, May 2, 1964. (Reprinted 1965).

No. 6 "Good Neighborhood", by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, *Foreign Affairs*, January 1965. (Reprinted 1965)

Colourful Canada: A new booklet replacing *Canada Pictorial*, illustrated in colour, available in English, French, Polish, Spanish, German and Italian.

B. Hansard References to Departmental Affairs

The following section consists of a list of the more important and illuminating speeches, statements and replies to questions delivered to the House of Commons during 1965 regarding the work of the Department, its nature and policies. The references are listed alphabetically by subject. Also included separately are references to the reports of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Canada. House of Commons: Debates 1965

Commonwealth Conference—Pp. 2314-5, June 14; 3050-7, June 29.

Cyprus—Pp. 12636, March 22; 1285-6 and 1333-4, May 14.

Disarmament and UN—P. 13029, April 1.

Estimates—Pp. 12607-11, March 22.

India—Pp. 2398-2400, June 14.

NATO—Pp. 1285-6 and 1333-4, May 14.

Rhodesia—Pp. 775-6, April 30.

Supply—Pp. 13091-13120, April 2.

Tanzania—Pp. 12635, March 22; 12685-6, March 23.

UN—Pp. 11433-4, February 17; 2848, June 25.

Vietnam—Pp. 11372-4, February 16; 11511-2, February 19; 11761-2, February 26; 12065-7, March 8; 12393, March 16; 12684-5, March 23; 13028, April 1.

Canada. House of Commons: Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Votes and Proceedings June 15

Votes and Proceedings June 29

C. Bibliography of Other Relevant Works

(A list of recent books and articles, which, in whole or in part, treat departmental affairs.)

Books

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- Canada in World Affairs*. Vol. XI (1959-1961), by R. A. Preston. Toronto, Oxford University Press for Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1965.
- Canada. *Royal Commission on Government Organization*. Report 21. Department of External Affairs. (In Vol. 4 of the bound reports.) Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1963.
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- Classen, H. G. *Thrust and Counterthrust: the Genesis of the Canada-U.S. Boundary*. Toronto, Longmans, 1965.
- Cohen, Maxwell, ed. *Law and Politics in Space*. Montreal, McGill University Press, 1964.
- Conant, Melvin. *The Long Polar Watch: Canada and the Defence of North America*. New York, Harper, 1962.
- Crane, Brian. *An Introduction to Canadian Defence Policy*. Toronto, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1964.
- Deener, D. R., ed. *Canada-United States Treaty Relations*. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1963.
- Dickey, J. S., ed. *The United States and Canada*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1964. (25th American Assembly, Columbia University, April 23-26, 1964.)
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Appendix II

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

The following is a comparison of staff on December 31, 1964, and December 31, 1965:

	(Dec. 31) 1964	(Dec. 31) 1965
Officers	1964	1965
Ottawa	224	249
Abroad	273	306
Administrative Staff		
Ottawa	599	641
Abroad	577	629
Total	<hr/> 1,673	<hr/> 1,825
Locally-engaged staff abroad	625	819
Foreign Service Officers recruited during the year	32	37
Other appointments during the year	231	253
Separations during the year		
Officers	21	20
Staff	115	118

Appendix III

I. CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION ABROAD¹

1. Embassies

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
*Algeria (Yugoslavia)	
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels
*Bolivia (Peru)	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
*Burma (Malaysia)	
Cameroun	Yaoundé
*Central African Republic (Cameroun)	
*Chad (Cameroun)	
Chile	Santiago
Colombia	Bogotá
*Congo Brazzaville (Cameroun)	
Congo (Leopoldville)	Leopoldville
Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Havana
Czechoslovakia	Prague
*Dahomey (Nigeria)	
Denmark	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Quito
*El Salvador (Costa Rica)	
Ethiopia ²	
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
*Gabon (Cameroun)	
Germany	Bonn
Greece	Athens
Guatemala	Guatemala City
*Guinea (Ghana)	
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
*Honduras (Costa Rica)	
*Hungary (Czechoslovakia)	
*Iceland (Norway)	
Indonesia	Djakarta
Iran	Tehran
*Iraq (Lebanon)	
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Tel Aviv
Italy	Rome
*Ivory Coast (Ghana)	
Japan	Tokyo
*Jordan (Lebanon)	
*Korea (Japan)	
*Kuwait (Iran)	

¹ No resident diplomatic missions are maintained in countries marked with an asterisk. The country named in brackets after these names is the country in which resides the Canadian representative accredited to the country listed.

² Announced in 1965, to be effective early in 1966.

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Lebanon	Beirut
*Luxembourg (Belgium)	
Mexico	Mexico
*Morocco (Spain)	
Netherlands	The Hague
*Nicaragua (Costa Rica)	
*Niger (Nigeria)	
Norway	Oslo
*Panama (Costa Rica)	
*Paraguay (Argentina)	
Peru	Lima
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
*Senegal (Nigeria)	
South Africa	Pretoria
Spain	Madrid
*Sudan (United Arab Republic)	
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
*Syria (Lebanon)	
*Thailand (Malaysia)	
*Togo (Ghana)	
*Tunisia (Switzerland)	
Turkey	Ankara
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow
United Arab Republic	Cairo
United States of America	Washington
*Upper Volta (Ghana)	
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Belgrade

2. Offices of High Commissioners

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Australia	Canberra
Britain	London
Ceylon	Colombo
*Cyprus (Israel)	
Ghana	Accra
India	New Delhi
Jamaica	Kingston
*Kenya (Tanzania)	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
*Malta (Italy)	
New Zealand	Wellington
Nigeria	Lagos
Pakistan	Karachi
*Sierra Leone (Nigeria)	
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
*Uganda (Tanzania)	

3. Permanent Missions to International Organizations

<i>Organization</i>	<i>City</i>
North Atlantic Council	Paris
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	Paris

Organization**City**

United Nations	New York
United Nations (European Office)	Geneva
European Atomic Energy Community	Brussels
European Coal and Steel Community	Brussels
European Economic Community	Brussels
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris
Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament	Geneva
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Negotiating Conference	Geneva

4. Offices of Canadian Commissioners**Country****City**

British Guiana	Georgetown
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II. CONSULAR OFFICES**1. Consulates General****Country****City**

France	Bordeaux
	Marseilles
Germany	Hamburg
Iceland	Reykjavik ³
Italy	Milan
Philippines	Manila
United States of America	Boston
	Chicago
	Los Angeles
	New Orleans
	New York
	San Francisco
	Seattle

2. Consulates**Country****City**

Brazil	São Paulo
Germany	Duesseldorf
United States	Cleveland
	Detroit
	Philadelphia

III. MILITARY MISSION

Berlin

IV. INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS**Country****City**

Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Laos	Vientiane
Vietnam	Saigon

³ Honorary officer in charge.

Appendix IV

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA¹

1. Diplomatic Missions²

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
Algeria	Embassy
*Argentina	Embassy
Australia	High Commissioner's Office
*Austria	Embassy
*Belgium	Embassy
*Brazil	Embassy
Britain	High Commissioner's Office
Burma	Embassy
Cameroun	Embassy
Ceylon	High Commissioner's Office
*Chile	Embassy
*China	Embassy
*Colombia	Embassy
*Costa Rica	Embassy
*Cuba	Embassy
Cyprus	High Commissioner's Office
*Czechoslovakia	Embassy
Dahomey	Embassy
*Denmark	Embassy
*Dominican Republic	Embassy
*Ecuador	Embassy
*El Salvador	Embassy
*Finland	Embassy
*France	Embassy
Gabon	Embassy
*Germany	Embassy
Ghana	High Commissioner's Office
*Greece	Embassy
Guinea	Embassy
*Guatemala	Embassy
*Haiti	Embassy
Hungary	Embassy
*Iceland	Embassy
India	High Commissioner's Office

¹ For further particulars, see the publications of the Department entitled *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada* (thrice yearly) and *Diplomatic Corps* (thrice yearly).

² The Ambassadors of Algeria, Cameroun, Costa Rica, Dahomey, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Malagasy Republic, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand and the High Commissioner for Cyprus are also accredited as ambassadors to the United States of America and are ordinarily resident in Washington. The Ambassador of Tunisia and the High Commissioners for Uganda and for the United Republic of Tanzania are also accredited as ambassadors to the United Nations in New York, where they are ordinarily resident.

* The countries marked with an asterisk have consulates in Canada. The Embassy of Switzerland has charge of the interests of Liechtenstein.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
*Indonesia	Embassy
Iran	Embassy
Iraq	Embassy
Ireland	Embassy
*Israel	Embassy
*Italy	Embassy
Ivory Coast	Embassy
*Jamaica	High Commissioner's Office
Japan	Embassy
Korea	Embassy
Kuwait	Embassy
*Lebanon	Embassy
*Luxembourg	Embassy
Malagasy Republic	Embassy
Mali	Embassy
*Mexico	Embassy
Morocco	Embassy
*Netherlands	Embassy
New Zealand	High Commissioner's Office
Niger	Embassy
Norway	Embassy
Pakistan	High Commissioner's Office
*Panama	Embassy
*Peru	Embassy
*Poland	Embassy
*Portugal	Embassy
Rwanda	Embassy
Senegal	Embassy
South Africa	Embassy
*Spain	Embassy
*Sweden	Embassy
*Switzerland	Embassy
*Thailand	Embassy
Trinidad and Tobago	High Commissioner's Office
Tunisia	Embassy
*Turkey	Embassy
Uganda	High Commissioner's Office
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Embassy
United Arab Republic	Embassy
United Republic of Tanzania	High Commissioner's Office
*United States of America	Embassy
*Uruguay	Embassy
*Venezuela	Embassy
*Yugoslavia	Embassy

2. Countries having Consulates but no Diplomatic Missions

Bolivia	Nicaragua
Honduras	Philippines
Liberia	San Marino
Monaco	

Appendix V

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH CANADA IS A MEMBER

COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Area Communications Scheme for Merchant and Naval
Shipping
Commonwealth Defence Science Organization
Commonwealth Economic Committee
Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council
Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Committee
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Military Committee
North Atlantic Council
Science Committee

UNITED NATIONS ¹

Councils and Selected Organs of the General Assembly

Board of Trustees of United Nations Institute for Training and
Research
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees
International Law Commission²
Scientific Advisory Committee
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Trade and Development Board
United Nations Disarmament Commission.

Functional Commissions and Other Selected Bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Economic Commission for Latin America
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

¹ A more comprehensive list of United Nations bodies of which Canada is a member is available in *Canada and the United Nations 1964*.

² Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was elected a member for a five-year term, 1962-1966.

Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund
 Statistical Commission
 Technical Assistance Committee

Specialized Agencies and other Agencies³

Food and Agriculture Organization
 United Nations-FAO World Food Programme
 International Atomic Energy Agency
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Development Association
 International Finance Corporation
 International Labour Organization
 International Maritime Consultative Organization
 International Monetary Fund
 International Telecommunication Union
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 Universal Postal Union
 World Health Organization
 World Meteorological Organization

CANADA—BRITAIN

Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

CANADA—FRANCE

Canada-France Joint Economic Committee

CANADA—JAPAN

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee

CANADA—UNITED STATES

Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)
 Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee
 Great Lakes Fishery Commission
 International Boundary Commission
 International Joint Commission
 International Pacific Halibut Commission
 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
 Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
 Permanent Joint Board on Defence
 Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission
 Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence Production and Development Sharing Programme

COLOMBO PLAN

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
 Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

COMMODITIES

Cotton Textiles Committee
 International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
 International Cocoa Study Group
 International Coffee Agreement

³ During 1965, Canada was a member of the executive boards of all these Agencies, with the exception of UNESCO and WMO.

International Copper Study Group
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Rubber Study Group
International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Tungsten Study Group
International Wheat Agreement
International Wool Study Group

CONSERVATIONAL

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Whaling Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

**CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE****INTER-AMERICAN**

Inter-American Radio Office
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
SCIENTIFIC**

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Hydrographic Bureau

SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

Appendix VI

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN 1965 AT WHICH CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

(Partial List)

A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

- Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, meeting on the proposed Asian Development Bank: Bangkok, October 21-29
- FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Expert Committee on Food Additives: The Hague, May 10-14
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Biennial Conference: Rome, November 20-December 9
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Committee on Commodity Problems, 38th session: Rome, June 7-18
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Council meeting, 44th session: Rome, June 21-July 2
- Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Conference on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic: London, March 24-29
- Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 4th session: Paris, September 15-29
- International Atomic Energy Agency, 9th general conference: Tokyo, September 20-30
- International Labour Organization, 49th Session: Geneva, June 2-24
- International Labour Organization, Governing Body and its committees, 161st session: Geneva, February 15-March 15; 162nd session: Geneva, May 28-29; 163rd session: Geneva, November 16-19
- International Labour Organization, Inter-American Advisory Committee: Buenos Aires, September 20-25
- International Law Commission: Geneva, May 3-July 9
- International Monetary Fund: annual meeting of Governors: Washington, September 27-October 1
- International Telecommunication Union: Montreux, September 14-November 12
- United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, 3rd session: New York, September 6-21
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Commodities, 2nd session: Geneva, August 24-September 14
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, 1st session: Geneva, December 6-22
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Manufacturing, 1st session: Geneva, August 10-19
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Committee on Shipping, 1st session: Geneva, November 8-23
- United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 3rd session: Stockholm, August 9-18
- United Nations Disarmament Commission: New York, April 21-June 16
- United Nations Economic and Social Council, 39th session: Geneva, June 30-July 31

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Steel Meetings: Geneva, March 13-29.
- United Nations General Assembly, 19th session (resumed): New York, September 1; 20th session: New York, September 21.
- United Nations General Assembly, Legal Sub-Committee: New York, September 20-30.
- United Nations Special Fund, Governing Council, 13th meeting: New York, January 11-18; 14th meeting: New York, June 1-8.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Committee, 13th session: Geneva, May 10-19; 14th session: Geneva, October 25-29.
- United Nations Human Rights Commission, 21st session: Geneva, March 22-April 15.
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Executive Board, 36th session: New York, June 14-23.
- United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization, 15th assembly: Montreal, June 22-July 16.
- United Nations Seminar on Multi-national Societies: Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, June 8-22.
- United Nations Special Committee on Co-ordination, 3rd session: New York, June 1-7.
- United Nations Statistical Commission: New York, April 20-May 10.
- United Nations Sugar Conference: Geneva, September 20.
- United Nations Trade and Development Board, 1st session: New York, April 5-13.
- United Nations Trade and Development Board, 2nd session: Geneva, July 19-August 6; New York, October 25-29.
- United Nations World Congress on Illiteracy: Tehran, September 8-19.
- Universal Postal Union, Committee Meetings of the Executive Council: Berne, April 28-May 22.
- World Health Organization, World Health Assembly, 18th session: Geneva, May 4-21.
- World Population Conference, 2nd session: Belgrade, Yugoslavia, August 30-September 10.

B. OTHER CONFERENCES

- American Association on Mental Deficiency: Tacoma, September 23-25
- Brazilian Society of Metals Congress: Rio de Janeiro, July 29-August 3
- Canada-United States Continuing Committee meeting: Montebello, May 27-28
- Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee: Washington, April 21
- Central Bank of the American Continent, 2nd meeting of the Governors: Punta del Este, April 29-May 5
- Codex Alimentarius Expert Committee Meeting on Food Hygiene: Rome, June 12-16
- Colloquium of International Astrophysical Union: Bamberg, West Germany, August 11-15
- Commission for Denuclearization of Latin America, preparation meeting: Mexico City, August 23-September 22
- Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council: Kingston, Jamaica, September 22-23
- Commonwealth Medical Conference: Edinburgh, October 4-13
- Commonwealth Meeting of Law Ministers and Chief Justices: Canberra, September 2-3

- Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, 8th session: Sydney and Wellington, February 27-April 15
- Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference: London, June 13-27
- Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference: London, April 26-May 13
- Commonwealth Telecommunications Financial Experts meeting: Sydney, October 4
- Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization, Review Committee meeting: Nairobi, November 1-12
- Conference for Continuing Education: Chicago, October 15-16
- Conference on Latin American Volunteer Programmes: Buenos Aires, September 6-9
- Congress of the International Fiscal Association, 19th session: London, September 13-17
- Dutch Groundwater Agencies meeting: Amsterdam, October 15-19
- Economic Commission for Latin America, 11th session: Mexico City, May 6-18
- Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee Conference: Geneva, July 27-September 16
- Fifth International Criminological Congress: Montreal, August 29-September 3
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ("Kennedy round"): Geneva, January 19.
- Health Physics Society, annual meeting: Los Angeles, June 14-17.
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 17th annual meeting: Mexico, March 23-26.
- Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, 4th session: Paris, November 3-12.
- Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission, Bureau and Consultative Council, 5th meeting, Rome, June 14-18.
- Inter-Parliamentary Conference, 54th session: Ottawa, September 8-17.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police: Miami, October 2-7.
- International Association of Hydrologists Congress: Hanover, Germany, September 14-25.
- International Commission on Glass: Brussels, June 29-July 3.
- International Committee of the Red Cross, 20th conference: Vienna, October 2-9.
- International Conference on Health and Health Education: Madrid, July 10-17.
- International Conference on Polar Bear: Fairbanks, September 6-10.
- International Congress on Combustion Engines: London, April 26-30.
- International Congress of Paediatrics: Tokyo, November 7-13.
- International Congress on Pasturage, 9th session: São Paulo, January 1-21.
- International Congress of Physiological Sciences, 23rd session: Tokyo, September 1-9.
- International Congress of Surveyors, 11th session: Rome, May 25-June 5.
- International Criminal Police Organization, annual meeting: Rio de Janeiro, June 16-23.
- International Criminal Police Organization, North American regional conference: Rio de Janeiro, June 14-15.
- International Hydrological Decade, 1st session of the Co-ordinating Council: Paris, May 24-June 3.
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group, Special Working Group, 9th session: Geneva, June 28-July 2.

- International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, annual meeting: Seattle, November 8-12.
- International Radio Consultative Committee, Study Group 5: Geneva, June 8-22.
- International Union of Forest Research Organization: London, July 23-30.
- International Whaling Commission, annual meeting: London, June 28-July 2.
- Latin American Iron and Steel Congress, 5th and 6th general assemblies: Santiago, July 22-31 and Buenos Aires, August 1-5.
- National Conference on Social Welfare: Atlantic City, May 23-28.
- NATO Advanced Study Institute on Planetary and Stellar Magnetism: Newcastle, April 26-May 1.
- NATO Exercise CIVLOG 65: Paris, May 17-21.
- NATO defence ministers meeting: Paris, November 26-27.
- NATO ministerial meeting: London, May 11-13; Paris, December 14-16.
- NATO Science Committee Meeting: Munich, November 3.
- Naval Tripartite Meeting: London, April 5-13.
- North American Fisheries Conference: Washington, April 30-May 5.
- North Atlantic Fisheries Commission, annual meeting: Halifax, May 28-June 5.
- North Pacific Fur Seal Commission, annual meeting: Tokyo, February 22-26.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Agriculture Committee, meeting of ministers: Paris, June 17-19.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, council meeting of ministers: Paris, November 25-26.
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, 8th congress: Guatemala City, June 27-July 10.
- Pan-American Health Organization, Directing Council, 16th meeting: Washington, September 27.
- Pan-American 10th Meeting of Consultation on Cartography: Guatemala City, June 27-July 6.
- Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses: Copenhagen, June 25-27.
- Permanent Joint Board on Defence: Jacksonville, February 1-5; Esquimalt, June 7-11; Winnipeg, September 20-24.
- Pink Salmon Problems Conference: Washington, October 9-16.
- Quadrennial Congress International Council of Nurses: Frankfurt, June 16-24.
- Radiological Society of North America, conference: Chicago, December 1-4.
- Safety in Mines Research: Sheffield, July 13-16.
- Second Special Inter-American Conference: Rio de Janeiro, November 17.
- Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence Production and Development Sharing Programme: Montebello, October 14.
- Sixth Pan-American Congress of Endocrinology: Mexico City, October 10-15.
- Technical Sessions of the 20th Congress of International Union Pure Applied Chemistry: Moscow, July 12-18.
- Working Panel on Metals for the Tripartite Technical Co-operation Programme, 6th meeting: London, May 27-June 2.
- World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, 3rd assembly: Wellington and Auckland, January 22-February 1.
- World Gravity Network, Study Group 5: Paris, September 12.
- World Politics, 5th conference: The Hague, September 13.

Appendix VII

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY: DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1965

1. Bilateral Agreements

Bulgaria

Trade Agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Signed at Ottawa October 8, 1963. Entered into force provisionally October 8, 1963. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Sofia April 5, 1965. Entered into force definitively April 5, 1965.

Denmark

Supplementary Convention modifying the Agreement between Canada and the Kingdom of Denmark for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income signed at Ottawa on September 30, 1955. Signed at Ottawa November 27, 1964. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Copenhagen June 25, 1965. Entered into force June 25, 1965.

Federal Republic of Germany

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany amending the Air Agreement of September 4, 1959, between the two countries. Signed at Bonn December 10, 1965. Entered into force December 10, 1965.

Finland

Supplementary Convention modifying the Convention between Canada and the Republic of Finland for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, done at Ottawa March 28, 1959. Signed at Helsinki December 30, 1964. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa June 15, 1965. Entered into force June 15, 1965.

France

Cultural Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the French Republic. Signed at Ottawa November 17, 1965. Entered into force December 6, 1965.

Hungary

Trade Agreement between Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic. Signed at Ottawa June 11, 1964. Entered into force provisionally June 11, 1964. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Budapest May 25, 1965. Entered into force definitively May 25, 1965.

Inter-American Development Bank

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Inter-American Development Bank amending the Agreement of December 4, 1964, in order to provide additional funds for assistance to Latin American countries which are members of the Bank. Signed at Ottawa and Washington September 20 and 30, 1965. Entered into force September 30, 1965.

Jamaica

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Jamaica concerning the training of Jamaican military personnel by the Canadian Forces in Canada. Kingston July 16, 1965. Deemed to have entered into force September 9, 1964.

Japan

Convention between Canada and Japan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Tokyo September 5, 1964. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa April 30, 1965. Entered into force April 30, 1965.

Netherlands

Supplementary Convention further modifying the Convention between Canada and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Ottawa April 2, 1957. Signed at Ottawa February 3, 1965. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at The Hague June 23, 1965. Entered into force June 23, 1965.

Republic of Tanzania

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the provision of military training and advisory assistance. Signed at Dar-es-Salaam November 4, 1965. Entered into force November 4, 1965.

Spain

Agreement between Canada and Spain for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Signed at Ottawa September 8, 1964. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Madrid May 15, 1965. Entered into force May 15, 1965.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Protocol renewing the Trade Agreement between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed on February 29, 1956, and renewed on April 18, 1960. Signed at Ottawa September 16, 1963. Entered into force provisionally September 16, 1963. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Moscow May 12, 1965. Entered into force definitively May 12, 1965.

United Kingdom

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on certain classes of income. Signed at Ottawa December 6, 1965.

United States of America

Agreement concerning automotive products between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America. Signed at Johnson City January 16, 1965. Entered into force provisionally January 16, 1965.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment of an international arbitral tribunal to dispose of United States claims relating to Gut Dam. Signed at Ottawa March 25, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment, operation and maintenance of a torpedo test range in the Strait of Georgia. Ottawa May 12, 1965. Entered into force May 12, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the loan by the United States of certain Loran-A equipment for use in Canadian Loran-A stations. Ottawa June 8, 1965. Entered into force June 8, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending until December 31, 1965, the Agreement of June 14, 1960, for the joint use, operation and maintenance of the Churchill Research Range at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Ottawa, June 11, 1965. Entered into force June 11, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the continued joint use, operation and maintenance with effect from January 1, 1966, of the Churchill Research Range at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Ottawa, June 11, 1965. Entered into force June 11, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America amending the Annex to the Agreement of October 24, 1962, for the co-ordination and use of radio frequencies above 30 megacycles per second. Ottawa June 16 and 24, 1965. Entered into force June 24, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the continuing operation in Canada of mobile seismic laboratories until June 30, 1968. Ottawa, May 18, June 28 and 29, 1965. Entered into force June 28, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America relating to the establishment of directions to be followed by the Permanent Engineering Board established under Article XV of the Columbia River Treaty in relation to its administration and procedures. Signed at Washington October 4, 1965. Entered into force October 4, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending through the 1965-66 winter season the provisions of the Agreement for the winter use and maintenance of portions of the Haines Road in British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Signed at Ottawa, November 17, 1965. Entered into force November 17, 1965.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment, maintenance and operation of a back-up and interceptor control system to strengthen the Continental Air Defence System. Signed at Ottawa November 24, 1965. Entered into force November 24, 1965.

Interim Agreement between Canada and the United States relating to the renegotiation of Schedule XX (United States) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Signed at Washington December 17, 1965.

2. Multilateral Agreements

Protocol Amending the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to introduce a Part IV on Trade and Development. Signed by Canada February 8, 1965.

Agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for co-operation regarding atomic information. Signed by Canada June 30, 1964. Entered into force March 12, 1965.

Constitution of the International Labour Organization Instrument of Amendment (No. 1) 1964, adopted by the Conference at its forty-eighth session, Geneva, July 6, 1964. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited March 15, 1965.

Constitution of the International Labour Organization Instrument of Amendment (No. 3) 1964. Adopted by the Conference at its forty-eighth session, Geneva, July 9, 1964. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited March 15, 1965.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic. Done at London April 9, 1965. Signed by Canada April 9, 1965.

Procès-verbal extending the Declaration on the Provisional Accession of Tunisia to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva December 12, 1963. Signed by Canada April 15, 1965.

Declaration on the Provisional Accession of Iceland to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 5, 1964. Signed by Canada April 15, 1965.

Protocol for the extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. Done at Washington March 22, 1965. Signed by Canada April 22, 1965.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960. Done at London June 17, 1960. Signed by Canada June 17, 1960. Canadian Instrument of Acceptance deposited May 26, 1965. Entered into force May 26, 1965.

Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by General Assembly Resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of December 17, 1963. Done at New York December 17, 1963. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited September 9, 1964. Entered into force August 31, 1965.

Revised regulations for preventing collision at sea. Done at London June 17, 1960. Canadian Instrument of Acceptance deposited March 25, 1963. Entered into force September 1, 1965.

Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field of August 12, 1949. Signed by Canada December 8, 1949. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 14, 1965. Entered into force for Canada November 14, 1965.

Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea of August 12, 1949. Signed by Canada December 8, 1949. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 14, 1965. Entered into force for Canada November 14, 1965.

Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war of August 12, 1949. Signed by Canada December 8, 1949. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 14, 1965. Entered into force for Canada November 14, 1965.

Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war of August 12, 1949. Signed by Canada December 8, 1949. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 14, 1965. Entered into force for Canada November 14, 1965.

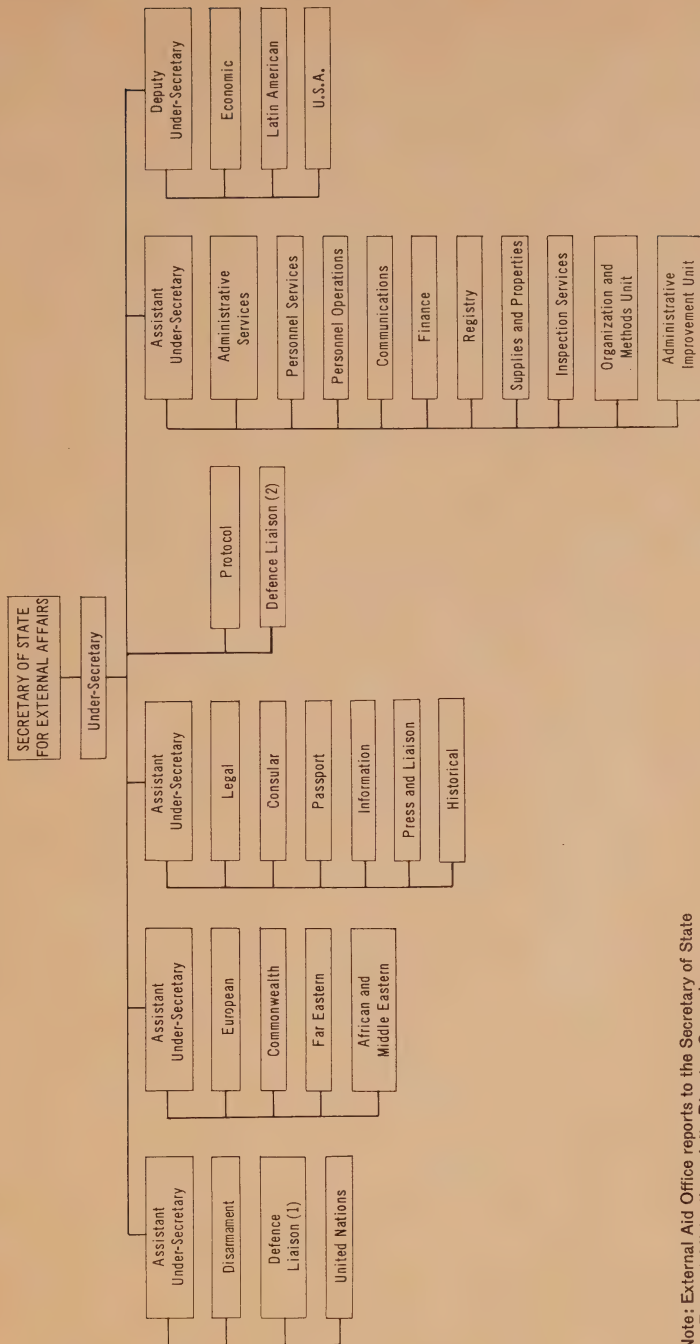
Third International Tin Agreement. Done at London. Signed by Canada December 6, 1965.

Protocol for the prolongation of the International Sugar Agreement, 1958. Done at London November 1, 1965. Signed by Canada December 21, 1965.

Convention on Road Traffic. Done at Geneva September 19, 1949. Canada's Instrument of Acceptance deposited December 23, 1965.

Appendix VIII

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION, DECEMBER 31, 1965



Note: External Aid Office reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs through its Director-General.



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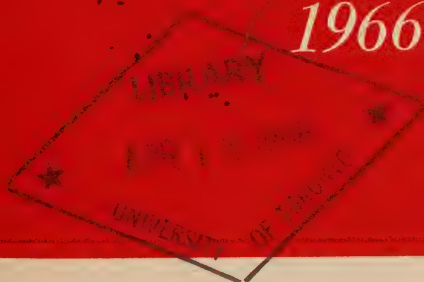
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Report (of the Department of)

EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS

1966





CANADA

Report of the Department of
EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS
1966

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1967

Cat. No. E1-1966

THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

In accordance with the provisions of the Department of External Affairs Act, I have the honour to submit for presentation to Parliament the fifty-seventh annual report of the Department, covering its activities during the calendar year 1966.

During the past year, Canada's increasing role in world affairs has placed an exacting burden on our personnel and I should like to express my appreciation of the competence and devotion to duty shown by the members of the Department as a whole during the past eventful twelvemonth.



*Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

Ottawa, January 3, 1967.



Delegates to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, Marlborough House, London, September 1966. *In the foreground, at the right (left to right):* The Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, Canada; His Excellency Dr. H. K. Banda, Malawi; the Honourable Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia. *Background (left to right):* Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe, Nigeria; the Honourable Sir Dawda Jawara, The Gambia; the Honourable Sir A. Margai, Sierra Leone; Mr. J. W. K. Harlley, Ghana; the Honourable Dr. Borg Olivier, Malta; His Beatitude Archbishop Markarios, Cyprus; The Right Honourable Harold Wilson, Britain; the Honourable D. B. Sangster, Jamaica; Senator the Honourable A.F. Whiteman, Ceylon; the Honourable J. Murumbi, Kenya.

PREFACE

by the Secretary of State for External Affairs

On the eve of the one-hundredth anniversary of Confederation, it would give me deep satisfaction to report that the prospects for world peace were secure, and that Canadians could look forward to the future development of their country as part of the world community without fear of its being threatened by external forces. Developments on the international scene during 1966, which are covered in detail in this annual report of the Department of External Affairs, certainly offer grounds for optimism, but they also provide evidence of the imperative need for wisdom, patience and determination in the continuing search for peace.

The events of the year were, of course, overshadowed by anxiety about the situation in Vietnam. Canadian interest in Vietnam arises from the threat to world peace, which the conflict there represents, and more particularly from Canadian membership on the International Commission for Supervision and Control. Although circumstances have changed very greatly since the Commission was set up in 1954, I continue to believe that it represents a useful vehicle for pursuing the Canadian goal of achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Vietnam. We have overlooked no opportunity to use the means available to us in seeking to attain this goal.

Closely associated with the problem of Vietnam is the question of bringing the Peoples' Republic of China into the international community. I am convinced that there can be no real solution to the Vietnam problem, nor to the other great issues confronting the international community, without full recognition of the role which mainland China, on the basis of size alone, is bound to play. With this in mind, I placed before the United Nations General Assembly this autumn some Canadian proposals which were based on our belief that the stalemate which has characterized consideration of this question for the last 16 years must be ended. We are under no illusions that a quick or easy way out of the impasse will be found, but we are determined to use what influence Canada can exercise in the search for an acceptable solution.

Another source of concern on the international scene is the situation in Rhodesia, where an illegal, racially-based minority government continues to exercise effective power. This problem is of particular concern to the Commonwealth, and it is principally within the context of the Commonwealth that Canada has sought to exert its influence towards the achievement of a solution. The peace of the world depends to an ever-increasing extent on the effective maintenance of relations based on trust and mutual respect between peoples of varying races. For this reason, the illegal situation in Rhodesia must be brought to an end, and Canada will continue to play its full part in efforts designed to accomplish this objective, including sanctions measures pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions.

While the problems of Rhodesia, Vietnam and Chinese participation in the world community remain unresolved, this year was one of progress in other fields. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia's policy of confrontation with Malaysia was ended, giving rise to hope for more fruitful and satisfactory relations between countries in that area. In the Caribbean, the situation in the Dominican Republic, which, in 1965, led to intervention by the United

States and the establishment there of the Inter-American Peace Force under the auspices of the Organization of American States, was stabilized with the holding of popular elections.

Perhaps the most encouraging development from Canada's point of view was the continued progress towards *détente* between the West and the Communist countries of Europe. I saw evidence of this during the visit I was privileged to make to Poland and the Soviet Union in November, where I had cordial meetings with the leaders of these countries. Canada has made every effort to strengthen and broaden its relations with Eastern Europe, and my own visit was only one of the successful steps taken in this direction.

The East-West *détente* and changing circumstances in Western Europe have had a substantial impact on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization but the alliance has adapted to the new situation successfully. So long as the basic security problems in Europe are unresolved, the need for the alliance will remain. Nevertheless, its members are agreed on the need to multiply exchanges with Eastern Europe, and continue seeking a more satisfactory and lasting basis for peace and stability in Europe.

The international crises which I have been discussing account for only a part, admittedly the best-known part, of the matters with which the Department of External Affairs is concerned. They represent, as it were the tip of the iceberg, while there remains much which does not attract the same urgent public attention which is, nevertheless, of great significance in the relations which Canada has with the other countries of the world.

As Canada approaches the centennial of Confederation, it is perhaps worth reflecting on the enormous changes that have taken place in the world since 1867, and in particular over the last two decades since the end of the Second World War. There has been, for example, a proliferation of new states, most of them relatively small and less prosperous than Canada but engaged, nevertheless, in the painful but exciting process of nation-building, which we ourselves have experienced during the last 100 years. Crises such as those in Vietnam and Rhodesia are perhaps symptoms, in a particularly dramatic and difficult form, of the problems which the world must solve and overcome as this process of nation-building proceeds. The process of change is also spectacularly evident in the field of science and technology. One result of this has, of course, been to make the task of the statesman infinitely more demanding, for the cost of failure to keep the peace is now unthinkable.

From regarding itself as a relatively small and young country, Canada now finds itself among the larger and wealthier countries of the world and has had to assume the responsibilities that go with such a position. More specifically, it has had to concern itself in a more than positive way with situations and problems in all parts of the world, not just when these have reached crisis proportions, but also as a participant in concerted international efforts to make the world a safer and a better place for all mankind.

In the search for disarmament and arms control, Canada continued in 1966 to play an active role in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, where differences over a treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons were significantly reduced. Canadian representatives participated in a conference at Stockholm to study ways of expediting and institutionalizing exchanges of seismic data, with a view to facilitating the identification of underground nuclear tests. Subsequently at the United Nations, Canada not only made an important contribution to the achievement of a consensus on a wide range of arms-control proposals, but also

co-sponsored resolutions aimed at ensuring progress towards a non-proliferation treaty and at having the United Nations Secretary-General undertake a study on nuclear weapons. In the new year, Canada will enter the disarmament negotiations encouraged by recent indications of a forward movement and determined that every effort should be made to conclude a universal non-proliferation treaty. Canadian efforts will also continue to be directed to moving the nations of the world closer to a comprehensive test-ban treaty and other arms-control measures vital to international peace and security.

Canada has been at the forefront of efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes between states, and to endow it with the ability to react quickly and effectively when the peace is threatened. In accordance with this policy, Canada took the lead at the 1966 General Assembly to find support for United Nations peace keeping by advancing specific proposals on finances and administrative arrangements.

Canada has also played an active and constructive role in international efforts in the economic sphere, aimed at improving the conditions of life, particularly in the less-developed nations, and maintaining orderly international trading relationships which will permit all nations to enjoy fully the benefits which are derived from trade. The Canadian contribution to these efforts is set out in some detail in various sections of this Report, and there is no need for me to discuss these matters at length. I find it noteworthy, however, that at a time when the flow of capital for development assistance from the developed to the developing countries has tended to stagnate, Canada has raised the levels of its contribution, and is making a determined effort to attain, subject to economic and other relevant circumstances, a level equivalent to one per cent of national income as soon as possible.

The dramatic progress of space exploration and research has meant that those responsible for the conduct of Canada's international relations must now concern themselves not only with relations between countries on the earth but with problems of outer space as well. For the future, it may well be that 1966 will be remembered as the year in which the first formal international agreement on the peaceful uses of outer space was concluded. Canada was pleased at this evidence of co-operation among countries, particularly those most active at this important scientific frontier, and fully supported the agreement which was reached.

It is indicative of the complexity of international affairs in our time that the matters which I have been discussing are of concern not only to the Department of External Affairs, but also to a great many other departments and branches of government. As the Minister responsible for external affairs, I want to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the assistance and co-operation which my Department has enjoyed during the past year. I want also to say a special personal word of thanks to the members of the Department of External Affairs, who, by devotion to duty and to Canada, often in difficult and trying circumstances, make possible the effective discharge of the Department's responsibilities in Ottawa and throughout the world.

Paul Martin

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Ottawa, January 10, 1967.

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I

INTRODUCTION

Although this report appears in the year of Canada's Centennial, the Canadian Department of External Affairs came into being not much more than half a century ago. Originally, Canada's position in the British Empire was that of a self-governing colony, whose external relations were directed and controlled from London through the British Colonial Office and through the Governor General. As its importance in world affairs and a growing desire for autonomous status increased, Canada began to seek fuller control over its own external relations.

In 1909, the Canadian Parliament authorized the establishment of a Department of External Affairs, placing it under the Secretary of State, with an Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs as the permanent deputy head of the Department. At first, the latter was assisted merely by two chief clerks and four clerks. In 1912, the Department became answerable directly to the Prime Minister by an Amending Act, and an Assistant Under-Secretary was added to its staff, with a Legal Adviser joining its limited personnel in 1913. It was not until 20 years ago that the Prime Minister relinquished this additional portfolio, and the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent became the first full-time Secretary of State for External Affairs.

After the First World War, in which Canada had played an important role, its autonomy in international affairs increased and direct administration of its external affairs, rather than by British diplomatic and consular authorities, became desirable. In 1921, the Office of the High Commissioner in London came under the control of the Department and, in 1925, a permanent Canadian Representative was established in Geneva to represent Canada at the League of Nations and other conferences held in that city. By an agreement reached at the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Governor General of Canada ceased to represent the British Government and became solely the personal representative of the Sovereign. Correspondence with foreign governments and the Dominions Office in London was thereafter directed to the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, rather than to the Governor General. Although a High Commissioner without diplomatic status and an Agent-General had earlier represented Canada in London and Paris respectively, it was not until 1927 that the first Canadian post, a legation, was opened in Washington. In 1928, the former Commissioner-General in Paris was created Minister to France and in 1929 a legation was opened in Tokyo.

Given impetus by participation in two world wars, by membership in a growing number of international organizations and by an increasing number of other international commitments, a rapid increase in representation abroad has taken place during the last 25 years. Today, either through direct or multiple accreditation, Canada conducts its external relations with some 108 countries and international organizations. Of its missions and

posts, 78 are embassies, 20 are offices of high commissioners, 16 are consulates or consulates-general and the remainder are permanent delegations to international organizations.

Canada's roles in the United Nations, in NATO, on the International Control Commission in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and its peace-keeping activities in Palestine truce supervision, Indo-Pakistan border observation, the United Nations Emergency Force, United Nations operations in the Congo and in Cyprus, have been substantial. During the present year Canada assumes its elective seat on the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term, as it did twice previously, in 1948-49 and 1958-59.

During 1966, embassies were established in Senegal (Dakar), Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) and in Tunisia (Tunis). Non-resident diplomatic representation at the embassy level was arranged with South Korea and at a high commissioner level with The Gambia, Barbados and Uganda. With the independence of Guyana, formerly British Guiana, the resident Commissioner was elevated to the rank of High Commissioner.

The main responsibilities of the Department of External Affairs include:

- (a) the supervision of relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations; the protection of Canadian interests abroad;
- (b) the collation and weighing of information regarding developments likely to affect Canada's international relations;
- (c) correspondence with other governments and their representatives in Canada;
- (d) the negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements;
- (e) the representation of Canada in foreign capitals and at international conferences.

At headquarters in Ottawa, the staff is headed by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, who is assisted by a Deputy and four Assistant Under-Secretaries. The heads of the 29 divisions whose work is outlined in this report answer to the above senior official, each of whom is responsible for supervision of the activities of a group of divisions.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ See Organizational Chart p. 99.

II

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATION

A. United Nations

By the end of 1966, United Nations membership had reached 122. Indonesia resumed its seat in the world organization and, in the course of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, four newly-independent countries, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados, were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

During 1966, African issues, particularly Rhodesia, South West Africa and *apartheid* in South Africa, occupied much of the time of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Despite intensive efforts to make progress on methods for improving preparations for the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations, member states remained deadlocked on the constitutional and financial questions involved. In the economic field, the developing countries pressed for more aid and on better terms and, after many years' effort, succeeded in establishing a United Nations Capital Development Fund despite strong opposition from the donor countries. The latter favoured the continued use of existing multilateral institutions such as the World Bank Group and regional development banks for capital development purposes, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. A more successful instance of co-operation between the developing nations and the industrialized countries was the creation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. In the human rights context, the most significant event was the adoption by the General Assembly of the two Covenants on Human Rights.

Peace Keeping—Authorization, Financing and Control

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, appointed in February 1965, was unable in 1966 to resolve the differences which had divided the membership over the authorization, financing and control of peace-keeping operations.⁽¹⁾ At the twenty-first session, therefore, the assembly was again confronted with the task of reconciling deeply divergent views. Canada had believed a year previously that the best tactic was to refer these views for further consideration to the Special Committee. This year, however, Canada believed the time had come to put forward specific proposals. The Canadian Delegation therefore introduced a resolution spelling out guide-lines for financing future peace-keeping operations, which would take into account the relatively limited capacity of the less-developed countries to contribute. The resolution also made several concrete suggestions for improving preparations for the organization of peace-keeping. While the resolution received 52 votes in committee and was adopted there without difficulty, it met strong criticism from the U.S.S.R. and France in plenary session. This led to the passage of a compromise procedure whereby final decisions were postponed until the meeting of a special session of the General Assembly in April 1967.

⁽¹⁾ For the origins of this Committee see the annual report for 1965.

Peace-Keeping Operations

During the year following the cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan, it proved possible to withdraw the United Nations India Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) and to reduce the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) to its original strength. The United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued to operate in essentially the same form throughout 1966 as in 1965, although it was possible to reduce the strength of UNEF and UNFICYP. Canada took part in all five of these operations.

India-Pakistan

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was formed with Canadian participation after the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir on January 1, 1949, to observe, report and investigate violations of that cease-fire. When hostilities broke out between India and Pakistan in August 1965, Canada, at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, increased its contribution to UNMOGIP to a total of 19 officers and, in addition, provided a senior officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force and an air-transport unit of nearly 100 men and six aircraft. Upon the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani Forces to within their respective international borders by February 1966, it became possible to reduce the strength of this United Nations Military Observer Group. Canadian participation in UNMOGIP reverted to its former level of nine military observers and one RCAF *Caribou* aircraft and crew, a contribution to UNMOGIP which Canada has sustained since June 1964.

Canada had also provided assistance to the United Nations India Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) formed in September 1965 to supervise the cease-fire and the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces at the international borders between India and Pakistan. UNIPOM's task was completed in February 1966, and its Canadian Commander, Major-General B. F. MacDonald, DSO, CD, with the 12 Canadian officers who had acted as military observers with the Mission, returned to Canada last March.

Middle East

As part of the general reorganization of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) undertaken during 1966, Canada withdrew its reconnaissance squadron and assumed responsibility for the entire logistic support of the Force. This change in commitments permitted the reduction of the Canadian contingent from 949 to 800 officers and men. Established in 1956, this United Nations Force has the function of guarding and patrolling the Israel-United Arab Republic armistice demarcation line in the Gaza area and southward along the international frontier in the Sinai Peninsula. It has continued to serve effectively as a stabilizing influence in maintaining peace in this area. Canada also continued to provide 20 officers serving with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) which was established in 1948 to observe and supervise the armistice agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours and to investigate complaints of border violations.

Cyprus

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was created by the Security Council in 1964 to help prevent the recurrence of fighting in Cyprus and to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of law and order on the island. With some lessening of tension in Cyprus by June 1966, a reduction in number by 350 officers and men was made during the second half of the year, bringing the total strength of the Force down to 4,330. Canada's share in this reduction amounted to 120 officers and men. At the end of 1966, Canada's contribution to the Force consisted principally of an infantry battalion and a reconnaissance squadron totalling 880 officers and men. Unfortunately, although such reductions became possible, little progress has been made towards an agreed settlement of the problems confronting Cyprus.

In the general field of peace keeping, the Department of External Affairs not only assisted in the formulation of Canadian policy but also provided liaison between the Department of National Defence and the United Nations in dealing both with broad problems and detailed operational matters. Because the situation in Cyprus held implications for NATO, the Commonwealth and the stability of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Department continued to follow closely developments relating to that island. As a participant in UNFICYP, Canada refrained from advocating any particular solution to the Cypriot impasse, but did urge the necessity for negotiations between the parties. Throughout the year, the Canadian High Commissioner to Cyprus continued to sustain heavy responsibilities in his liaison capacity between the Department and United Nations and local authorities in Cyprus.

United Nations Finances

In 1965, the General Assembly approved a resolution introduced by France establishing an Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and to report to the twenty-first session in 1966. Canada was one of 14 countries appointed to this Committee and was represented by Mr. J. Douglas Gibson. The first task of the Committee was to reach an agreed estimate of the size of the deficit facing the United Nations. Differing political views on the financing of peace-keeping operations, however, prevented an agreed estimate from being arrived at. (The French view, supported by the U.S.S.R., was that the deficit, as of September 1965, was \$52 million—the U.S.A. view, supported by Canada and others, was that the deficit as of the same date was \$73.4 million.) The Committee's second task was to review the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In this field, it was able to agree on certain recommendations relating to long-term planning, programme evaluation, and better co-ordination between the United Nations and the Agencies. At the twenty-first session in 1966, the General Assembly approved these recommendations.

However, the United Nations was still faced with a substantial deficit. The deficit but, by the end of the twenty-first session, only about \$25 million had been paid or pledged. It was hoped, however, that further contributions In 1965, the members had agreed to make voluntary contributions to reduce would soon be forthcoming.

Elections

At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, Canada was elected to a two-year term on the Security Council beginning January 1,

1967. It will take the place of New Zealand as one of the two representatives of the Western group of states on the Council, the other being Denmark. India was elected to take the place of Jordan, Ethiopia to take the place of Uganda and Brazil to take the place of Uruguay. This will be Canada's third term on the Security Council.

Outer Space

The twenty-first session of the Assembly agreed on two major proposals affecting outer space. The first was the text of a treaty on the principles to govern the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space. The text had been worked out in New York between representatives of the states principally concerned, especially the United States and the U.S.S.R. Canada co-sponsored the resolution introducing the agreed text. Secondly, the Assembly agreed to a recommendation by its Outer Space Committee that an International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space be convened in Vienna in September 1967. The objectives of the Conference are to be an examination of the practical benefits to be derived from space research and exploration and the extent to which all countries may enjoy these benefits, and an examination of the opportunities available to non-space powers for co-operation in space activities.

Colonialism and Southern African Questions

Southern African questions were important topics at the United Nations during 1966.⁽¹⁾

The South West Africa issue was debated at length in plenary session at the United Nations. Following extensive consultations between representatives of different groups, the General Assembly adopted a resolution which terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and established an *ad hoc* committee of 14 countries (including Canada) to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered to enable it to become independent. The committee is to report to a special session of the General Assembly by April 1967.

The General Assembly also adopted resolutions on *apartheid* and territories under Portuguese administration.

Economic and Social Council

In 1966, Canada completed the second year of its current three-year term on the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the 27-member body which has primary responsibility for giving overall direction to the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations and for co-ordinating the activities in these same areas of the United Nations system of organizations. The Council met four times in 1966; major sessions were held in New York in March (fortieth session) and in Geneva in July (forty-first session), with two shorter meetings in New York in November and December (resumed forty-first session).

The Council had little difficulty in adjusting to an enlarged membership. Prior to the Charter amendment ratified by the General Assembly in 1965, the Council consisted of 18 member states; the expansion to 27 members which came into effect on January 1, 1966, was intended primarily to increase African and Asian representation. Not surprisingly, then, ECOSOC

⁽¹⁾ Consideration of Rhodesia at the United Nations is discussed in the section of this report on the work of the African and Middle Eastern Division (see Chapter VI).

devoted the lion's share of its attention in 1966 to the increasingly acute problems of economic and social progress in the developing countries and to its own machinery and procedures for ensuring that maximum benefit would come from the contribution of the various United Nations agencies directed towards accelerating development. By the same token, Council resolutions were approved which focussed increased attention on the problems of *apartheid* and the aftermath of colonialism in the general context of human rights.

By the end of the year, it seemed apparent that the Economic and Social Council was entering a new phase in its approach to economic and social improvement. With the creation in November of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an almost autonomous sub-agency of the United Nations, the last major sector of development had acquired its own specialized secretariat and programme. In what is known as the United Nations system of organizations there are now Specialized Agencies for the following fields; labour; health; food production; education; science and culture; financing; aeronautics; postal administration; meteorology; multilateral trade; and telecommunications. Towering over all of these in size of budget and scope of activity is the United Nations itself, a sort of residual agency for economic development which, in addition to housing the autonomous sub-agencies for the trade of developing countries (UNCTAD) and industrial development (UNIDO), promotes research and operational programmes in such diverse fields as human rights, public administration, narcotic drugs control, social development, non-agricultural natural resources, and the application of science and technology. At the end of 20 years of *ad hoc* experimentation, the institutional structure for promoting economic and social progress by concerted multilateral action is all but complete. The major task of ECOSOC shifted in 1966 from the creation of new organs and programmes to the supervision and modification of existing apparatus.

An immediate prerequisite was to streamline the Council's subsidiary machinery and to improve its own working methods. Canada played a leading part in these efforts. The Functional Commissions, subsidiary bodies of experts whose recommendations govern much of the United Nations' \$65 million annual programme in economic and social development and human rights, were enlarged to provide more scope for African and Asian representation. Social development, one of the more neglected areas of United Nations activity in terms of popular attention, was given more precise operational objectives and more expert supervision by a far-reaching revision of the terms of reference and the powers of the Social Commission, which was renamed the Commission on Social Development. To provide for a comprehensive review of all the operational activities of the United Nations itself in the economic and social fields and a more expert scrutiny of inter-agency co-ordination, the Council further defined the role of its standing Committee on Co-ordination, renamed it the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination, expanded it from 12 members elected annually to 16 members elected on a three-year basis, and stipulated expertise as a pre-condition for membership. These changes reflected an earlier decision (which concluded the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions begun in 1964) to emphasize that the Council's own major functions were: (a) to supervise the activities of the United Nations itself in economic and social development; (b) to co-ordinate these same activities throughout the United Nations system and (c) to serve as a forum for debate on broad questions of international development policy. To under-

score these separate roles, the Council will in future deal with the United Nations work programme at its spring session, and reserve its major summer meeting for an appraisal of inter-agency co-ordination and broad policy issues.

The Council's substantive work in 1966 reflected all three of these preoccupations. A notable instance was the intensive consideration given in the Council to proposals from the Secretary-General to include in the United Nations work programme a five-year global survey of selected non-agricultural natural resources in developing countries. The Council agreed that United Nations activity in this sector should be considerably increased but, after seeking expert advice, referred the survey proposal back to the Secretary-General for reappraisal and some modification in the light of priority needs. Again within the United Nations' own work programme, the Council established the new International Narcotics Control Board called for in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It was also agreed to establish an Institute of Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning, in New Delhi, to complement existing United Nations work in these fields.

In the second major area (inter-agency co-ordination and the supervision of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations), the Council reviewed the reports of all the Specialized Agencies and authorized an expanded effort in evaluating the impact on individual recipient countries of assistance given by the United Nations family. In the third area (debate on broad policy issues), no decision was more significant than the resolution on the flow of external resources to developing countries, which the Council approved after a lengthy, and often sharp, exchange of views. In brief, the resolution emphasized the paucity of external resources for financing economic improvement and called into question some of the conditions attached to aid from donor countries. One result of the resolution will be secretariat studies on the economic factors which may inhibit a greater flow of funds from developed countries and on the progress made by individual countries in offering aid on softer terms.

By the end of 1966, the Economic and Social Council had adjusted itself in large part to the new realities which had resulted from two decades of experimentation and institution-building. It emerged more aware of what it should be doing, if not always sure of how to do it.

UNIDO

The twentieth session of the General Assembly gave birth to a new United Nations organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, a body that may come to play an important role in the efforts to spur economic development throughout the world.

For some years, the General Assembly has been discussing the need for intensified United Nations action to accelerate the industrial growth of the less-developed countries. In 1965, the Assembly decided to establish, within the United Nations, a semi-autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development. A special *ad hoc* committee was established to make recommendations on the structure and functions of the new organization. The report of this committee was discussed at the twenty-first session and, after a general debate, a resolution embodying the statutes of UNIDO was adopted unanimously.

UNIDO will have a status similar to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Its principal organ will be a 45-

member Industrial Development Board, and the main purpose of UNIDO will be to assist, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. The administrative costs of the new organization will be met from the regular budget of the United Nations, while its operational programmes will be financed from voluntary contributions and through participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Canada intends to join with other members of the United Nations in trying to make UNIDO a creative and effective force for sustained industrial advancement in the developing world. It is the Canadian view that the work of the new organization will be most fruitful if it concentrates on the definition and solution of specific industrial problems in particular countries and regions, rather than on abstract studies and research. Canada has also stressed the need for intimate co-operation between UNIDO, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Specialized Agencies, including the World Bank Group.

Human Rights and Social Questions

The high point of the human rights activities of the United Nations in 1966 was the adoption by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly of the Covenants on Human Rights. The Covenants are made up of three international instruments—a Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, another Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and a Protocol to the Civil and Political Covenant which deals with the right of petition by individuals for redress of alleged violations of human rights. The purpose of the Covenants is to give effect, by means of the binding obligations of international treaties, to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Now that the Covenants have been adopted by the Assembly after 14 years of consideration, they will be circulated to member nations for signature and ratification. In addition to defining various human rights in the economic, social, cultural, political and civil spheres, the Covenants provide for an implementation system whereby the international community can receive reports on the protection of human rights in those states which accede to the provisions of Covenants and, in some cases, can also conciliate disputes concerning alleged violations of human rights.

Canada participated actively in the deliberations of the General Assembly on the Covenants on Human Rights and voted for the adoption of all these instruments. In addition, Canada, through membership on the Economic and Social Council and in a number of related subsidiary bodies, continued to support the United Nations in its work in the human rights and social fields during the year. In August, Canada signed the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1965.

In the field of social development, Canada played an active role in the activities and deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, the Statistical and Narcotic Drugs Commissions, the Housing, Building and Planning Committee and the various Specialized Agencies. In 1966, Canada maintained its interest in the United Nations Children's Fund through strong public and private support for the work of UNICEF. A Canadian, Mr. J. W. Willard, Deputy Minister of National Welfare, served as Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board. In October, the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, announced that Canada would make a

special contribution of \$100,000 to UNICEF in 1966 in memory of the children who were killed so tragically during the disasters at Doris, Quebec, and Aberfan, Wales.

Disarmament

As an integral part of the Department, the Disarmament Division, responsible to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Division also has the responsibility of assisting the Canadian Government Disarmament Adviser, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns. General Burns usually leads the Canadian delegation to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva and acts as Canadian spokesman on disarmament matters at the United Nations in the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In Ottawa, the Division's main functions are the preparation of reports and policy recommendations on current disarmament matters, the preparation of material on disarmament for public information and the co-ordination of research. As a reflection of the complexity of arms-control and disarmament measures, close liaison is maintained with various political and functional divisions within the Department, and with numerous other interested departments and agencies of the Canadian Government, such as the Defence Research Board and the Directorate of Strategic Force Planning of the Department of National Defence, the Atomic Energy Control Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and the Seismology Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Among the main subjects treated by the Division are proposals for general and complete disarmament, including such collateral measures as the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the extension of the nuclear test-ban treaty to include underground tests, regional arms-control proposals and the reduction of the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications; the verification of arms-control and disarmament measures; and measures to ensure international security and stability during the disarmament process.

During 1966, Canada continued to play an active role in disarmament discussions and consultations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) at Geneva and at the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). It was represented by delegates at the Stockholm Conference on the Exchange of Seismic Data in May and by an observer at sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America in April and May and again in August.

A number of developments during the year emphasized the need for further progress toward arms control and disarmament. Among these were several nuclear tests conducted in the atmosphere by France and the People's Republic of China, and underground by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. It was generally acknowledged, moreover, that the danger of further proliferation of nuclear weapons among the present non-nuclear states had grown. There were also a number of disquieting signs of a growing conventional arms race in certain areas. Most of these questions were discussed at the ENDC and the twenty-first General Assembly of the United Nations.

Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee

During 1966, the ENDC continued its sessions from January 26 until August 25, with a recess of five weeks in May and June. The Committee devoted most of its attention to exploring the possibilities of agreement on non-proliferation and a comprehensive test ban.

The ENDC continued its discussions on the proliferation problem and particularly on the draft non-proliferation treaties tabled by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1965. While it became evident that there was a wide measure of agreement on many elements of a treaty, disagreement persisted between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on its central formula. On March 1, the U.S.A. introduced amendments to its draft treaty, which failed to overcome Soviet objections to a provision which would permit a nuclear power to transfer its nuclear arsenal to an association of states of which it was a member and would not prevent a military alliance from developing nuclear-sharing arrangements giving non-nuclear members physical access to nuclear weapons. With some other Western members, Canada advocated the tightening of the United States formula to preclude any relinquishment of a nuclear power's veto over the use of its nuclear weapons. It rejected, however, Soviet attempts to interfere with NATO defence arrangements and Soviet propagandistic attacks against the Federal Republic of Germany. Canada also supported United States proposals for strengthening the safeguards provision of the United States draft treaty and for placing nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under international supervision. In order to expedite the formulation of a non-proliferation treaty, Canada suggested a clause-by-clause examination of the two draft treaties and the reparation of treaty language on points of general agreement. Towards the end of the year, prospects were improved with the commencement of direct bilateral talks between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

The eight non-aligned members expressed growing concern, already reflected in a resolution of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, that a non-proliferation treaty should reflect a "mutual balance of obligations and responsibilities" as between nuclear and non-nuclear states. In messages to the ENDC early in the year, both President Johnson and Chairman Kosygin had made proposals for the provision of security assurances to non-nuclear signatories of a treaty. This idea appeared in a joint non-aligned memorandum tabled at the end of the session, together with the idea that a treaty should be coupled with or followed by tangible steps towards nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear-free zones were the subject of some discussion. The Canadian delegation, along with other Western and non-aligned delegations, expressed general support for the proposed Latin American nuclear-free zone. Communist delegations renewed their efforts to promote Polish proposals for arms control and disengagement in Central Europe.

The main obstacle to agreement on a comprehensive test ban continued to be the problem of ensuring that underground tests would not be carried out clandestinely. The U.S.A. insisted that a small number of "on-site" inspections continued to be necessary despite improvements in seismic technology. The U.S.S.R. maintained its long-standing claim that national means of verifying a test ban were adequate, but declined to support its claim with scientific data. In supporting the American position, Canada suggested that treaty language be formulated to cover those large areas where agreement already existed. The non-aligned introduced a number of proposals relating to a comprehensive test-ban treaty, aimed at bridging the differences between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Sweden proposed a procedure for "verification by challenge", which envisaged a graduated series of steps capable of resolving suspicion without invoking compulsory on-site inspections. Sweden amplified its suggestion by advocating an increase in the exchange of seismic data among participants in a "Nuclear Detection Club". The U.S.A. stated its willingness to consider both these proposals. The U.S.S.R. expressed a measure of interest in increased seismic

exchanges but reacted unfavourably to the concept of verification by challenge. Mexico proposed that a list of scientists from non-aligned countries be drawn up by the United Nations, from which individuals could be selected to conduct "on-site" inspections. The U.A.R. reiterated its 196 proposal for a "threshold treaty" banning underground nuclear tests above seismic magnitude 4.75, to be accompanied by a moratorium on tests below that magnitude. The U.S.A. presented details of a method of detecting nuclear tests by establishing the presence of argon gas on the site of a nuclear explosion. Canada expressed interest in certain suggestions made by non-aligned delegations regarding a moratorium on tests accompanied by a system of verification by challenge.

Various other measures presented at previous sessions were re-introduced or refined. The U.S.A. submitted details of verification procedures for shut-down reactors as part of its proposal for a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. Other American proposals included the transfer of fissionable material to peaceful uses and a freeze on reduction of nuclear-weapon vehicles, including defensive missiles. Canada supported these measures since they offered some prospect of halting the nuclear arms race and complementing a non-proliferation treaty. The U.S.S.R. repeated its suggestions for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the elimination of foreign bases.

While it was generally agreed that general and complete disarmament remained the ultimate goal, discussion tended to bypass this subject in favour of preliminary and partial measures susceptible of quicker agreement and implementation. Within the context of general and complete disarmament, the U.A.R. suggested that a working group study the question of the character of the nuclear deterrent to be retained through the disarmament process. Canada and other Western countries saw merit in this proposal, but consideration of it did not proceed further.

While no concrete agreements were reached during the 1966 session various issues were clarified and areas of agreement and disagreement better demarcated. The Committee arranged to reconvene as soon as possible after the conclusion of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

Disarmament Conferences

Representatives from eight non-nuclear countries, including Canada, met in Stockholm from May 23 to May 26 to discuss the possibility of promoting the exchange of seismological data through international co-operation which might contribute to the verification of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The conference dealt primarily with technical questions such as the type of data needed for exchange, the type of data-gathering instruments required, and the methods of exchanging data. Details were presented of the increased Canadian capability in the field of seismic detection. It was generally felt that an exchange of high-quality seismic data among all countries wishing to participate would lead to a greater understanding of seismic phenomena. It was agreed that further action would be taken through diplomatic channels once the various governments had studied the results of the conference and had decided what individual contributions they might make to the proposed data exchange.

An International Assembly on Nuclear Weapons, sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in association with the Institute for Strategic Studies and the American Assembly, was held at Scarborough, Ontario, in June, attended by representatives from 26 countries. The

Canadian delegation of five included Professor N. A. Robertson and Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns. A number of ideas were considered, among them one for a temporary suspension of underground nuclear tests linked with a system for verification by challenge and invitation which has since received some attention in official disarmament discussions.

Disarmament at the Twenty-First UN General Assembly

Of the disarmament subjects debated at the twenty-first session, four derived from the work of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee or from previous sessions and two were placed on the agenda at the request of the Soviet Union. Resolutions were adopted in plenary session on all six items. The principal subjects were non-proliferation and a variety of issues raised under the heading of general and complete disarmament.

Three resolutions provided the framework for the debate on non-proliferation. Just before the opening of the Assembly, the U.S.S.R. tabled a draft resolution calling for the renunciation of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on non-proliferation. The United States, together with a number of other Western and Communist states, became a co-sponsor. Following amendment of the draft by the eight non-aligned members of the ENDC, Canada also became a co-sponsor of the resolution, which was adopted by 110 votes in favour (including Canada), and one opposed (Albania), with one abstention (Cuba). A more comprehensive resolution was introduced by a group of 47 non-aligned states. After amendment to take account of the position of the nuclear powers, this urged the early conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, called upon nuclear states to refrain from using nuclear weapons against nuclear-free zones, and requested the ENDC to study proposals for security guarantees to non-nuclear states. The resolution was endorsed in plenary by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), with two opposed and two abstentions. At short notice, Pakistan also introduced a resolution calling for a conference of non-nuclear weapon states to consider how their security could be assured, how they could co-operate to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. Although Canada had reservations about this proposal, they were overcome to some extent by amendments setting back the date of the conference and associating the nuclear powers with it. The resolution was adopted in plenary by 48 votes (including Canada), to one opposed (India), with 59 abstentions.

Discussion of general and complete disarmament centred this year on five proposals. In accordance with a suggestion in the Secretary-General's annual report, Canada and Norway co-operated with Poland in broadening a resolution calling for a report by the Secretary-General on the effects of the use of nuclear weapons to include the security and economic implications involved in the acquisition and further development of these weapons. The resolution was adopted unanimously in the First Committee and was passed in plenary without a formal vote. A Hungarian resolution condemning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and declaring their use for the destruction of human beings and their means of existence an international crime was modified by amendments sponsored by Canada, Italy, Britain and the United States. These drew attention to the role of the ENDC, called for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva protocol and invited members to adhere to the protocol. The amended resolution was accepted in plenary by 91 (including Canada) to no votes against, with four abstentions. Two proposals were withdrawn, one a Polish-Ukrainian draft resolution calling upon all states to refrain from sending aircraft carrying nuclear

weapons beyond national frontiers and the other an Iranian draft appealing to all states to consider allocating a small proportion of military expenditures to the UNESCO literacy campaign and to reduce military expenditures, with the annual savings going to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. A resolution submitted by the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee requesting the ENDC to continue to exert new efforts to achieve progress on general and complete disarmament was passed in plenary session by 98 votes (including Canada) to none against, with two abstentions (Cuba and France).

The eight non-aligned were also the sponsors of a resolution which urged all states to adhere to the partial test-ban treaty, called upon all nuclear-weapon states to suspend all nuclear tests, supported an international exchange of seismic data and requested the ENDC to elaborate without delay a treaty banning underground nuclear-weapon tests. This resolution was passed with 100 votes (including Canada) in favour, one opposed (Albania) and two abstentions (France and Cuba).

The Ethiopian proposal of some years standing for a conference to prepare a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons was modified this year to request priority consideration of this issue at the proposed World Disarmament Conference. The resolution was passed by an 80-to-zero vote, with 23 abstentions (including Canada). Canada abstained in accordance with its belief that the only effective way of preventing nuclear weapons from being used is through nuclear disarmament, an integral part of general and complete disarmament.

This year, for the first time, the Assembly debated a Soviet resolution inviting states with military bases in the independent states or dependent territories in Asia, Africa or Latin America to remove them immediately and asking the Secretary-General to supervise this removal. A heated debate developed, the U.S.S.R. and its Warsaw Pact allies using this resolution as a platform from which to attack the military policies of Western nations. Western spokesmen rejected Soviet charges, asserting that the draft resolution violated the principles of collective self-defence and non-interference in internal affairs. After some days of vigorous debate, a procedural resolution tabled by the United Arab Republic to refer the question to the ENDC was adopted by 94 (including Canada) to zero, with ten abstentions. The Soviet draft resolution and several amendments were not put to a vote.

In contrast with former years, the disarmament debate at the twenty-first session was marked by considerable controversy, largely as a result of the contentious character of several proposals put forward by the East European countries. The Canadian delegation played an active part, together with Canada's friends and allies, in attempts to achieve a consensus in the Committee, particularly on the resolutions dealing with the Secretary-Generals' study and chemical and bacteriological warfare. To a considerable extent, the Western efforts were successful and the contentious resolutions introduced by the Eastern bloc were either amended or did not come to a vote.

B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Canada continues to attach cardinal importance to its membership in the North Atlantic Alliance.

The principal development in the Organization's affairs during the past year was the French decision, first announced on March 10, to withdraw from the integrated military structure and to require the withdrawal from

French territory of NATO forces and bases. The 14 other members of the alliance responded almost immediately by declaring their continued commitment to maintenance of the integrated military structure, while expressing the desire to preserve the closest links possible with France.

These two interconnected decisions by France and by NATO's other 14 members have required major readjustments in the organizational structure of the alliance: the relocation of military headquarters and forces; new arrangements for sharing expenses for commonly-funded installations; and, in view of France's subsequent withdrawal from most, but not all, military activities of NATO, new procedures for conducting the military affairs of the alliance. By the end of the year, most of the necessary changes either had been put into effect or were well in hand.

For Canada, the French decision has required the withdrawal of the Air Division headquarters at Metz and of the RCAF units stationed at Marville. It is expected that these units and their headquarters will be relocated at a third base in Germany. Canadian policy in this transitional period has been guided by the desire to maintain the closest possible co-operation between France and the other 14 member nations, while preserving the military effectiveness of the integrated defence forces.

The spring ministerial meeting of NATO foreign ministers held in Brussels from June 7 to 9 was directly concerned with France's future position in the alliance. The Canadian delegation played an active role, arguing in favour of a cautious approach on problems such as the future location of the North Atlantic Council and the importance of finding an agreed basis for examining the future role of French forces, especially those in Germany.

The June meeting of the ministers also demonstrated that, notwithstanding France's withdrawal from the NATO military organization, the alliance still provided a valuable forum for political consultation. A principal achievement of that meeting was the unanimous recognition of the importance to the alliance of improving East-West relations. To further this end, the conference requested the preparation of a study of the current situation and an assessment of the validity of Western policy, for presentation at the December ministerial meeting.

The ministerial meeting was held in Paris from December 14 to 16, 1966. Basing themselves on the Council study, the foreign ministers confirmed the importance of further improving East-West relations, in particular, through extending bilateral contacts. It was also decided that there should be a comprehensive study of the objectives and future tasks of the alliance, to be completed for presentation to the ministers in a year's time.

In 1965, a Special Committee of Defence Ministers had been established, with three working groups delegated to study respectively nuclear planning, communications, and the nature of such information as might prove necessary for the consideration of action in a crisis. This Committee made its final report to the December 1966 ministerial meeting, which approved recommendations in the above three fields. The establishment of two permanent NATO bodies to explore ways and means of improving and broadening collective nuclear planning was agreed on, with one to be a policy body called the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, which would be open to all member countries, and the other, subordinate to it, to be a Nuclear Planning Group of seven members for the handling of detail. Canada will participate in the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee and has been invited to serve on the Nuclear Planning Group for a term of 18 months.

The day-to-day work occasioned by Canadian membership in NATO is carried out mainly by the Delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council in Paris, and in the Defence Liaison (1) Division of the Department of External Affairs, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies, especially the Department of National Defence. Broader policy implications of matters involving NATO engage not only the attention of the Department as a whole, but also that of other government departments.

C. The Commonwealth

In 1966 the Commonwealth was a troubled but vigorously active association. The membership grew to 26 members⁽¹⁾ with the attainment of independence by Guyana (formerly British Guiana), Botswana (Bechuanaland), Lesotho (Basutoland) and Barbados. There was a notable increase in Commonwealth consultation. Commonwealth Prime Ministers met twice—first in Lagos, Nigeria, in January for a special meeting on the Rhodesian crisis, and again in September in London, when their discussion encompassed the Rhodesian and other world and Commonwealth problems. The Commonwealth Law Ministers met in London in April and Trade Ministers in that city in May, while Commonwealth Finance Ministers met in Montreal in September. In addition to the ministerial meetings, officials of Commonwealth governments met several times during the year in both special meetings and at regular meetings of intra-Commonwealth organizations to consult and promote intergovernmental co-operation in a number of fields, including civil and military science, education and technical training, statistics, trade promotion and tourism. The newly-established Commonwealth Secretariat facilitated this increase in Commonwealth activity. The Commonwealth Foundation, a semi-autonomous body financed by Commonwealth governments, came into being with the aim of promoting contact between professional persons within the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association met in Ottawa in late September.

The Commonwealth suffered serious stresses during 1966. Although tension lessened somewhat between India and Pakistan and friendly relations between Pakistan and Malaysia were restored, the Rhodesian problem remained a divisive issue. Differences of view as to the handling of the problem were particularly marked between Britain and some African members, one of which, Tanzania, has suspended diplomatic relations with Britain. At both their 1964 and 1965 meetings, Commonwealth Prime Ministers had made clear their opposition to recognizing the sovereignty of a Rhodesian Government based on racial discrimination and an unrepresentative minority government. Following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Front regime in November 1965, the Prime Minister of Nigeria took the initiative in calling an emergency meeting of Prime Ministers in Lagos to discuss the Commonwealth response to the

⁽¹⁾Commonwealth members, enumerated according to the year (post-1931) when membership was proclaimed, are: Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India (Aug. 15, 1947), Pakistan (Aug. 15, 1947), Ceylon (Feb. 4, 1948), Ghana (Mar. 6, 1957), Malaysia (Aug. 31, 1957), Cyprus (Aug. 16, 1960), Nigeria (Oct. 1, 1960), Sierra Leone (Apr. 27, 1961), Tanzania (Dec. 9, 1961), Jamaica (Aug. 6, 1962), Trinidad and Tobago (Aug. 31, 1962), Uganda (Oct. 9, 1962), Kenya (Dec. 12, 1963), Malawi (July 6, 1964), Malta, G. C. (Sept. 21, 1964), Zambia (Oct. 24, 1964), The Gambia (Feb. 18, 1965), Singapore (Aug. 9, 1965), Guyana (May 26, 1966), Botswana (Sept. 30, 1966), Lesotho (Oct. 4, 1966), Barbados (Nov. 30, 1966). Early in 1965, Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined with the Federation of Malaya in September 1963 to form Malaysia. In August 1965, Singapore was separated from Malaysia.

Rhodesian rebellion. This meeting was of special significance in that it was the first meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to be held outside London, the first to be called to discuss a single political problem, and the first to be administered and serviced by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Determination was expressed at the meeting to end the rebellion and to seek a constitutional solution that would allow progress forward to majority rule in Rhodesia. Various Commonwealth committees were established to follow developments.⁽²⁾

The Prime Ministers' Meeting in London in September included discussion of the normally wide range of international and Commonwealth interests of member countries. Among the subjects discussed were Vietnam, disarmament, South West Africa, the future of dependent territories, and various economic affairs, including problems of aid and development. The Prime Ministers also agreed to strengthen the machinery for assisting Commonwealth consultation by having the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit integrated with the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Rhodesian issue, however, dominated the meeting and there was a sharp divergence of views as to the most effective means of seeking Commonwealth objectives in Rhodesia. The members were nevertheless unanimous in the view that Commonwealth countries should continue to co-operate to see a just, democratic society established in Rhodesia. The concentration of attention at the recent Prime Ministers' meetings on the Rhodesian issue, which has been the subject of such sharp controversy, has placed great strain on the Commonwealth, but the value of the association continues to be affirmed by member governments, who appreciate that the more severe international stresses become—particularly over racial problems—the greater is the need for maintaining a multiracial Commonwealth.

Canada has continued to regard the Commonwealth as a major area of its external interests. The Canadian aid programmes continue to be developed in Commonwealth countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean and Canada participates in such joint Commonwealth undertakings as the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Canadian military training missions are maintained in three Commonwealth countries and training places in Canada are provided for the armed forces of other members. Canada facilitated Commonwealth consultation in 1966 by playing host to four Commonwealth meetings. Canadian ministers participated in the Commonwealth Law, Trade and Finance Ministers' Meetings and the Canadian Prime Minister played an active role at both Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings. The Canadian position at the meetings of heads of government was based on an appreciation of the importance of the Commonwealth to Canada and to the world as the most effective multiracial body for co-operation and consultation particularly, on matters affected by racial issues.

D. Protocol

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities and maintains close contact with foreign missions established in Canada.

It makes arrangements for the presentation of credentials by newly-arrived heads of diplomatic missions and for the recognition of consular

⁽²⁾ Details of Commonwealth action are discussed in Chapter VI, under "African and Middle Eastern Division".

representatives appointed to Canada. It also prepares credentials for Canadian heads of mission and consular officers who are to serve abroad and for Canadian delegations to international conferences.

The Division keeps foreign diplomatic representatives informed of Canadian laws and regulations which have an effect on the operation of diplomatic missions and consular offices in Canada, and assists them in resolving problems arising from the application of such laws and regulations. It is also concerned with questions of immunities and privileges extended by other governments on the basis of reciprocity to the personnel of Canadian diplomatic and consular posts.

The directory *Diplomatic Corps*, which lists the members of diplomatic missions in Ottawa, is published under the direction of the Division, as is *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada*.

When the Diplomatic Corps is invited to attend an official function, such as the opening of Parliament or the arrival of a visiting head of state, the Division makes arrangements for the extension of appropriate courtesies to members of the Corps. It also assists the Minister in arranging functions for heads of local missions and for visiting dignitaries.

During 1966, 19 new diplomatic heads of post were accredited to Canada. Of these, the ambassadors of Bolivia, Nepal and Togo were the first official representatives of their respective countries to be accredited to Canada. The other new heads of mission accredited in Ottawa during 1966 were from Sweden, Morocco, Pakistan, Tanzania, Cameroun, Niger, Brazil, Norway, Guyana, India, Italy, Colombia, Ghana, Japan, Indonesia and Lebanon. During the year, Tanzania and Nigeria established official representation in Ottawa for the first time.

The Chief of Protocol is chairman of the interdepartmental Government Hospitality Committee, and the Division's Visits Section is concerned with arrangements for official visits to Canada by leaders and senior officials of other countries and of international organizations, and for the extension to them of government hospitality.

During 1966, the Government Hospitality Committee, in collaboration with the Visits Section and several other interested Divisions of the Department, made or assisted with the arrangements for 85 visits to Canada by heads of state, government leaders, senior officials and other distinguished persons, including some delegations and other groups of official visitors.

On August 21, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, joined the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Pearson at Campbello Island, where the President and the Prime Minister laid the cornerstone of the Visitors' Centre in the Roosevelt Campobello International Park. During this visit, the President and the Prime Minister also conferred at St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Mr. Léopold S. Senghor, President of Senegal, made a state visit to Canada in September. His itinerary included Ottawa, Quebec City, Montreal and the Laurentians. The President was accompanied by two of his Ministers, Mr. Doudou Thiam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Habib Thiam, Minister of Plans and Development.

In November, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia, accompanied by his wife and the Honourable N. L. Wina, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable E. H. K. Mudenda, Minister of Agriculture, visited Ottawa to confer with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government.

When Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh made a brief stop-over at Gander in February, and His Majesty King Faisal of Saudi Arabia made a similar stop at Gander in June, the Newfoundland authorities held receptions in their honour. The Government Hospitality Committee arranged a reception for Dr. Heinrich Luebke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, when he and his wife stopped over at Montreal in November.

In March and May, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother made brief visits to Canada when travelling to and from Australia and New Zealand. On the first occasion, the Governor General held a reception in Ottawa, after which Her Majesty visited Victoria, British Columbia, as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. During her return flight to London in May, Her Majesty made a short visit to Vancouver.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Toronto and Ottawa informally in March.

The Honourable Donald B. Sangster, Acting Prime Minister of Jamaica, visited Montreal and Ottawa in February. The Right Honourable Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, visited Ottawa briefly in July and Dr. G. Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, visited Ottawa and Toronto in November.

In July, after being the guest of the Canadian Parliament as leader of a visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation, Mr. Dmitri Polyansky, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., was the guest of the Canadian Government, visiting Ottawa, Toronto and a number of cities and agricultural areas and institutions in the Western provinces.

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, made a short visit to Montreal and Windsor in May. Mr. Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General, visited Ottawa in March and in May. In October, Mr. George D. Woods, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, visited Ottawa. Mr. Manlio Brosio, Secretary-General of NATO, was an official guest in Ottawa in November.

Five members of the Japanese Cabinet and a party of Japanese officials, who came to Ottawa in October for the fourth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee, also made visits to Quebec and British Columbia. The visiting Ministers were the Honourable Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Takeo Fukuda, Minister of Finance, the Honourable Raizo Matsuno, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Honourable Takeo Miki, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and the Honourable Aiichiro Fujiyama, Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency.⁽¹⁾

The Visits Section of Protocol Division gave some assistance to the various Canadian authorities which made the arrangements for visits to Canada of parliamentary delegations from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in June and July; for the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference held in Ottawa in July; for the eighth American regional conference of the International Labour Organization and the Sixth Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians, both held in Ottawa in September; for the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council held in Montreal in September; and for the twelfth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Ottawa in late September and early October.

⁽¹⁾ A list of other distinguished visitors to Canada in 1966 is given in Appendix V of this report.



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, during his visit to the Soviet Union in November

III

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Through its Economic Division, the Department participates actively and continuously in the formulation and execution of Canada's international economic policies. This work is, of course, shared among a number of departments and agencies in Ottawa. The Department of External Affairs has the particular responsibility of ensuring that international economic policies are conducted in harmony with the more general foreign-policy considerations and objectives of the Government.

The scope and variety of Canadian participation in international economic affairs increase with each passing year. In part, this reflects a prolonged period of expansion in the domestic economy. In part also, it results from the increasing reliance which the international community now places on a complex network of multilateral economic institutions. The range of Departmental activity in economic affairs may be illustrated by the present organization of the Economic Division in four specialist sections, as follows:

- (1) A Commercial Policy Section concerned with general economic and trade relations with Canada's major trading partners of the developed world, including the United States, and with Canadian participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other multilateral institutions.
- (2) A Trade and Development Section responsible for trade and economic relations with the developing nations and Canadian participation in the UNCTAD and other bodies concerned with the trade problems of these nations.
- (3) An Aid and Financing Section working closely with the External Aid Office on the formulation and execution of Canada's foreign-assistance programmes and with the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other agencies in connection with the financing of Canadian exports.
- (4) A Transport, Communications and Energy Section responsible for the international ramifications of nuclear and other forms of energy, civil aviation, maritime transport, meteorology, telecommunications and science. This work includes Canadian participation in a variety of specialized international bodies, such as the IAEA, ICAO, IMCO, WMO and ITU, and in the science activities of the OCED.

Commercial Policy

Economic conditions in most developed countries continued to be generally favourable during the year, with growth continuing steadily. Against this background, Canada continued its economic expansion and enjoyed growing trade and economic relations with its major trading partners. Pressures on available resources developed in many countries, including

Canada, giving rise to inflationary tendencies. Towards the end of the year, the "Kennedy round" of trade and tariff negotiations reached its intensive phase, which is expected to be completed early in 1967.

Multilateral Developments

In addition to its normal programme of activities, attention in GATT has been increasingly focussed on the "Kennedy round" of trade and tariff negotiations. In January, the internal difficulties that had adversely affected the ability of the European Economic Community (EEC) to negotiate were resolved and the Community returned to the negotiating table as one of the major participants. In the following months, the "Kennedy round" participants, which included over 40 countries, completed their offers in all sectors of trade, including agriculture. With the full participation of the EEC and the adherence to a detailed negotiating schedule during the second half of the year, the major issues and the details of country positions were clarified and the prospects for achieving significant reduction in trade barriers improved substantially. Intensive negotiations commenced in the autumn with a view to completing the negotiations and making results final before July 1967, when the United States' negotiating authority under the Trade Expansion Act expires.

With the accession of Yugoslavia, the number of GATT members reached 70 during the year. This total includes more than 40 developing countries, which thus outnumber the economically advanced members of GATT. In addition, there are four developing countries which have provisionally acceded to GATT and eight others which have recently become independent to which the GATT had previously applied by virtue of the terms of accession of former metropolitan powers, and to which the agreement continues to apply on a *de facto* basis.

This increased participation of developing countries is expected to have important long-term repercussions on the future of GATT and is already reflected in the greatly increased attention given to their special problems within the framework of the new GATT Chapter IV, on trade and development, which came into force in 1965. The Trade and Development Committee, established to pursue GATT activities in this area, held several meetings during the year.

In a year which marked the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada continued to play an active role in the work of this Organization. Once again, the focal point for these activities was provided by the annual meeting of the OECD Council at ministerial level, which was held in Paris on November 24 and 25 with the Honourable R. H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing Canada. During the meeting, ministers reviewed the economic situation in member countries and welcomed the satisfactory progress to date towards meeting the collective 50 percent growth target for OECD countries in the present decade. The ministerial Council also devoted considerable attention to the volume and terms of the assistance offered to the developing countries, with particular reference to the problems posed by the increasing shortfalls of agricultural production in many of these countries. Finally, in their discussions on world trade, ministers emphasized the importance of bringing the "Kennedy round" of trade and tariff negotiations to a successful conclusion, and, after a useful exchange of views on East-West trade, asked the Organization to explore the possibilities open to it for expanding the area of trade and economic relations between East and West.

In addition to the regular meetings of OECD committees dealing with various aspects of economic and trade policy in member countries, three additional OECD meetings at ministerial level were held in 1966. Early in January, ministers of science met in Paris to review the implications of national science policy for scientific co-operation in the international sphere. Canada was represented by the Honourable C. M. Drury, Minister of Industry. As a result of this meeting, a decision was taken to establish a new OECD science policy committee to review the policies of member governments in this field. In July 1966, the annual high-level meeting of the Development Assistance Committee was held in Washington, and Canada was represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In addition to reviewing the situation of relative stagnation in the total volume of aid available to developing countries, the Committee paid close attention to the world food situation, which is becoming increasingly serious. Not surprisingly, the importance of this latter subject was also emphasized at the annual meeting of OECD ministers of agriculture, which was convened in Paris on October 27 and 28. The Honourable J. J. Greene, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the meeting. The ministers also discussed a variety of other questions of national and international concern in the agriculture sector, including the nature and significance of domestic agricultural policies.

For several years, representatives of the ten leading Western industrial countries, including Canada, (known as the Group of Ten), have met regularly to discuss what steps might be taken to ensure that the future growth of the world economy would not be hampered by a shortage of international liquidity. Canadian representatives have played an active role in this work and will be participating in further discussions which are to be held jointly between the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Ten in the coming year.

Two major Commonwealth economic conferences were held during the year. As a result of a decision by the Prime Ministers' Meeting of June 1965, Commonwealth trade ministers met in London in June 1966, to consider means of increasing intra-Commonwealth trade, particularly with a view to assisting developing member countries to increase their exports and foreign exchange earnings. Similarly, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, Commonwealth finance ministers, meeting as the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, held their annual consultations in Montreal on September 21 and 22, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp.

Bilateral Economic Relations

The Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met in Washington in March, with the Honourable Paul Martin, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, heading the Canadian delegation. Canadian and United States ministers directed their attention particularly to the implications for Canada of the United States voluntary programme designed to limit the flow of U.S. capital investment abroad, and to United States legislation on securities and foreign-assets controls and the effects on Canadian exports. In addition, the meeting reviewed a number of specific bilateral trade and financial matters affecting the flow of goods and services across the border. The importance of removing unnecessary restrictions on the free movement of such goods and services, as exemplified by the Canada-United States Automotive Agreement, was emphasized.

Total Canada-United States trade continued to expand, reflecting sustained growth in the two economies. The impact of the Automotive Agreement, which was signed in 1965 and brought definitively into force in September 1966, was felt strongly, as trade in this sector expanded considerably more than the average. This Agreement provides for the removal by both countries of tariffs on motor vehicles and original equipment parts, and was designed to create a framework within which automobile manufacturers could rationalize their production and, in particular, enable the Canadian industry to achieve economies of scale and greater efficiency through production for the larger North American market.

In 1966, the United States was once again Canada's most important customer, receiving over half the country's total exports. The continuation of mutually advantageous economic relations, so important to both countries, required close and continuous consultation on such matters as United States stockpile disposals, international trade in cereals, financial relations, Canadian oil exports to the United States, anti-trust problems, and on many other questions. During 1966, the Committee of Senior Officials established in 1965 to review balance of payments questions continued to meet from time to time.

Although Britain increased its exports to Canada during the course of the year, Canadian-British trade again resulted in a very substantial surplus for Canada. Use was made of the new Section 37A of the Canadian Customs Act, introduced in 1965, to meet British representations that certain features of Canada's customs regulations in practice discriminated against Britain. The Canadian authorities welcomed further British efforts to mount a strong export campaign in Canada. British imports from Canada were affected by the vigorous deflationary measures taken, but stood to gain from the abolition of the 10 percent import surcharges at the end of November.

In October, the fourth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was held in Ottawa. Ministers from the two countries exchanged views on bilateral and multilateral questions of interest to the two sides. It was noted that, following a brief pause owing to a levelling-off of economic activity in Japan, trade between the two countries was again increasing substantially and was expected to reach \$600 million in 1966. The two economies are complementary, and Japan represents Canada's third largest single market, after the United States and Britain.

Expansion in Canadian trade with the European Economic Community resumed during the year, following a pause in 1965 reflecting policy measures designed to curb cost and price inflation within the Community. Canadian exports to France and Italy increased with special rapidity as economic expansion in these two countries was resumed after a period of stabilization.

In accordance with a decision reached by the Prime Minister and President de Gaulle when they met in 1964, a mission made up of senior representatives from various sectors of Canadian economic activity visited France in June. The mission was led by the Minister of Industry and Defence Production, the Honourable Mr. Drury, and investigated prospects for increased trade, investment and exchanges of technological information between the two countries.

Canada's export trade with the state-trading countries of Europe and Asia, especially in cereals, continued to be of considerable importance. Since 1963, the Soviet Union has purchased nearly \$1-billion worth of Canadian wheat, and in June of this year an agreement was concluded for

the purchase of a further 336 million bushels of wheat and flour before 1969. This constitutes the largest single three-year commercial contract for a fixed quantity of Canadian wheat and flour ever concluded. Shipments under this agreement, and a new agreement concluded with Poland in 1966, are proceeding favourably, as are shipments to Communist China and certain Eastern European Communist countries under agreements concluded in previous years.

The conclusion of a bilateral trade agreement with the Republic of Korea brought to 104 the number of countries with which Canada enjoys formal trade relations. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade governs Canada's trade relations with the majority of these countries. The trade agreement with the Republic of Korea, which was signed in Ottawa on December 20 by Mr. Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, provides essentially for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and marks a further step in Canada's efforts to expand its trade and economic relations.

Trade and Development

During the year, international discussion of the trade problems of the developing countries was influenced by growing concern, on the one hand, over the inadequate growth rates registered by the economies of many under-developed countries and, on the other, over the fact that the total flow of official resources to these countries from industrialized nations had levelled off during the first part of this decade. Established international bodies such as the Economic and Social Council, the agencies of the World Bank, and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme all devoted attention to various aspects of these problems in accordance with their individual responsibilities.⁽¹⁾ The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which, in 1966, completed its organizational arrangements as recommended by the Geneva Conference of 1964, has now become a major forum for detailed and comprehensive discussion of the many factors involved in the process of economic development.

In addition to the continuing work of its various committees, the UNCTAD's governing body, the Trade and Development Board, held two sessions during the year. It concentrated on both a review of progress achieved since the first Conference and preparations for the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The latter, now scheduled to be held at the beginning of 1968 in New Delhi, promises to be an event of major international importance. In anticipation, preparatory work is being done on a broad range of issues, including the question of improved market access for the exports of developing countries through the removal of tariff and non-tariff obstacles, the possibility of special preferential schemes, commodity arrangements, shipping problems, supplementary financing to offset unexpected shortfalls in export earnings, and measures of co-operation among the developing countries to provide a broader base for their industrial expansion. Increased recognition is being given in the UNCTAD to the paramount importance of the domestic policies pursued by the developing countries themselves. In addition, attention is being focussed on the need to support the growth of new export-oriented industries in these countries through the provision of technical assistance in the marketing and trade-promotion field.

⁽¹⁾ See Chapter II for further discussion of the work of the United Nations, including ECOSOC, in the field of economic development.

The "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations, which is now entering its final phase in Geneva, offers an important opportunity to encourage the expansion of exports from the developing countries on a multilateral basis. In 1965, it was decided to amend the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to take into account the special position and needs of such nations. In the work programme of GATT adopted pursuant to this decision, attention is being devoted to the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade on products which are of particular interest to these countries.

Another area of urgent concern is the need for arrangements to stabilize and improve the conditions governing international trade in primary commodities on which the export earnings of developing countries so largely depend. In 1966, new measures were taken to make the International Coffee Agreement more effective. A negotiating conference for the establishment of an International Cocoa Agreement was also held, and the prospects for the conclusion of an agreement on trade in this commodity in the relatively near future are encouraging. As regards sugar, concerted efforts were made over the year within the framework of UNCTAD to achieve a satisfactory basis for the negotiation of an International Sugar Agreement.

Finally, as noted elsewhere in this report, a new agency, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), was established which, it is hoped, will prove an effective instrument for promoting wider international industrialization.

Transport, Communications and Energy

(a) Telecommunications

One of the most important meetings of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) during 1966 was the eleventh plenary assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee held in Oslo from June 22 to July 22. Canada took an active part in the work of the assembly which was concerned with a wide range of technical problems in radio communications.

The new International Telecommunication Convention adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965 was ratified by Canada in August 1966.

Following preparatory meetings in 1965, a Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference was held in London from March 1 to March 22 to consider proposals for changes in the organization and financial arrangements of the existing Commonwealth telecommunications system. The recommendations of the conference are under consideration by governments.

The International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), of which Canada is an original member, made significant advances during the year. Membership grew to 53. On October 26, the second commercial communications satellite, called INTELSAT II, or *Lani Bird* was launched for use over the Pacific Ocean. This satellite has twice the broadcasting power of the first satellite, *Early Bird*, launched in the spring of 1965 over the Atlantic. Although INTELSAT II did not attain a perfect orbit, it will nevertheless be capable of carrying television and telephone transmissions between Hawaii and the continental United States.

(b) Civil Aviation

A special meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization was held in Montreal from February 1 to February 15 to consider revision of the limits of liability for the death or injury of aircraft passengers as defined by the Warsaw Convention 1929 and the Hague Protocol 1955. This meeting was called in response to the United States denunciation of the Warsaw Convention on the grounds that the established limits were too low to provide proper protection for air travellers. The special meeting was unable to reach agreement on an acceptable proposal for the upward revision of the limits. Subsequently, an interim arrangement for international air carriers operating to and from the United States was worked out by the International Air Transport Association in consultation with ICAO and the United States Government. This led to the withdrawal of the United States denunciation on May 14. The interim arrangement provides for an increase in the liability limits up to \$75,000 a passenger inclusive of legal costs and \$58,000 a passenger exclusive of legal costs and for the acceptance by the carriers of absolute liability up to these limits. The Warsaw Convention and the Hague Protocol, as supplemented by this arrangement, remain in effect until a permanent solution is found. To this end, the ICAO Council has established a panel of experts to recommend acceptable limits of liability which could be incorporated into the Warsaw Convention and the Hague Protocol.

A meeting of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council, the first in several years, was held in London from August 30 to September 5. Canada took a leading part in the work of the Council, which was devoted to exchanges of views and information on a broad range of technical problems in civil aviation. It was agreed that the Council served a useful purpose, that more frequent regular meetings should be held, and that the meetings and the position of chairman of the Council should rotate among members. The Council recommended certain measures to achieve closer co-operation among members in the provision of technical assistance.

The most significant development in Canada's bilateral air relations during 1966 was the conclusion of air agreements with the United States and the Soviet Union. On January 17, the Canada-United States Air Transport Agreement was signed in Ottawa by His Excellency W. Walton Butterworth, the United States Ambassador, the Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport. The Agreement, which succeeds that of 1949, provides a marked improvement in air services and a substantial expansion of routes to meet the needs of the travelling public of Canada and the United States.

On July 11, the Canada-Soviet Union Air Transport Agreement was signed in Ottawa by the Canadian Prime Minister and Mr. Dmitri Polyansky, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and also by the Soviet Ambassador and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. According to its terms, Air Canada and Aeroflot are authorized to operate one flight per week each between Moscow and Montreal. Air Canada inaugurated the service on November 1 and Aeroflot on November 4. As an integral part of its service to the Soviet Union, Air Canada also inaugurated weekly flights from Montreal to Copenhagen.

(c) Atomic Energy

During the past year, significant developments involving Canada took place in the international aspects of the utilization of atomic energy, and it is foreseen that Canada's active interest and role in this field will continue to grow and keep pace with the increasing use of nuclear power as a source of electrical energy production. During the year, Canadian officials and scientists participated in a variety of conferences and symposia relating to nuclear energy, including the tenth general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held in Vienna in September 1966. At that conference, Canada was again designated to hold one of the five seats on the Board of Governors reserved for members who are most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. Mr. J. A. McCordick, the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, serves as Canada's representative on the Board and provides the principal channel of communication from the Agency to the Department of External Affairs and other departments and agencies of the Government interested in atomic energy matters. As in past years, Canada continued to provide qualified atomic energy experts to serve on the Agency's staff. Canada has also assisted the Agency in its technical assistance activities, and this year made a voluntary contribution of \$57,200 towards the Agency's fund for this purpose.

Canada's bilateral atomic energy relations with other countries also continued to expand. Exchanges of atomic energy specialists took place between Canada and various other countries and organizations, including Britain, the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, Argentina and Euratom (the European Atomic Energy Community). Canada's long-standing mutual co-operation with India was advanced still further by an agreement to provide for Canadian technical and financial assistance for the construction of a second 200-megawatt electric-power reactor in the Indian state of Rajasthan. The construction of the first unit, which resulted from the agreement signed on December 16, 1963, is already well under way, and should be completed within the next three or four years. The new agreement relating to the second reactor was accompanied by an exchange of letters specifying the procedures for implementing the safeguards articles of the 1963 agreement and providing that the International Atomic Energy Agency would be requested to administer the safeguards in question.

Canada has continued to attach the greatest importance to the development of adequate safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials and equipment supplied for peaceful purposes are not used to make nuclear weapons. All of Canada's general bilateral agreements relating to the transfers of nuclear equipment and materials provide for such safeguards, and, during the year, safeguards inspections were carried out in Switzerland and Germany under the provisions of Canada's bilateral agreements with these countries. Discussions were also held with a number of governments with a view to transferring safeguard rights in Canada's bilateral agreements to the International Atomic Energy Agency. A significant achievement in this connection was the formal signature, on June 20, 1966, by representatives of the Government of Canada, the Government of Japan and the International Atomic Energy Agency of an agreement to transfer to the Agency the administration of the safeguards provided for in the bilateral agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy which Canada and Japan concluded on July 2, 1959. The conclusion of this trilateral agreement represented a significant milestone in the large and fruitful co-operation existing between Canada and Japan in the peaceful application of

atomic energy, and an important step towards the wider acceptance of the international safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a goal towards which the Government has worked consistently since the concept was first proposed.

In October, Canada and Britain concluded an agreement of far-reaching importance providing for safeguards, based on the principles and procedures of the IAEA, on future uranium transfers between Canada and Britain. Speaking in the House of Commons on October 18, the Prime Minister referred to this agreement in the following terms:

The British and Canadian Governments have agreed that uranium supplied under this contract will be used for peaceful purposes only, and that safeguards based upon the principles and procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards system will apply to the use of this material.... Such arrangements will be in accord with our international obligations, including those which might arise under a non-proliferation treaty to which the two countries might adhere.

The uranium contract with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority announced by the Prime Minister is also significant as a clear indication of the growing demand for uranium for peaceful uses which is expected to develop over the next decade. As the Prime Minister noted in his statement in Parliament, "other countries are also demonstrating interest and, in the knowledge that uranium will make an increasingly important contribution to meeting world requirements for power for peaceful purposes, we can look forward to the revival of this important segment of our economy".

Science

During the year, the Department continued to act in a liaison capacity in the field of science policy and international scientific co-operation, in keeping with the Government's active interest in the development of science and the role it plays in national and international progress. The Department serves largely as a channel of communication between international scientific organizations such as the scientific committees of the OECD and Canadian agencies such as the National Research Council and the Science Council of Canada. Canada participated in the OECD meeting of science ministers in January, with the Honourable Mr. Drury, the Minister of Industry and Defence Production, heading the Canadian delegation.

IV

EXTERNAL AID

The Canadian Government provides economic aid to developing countries in the form of bilateral assistance and of contributions to multilateral aid programmes, including those of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. (In addition, export credits, which Canada is providing in substantial amounts, also constitute a form of economic aid which is not dealt with in this report.)

Bilateral Assistance

Canadian bilateral assistance has been extended under a number of programmes to about 65 countries in South and Southeast Asia (under the Colombo Plan), in Commonwealth and French-speaking Africa, and in the Caribbean area as well as in Latin America under special arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank. The External Aid Office, which is generally responsible, under the direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the operation of the Canadian bilateral aid programme, has also assumed certain responsibilities with respect to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, which involves tasks similar to those connected with aid programmes.

During the fiscal year 1966-67, appropriations for bilateral grants were maintained at \$48.5 million, the Food Aid Programme increased from \$20 million in 1965 to \$75 million to meet greatly-increased world needs, and \$50 million was provided for special development loans. The objectives of the special development loans are the same as those which have governed the Canadian programme of grants. The loan programme has been directed towards countries eligible to receive bilateral grant assistance and has also permitted a Canadian contribution to economic progress in Latin America through the Inter-American Development Bank. In June 1966, Canada's agreement with the Bank was amended to bring the level of Canadian aid funds available for use in Latin America from \$20 million up to \$30 million.

In 1966, Canada continued to assist 18 member countries of the Colombo Plan with the implementation of their educational and industrial development plans. In Pakistan, Canada has participated in the construction of major transmission lines, a hardboard plant, a thermal-power station, a land-use study, and a refugee-housing project, as well as a nuclear-power generating plant. In addition to a food-aid allocation of 55,000 tons of wheat, Canada responded to a request for 11,000 additional tons to alleviate a serious shortage. In India, work has continued on the construction of the Kundah and Idikki, and the expansion of the Umtru, hydro-electric schemes. Canada has also assisted in a geological survey, the construction of a paper mill, the supply of cobalt-therapy units, and agreed to supply diesel locomotives and other types of equipment. Through the food-aid programme, Canada provided \$71 million or approximately one million tons of food to India. In Ceylon, construction of the Katunayake Airport is well advanced. Canada has also provided equipment for an expansion to the Canadian-built Mutwal fisheries project. Projects in Malaysia

included the supply of equipment for 53 vocational-training centres and a natural-resources survey. In Thailand, a road-building survey has begun. Studies on the possibility of a dairy industry for Korea and harbour construction in Singapore were undertaken last year. Vietnam was supplied with Canadian wheat flour; books and paper went to Laos. Industrial commodities, such as newsprint, copper, aluminum and fertilizer, were again supplied to India and Pakistan in 1966 to overcome existing foreign-exchange difficulties and to allow for the expansion of secondary industry dependent on these imports. Canada agreed to supply ten 200-bed emergency hospital units to the people of Vietnam. Technical assistance continued to play an important role in South and Southeast Asia, with 95 teachers and advisers serving abroad as of September 30, 1966, and over 1,048 trainees from the area studying in Canada. Of these, 26 teachers and advisers were serving in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, while 279 trainees in Canada were from these French-speaking Colombo Plan countries.

Canada's participation in the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan began in 1958-59 with a limited technical-assistance programme. After the Prime Ministers' Conference of 1960, a formal programme of aid was established for those countries and over the past six years priority has been given to technical assistance. As of September 1966, 230 Canadian teachers and university professors were serving in Africa, together with over 85 Canadian advisers in various fields, while 474 African trainees were attending Canadian educational and technical institutions.

Capital assistance for Commonwealth Africa has increased and includes projects in such fields as aerial photography and mapping, the construction, equipping and staffing of technical-training schools, and surveys in forestry, pulp and paper, railway feasibility, mineral resources and transportation.

Canada's aid programme for the French-speaking countries of Africa, which began in 1961, has expanded rapidly in recent years. Considerable emphasis has continued to be placed on education, and 218 Canadian teachers were serving in French-speaking Africa in September 1966, and 137 trainees from the area were studying in Canada. However, the programmes were broadened to allow for consideration of other forms of technical assistance and capital projects. Audio-visual equipment has been provided to nine countries, a series of Canadian educational films has been prepared for nine countries, and substantial quantities of paper have been made available for the production of textbooks and educational pamphlets. Wheat flour and powdered milk is being supplied to Algeria, Morocco and Senegal to alleviate food shortages. A bridge project was begun in Cameroun, while paper for United Nations adult-education programmes was supplied to Guinea. Feasibility studies were carried out in the latter country for hydro-electric installations and a quantity of equipment provided for road construction.

In July 1966, a conference of the heads of government of Canada and all the Commonwealth territories of the Caribbean area was held in Ottawa, at which time it was announced that Canadian assistance to the area would be further expanded. A number of Canadian-built primary and secondary schools were turned over to the local authorities, while development of fresh water resources and the improvement of airport-landing facilities continued. New projects were also implemented under the special development loans, including the provision of lumber, port equipment, bridge construction and a rural schools project. Under the technical-assistance programme, over 950 students from the area have received training in

Canada, while 315 Canadian teachers and advisers have served in the Caribbean. As of September 30, 1966, 129 Canadian teachers and advisers were in the area and 390 trainees from the region were studying in Canada.

In Latin America, the first project to be agreed upon for special development loan financing in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank was the improvement of the Port of Acajutla in El Salvador. Since that time, a loan has been made to Ecuador for study of the Guayas River Basin, to Argentina and Peru for feasibility studies, and to Paraguay for road studies and design. A number of additional projects in Latin America are at present under examination.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan began in the academic year 1960-61, when Canada received 101 scholars. In the first year of the programme, 17 Canadian students were awarded scholarships to study in other Commonwealth countries. In 1966, 74 Canadian students were studying abroad and 247 students came to Canada under the Plan.

Under its various educational-assistance programmes, Canada has provided training for increasing numbers of students from developing countries. During 1966, more than 2,300 students received training under the Canadian bilateral aid programmes.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties involved in individual training, Canada has provided group programmes based on formal instruction, followed by shorter practical attachments. Group-training programmes have been arranged in specialty-steel manufacture, co-operatives, community development, labour leadership and public administration.

Multilateral Assistance

Canada has been a leading supporter of multilateral assistance schemes, particularly those carried out under the auspices of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. In the past year, Canadian participation in United Nations aid activities continued to increase and included a contribution of \$9.5 million to the United Nations Development Programme, \$10 million to the FAO-World Food Programme, \$1.2 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and \$1.1 million to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which included a \$100,000 special grant offered following the Aberfan and Dorion disasters. Other Canadian multilateral commitments involved a supplementary contribution of \$15 million to the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, as well as a capital subscription of \$25 million (U.S.) to the Asian Development Bank, which Canada has joined as a charter member. The level of Canada's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund rose to \$7 million in 1966. Other miscellaneous voluntary grants totalled \$570,000 in 1966.

In addition to strong support of the United Nations in its multilateral assistance programmes, Canada works closely with other international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Aid has become a joint international undertaking, in which virtually all of the industrialized countries of the West have adopted common objectives and a concerted, integrated approach to aid problems. Under the World Bank, for example, regular meetings are held of consortia and consultative groups for countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Tunisia, where members can make a common assessment of the needs of individual countries and work together with the recipient countries in the most effective way to meet those needs. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development (OECD) is probably now the most important of the co-ordinating international forums, and its members, which include most Western European countries, the United States, Japan and Canada, account for about 98 per cent of the total flow of aid from the non-Communist world. In the DAC, Canada's aid programmes, along with those of all other members, are subject to close scrutiny and review. Canada contributes to this pooling of experience, and benefits from it.

Emergency Relief Assistance

Canada's emergency relief assistance is administered by the External Aid Office in close co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross and with the advice of the Department of External Affairs. Operated on a bilateral basis, this scheme is designed to offer quick response to disasters abroad. During 1966, emergency help from the Canadian International Emergency Relief Fund was provided to the victims of seven disasters, resulting from earthquakes in Peru, Nepal and Turkey, floods in Jordan, Indonesia and Laos, and a cyclone in Pakistan.

Also during 1966, the Government undertook to make available to Italy, in the aftermath of the disastrous floods suffered by that country, special assistance to the amount of \$500,000 for relief and rehabilitation.

V

DEFENCE AFFAIRS

Defence policy is an important element of foreign policy, and the interrelation of the two is reflected in the existence of the Cabinet Committee on External Affairs and Defence, the focal point in the development of Canadian defence policies and programmes having foreign-policy implications. Many of the matters considered by the Committee are submitted jointly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence, and the two Departments co-operate closely both in the formulation and the execution of those elements of defence policy which have a direct bearing on Canada's external relations.

The Department's two Defence Liaison Divisions are, therefore, concerned with matters involving Canada's international commitments and activities in the defence field. The most important of Canada's continuing international defence responsibilities include Canadian membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, co-operation with the United States in the defence of North America, participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations, and the provision of military assistance, including training and the supply of equipment, to a number of newly-independent countries. No less than in previous years, Departmental activity continued, during 1966, to range over a wide variety of defence problems. Progress continued in the reorganization and integration of the Canadian Defence Forces begun during the previous year, involving the creation of the Mobile Command and decisions with regard to equipment procurement relevant to Canada's future external capabilities in the military field.

In the broad area of North American defence, close co-operation with the United States, in NORAD, on the Permanent Joint Board on Defence and elsewhere, continued as in previous years.

Since the early sixties, Canada has responded on an *ad hoc* basis to a number of requests from newly-independent countries for assistance in training and equipping their defence forces. The general purpose of this type of military assistance (which is complementary to Canadian foreign aid in the economic field) is to help the receiving countries develop the adequate and disciplined armed forces essential to the maintenance of their security and stability as prerequisites to their sustained economic development and social progress. This defence-support assistance has been extended mainly in the training field, either through the offer of vacancies in Canadian military training establishments or through the despatch of Canadian training teams abroad. More recently, Canadian military assistance has included the provision of equipment, mainly military transport aircraft, to Malaysia and Tanzania.

In 1966, some 300 members of the armed forces of six developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean have received training in Canada, and Canadian armed forces training teams, numbering at present 21 and 76, now operate in Ghana and Tanzania respectively. The team in Tanzania has been augmented this year by some 45 Canadian air force personnel who are in that country under the five-year programme

launched in 1965 for the establishment of a Tanzanian military air-transport wing. In addition, Canada has agreed to participate in the financing and construction of a military academy in Tanzania.

Under the programme for the Tanzanian military air-transport wing, three *Otter* and two *Caribou* aircraft were delivered to Tanzania in 1966. Malaysia has received delivery this year of the four *Caribou* aircraft which Canada made available under the two-year programme of assistance undertaken in 1965.

Following a practice established in recent years, the Department of External Affairs assisted in the work of the National Defence College in 1966 through the provision of a senior officer to serve as a member of the directing staff and the provision of other officers from time to time to lecture to the College on various aspects of international affairs. The Department also helped in making arrangement for the College's annual North American and overseas tours. These extensive tours are designed to provide, through personal experience, additional insight into the affairs of a representative group of countries of interest and importance to Canada.

VI

AREA DIVISIONS

/A. African and Middle Eastern Division

As Canada's relations with the independent states of Africa and the Middle East continued to expand, 1966 proved to be an exceptionally busy year for the African and Middle Eastern Division. The Division was responsible for providing information and advice to the Government on aspects of political developments in Africa and the Middle East, as well as on United Nations activities in these areas, particularly as they involved Canada through its United Nations peace-keeping and relief operations. The Division was also concerned with Canadian interests in dependent territories in Africa.

Rhodesia continued to be a major and highly complex problem. The illegal holding of power in that country continued to be a source of instability and tension between Africa and Western nations. Canada supported both United Nations and Commonwealth action. In January 1966, the Prime Minister attended a Commonwealth meeting in Lagos on Rhodesia to consider the situation arising from the unilateral declaration of independence of the Smith regime, and to consider ways in which the Commonwealth could help bring the illegal regime to an end. Two continuing Commonwealth committees were established by this meeting. One was given the task of planning a large-scale programme of training for Rhodesian Africans. The other, the Sanctions Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Canadian High Commissioner in Britain, met a number of times to review the effect of sanctions against Rhodesia. A sub-committee sought to facilitate Commonwealth aid to Zambia in view of the difficulties created for it by the Rhodesian crisis.

In February 1966, the Canadian Government completed its embargo on Rhodesian goods by placing a ban on all imports into Canada of goods of Rhodesian origin and on all exports from Canada to Rhodesia with certain very limited exceptions such as food, medical supplies and other goods for humanitarian purposes. Canada provided assistance to Zambia in the form of a major oil airlift, as well as technical and capital assistance designed to help overcome economic problems.

These sanctions, implemented by most UN members in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of November 20, 1965, have been slow to take effect, but some progress has been made in depriving the Smith regime of import and export operations. In spite of a Security Council resolution of April 9, 1966, enabling Britain to halt oil supplies en route to Beira in Mozambique, the illegal regime succeeded in receiving oil by other routes. At the September meeting, the Prime Ministers of Commonwealth governments concurred "on the need for stronger and mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter". Britain agreed to co-sponsor, with full Commonwealth support, a Security



His Excellency General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, and His Excellency Léopold S. Senghor, President of Senegal, at a Government House reception in Ottawa during Mr. Senghor's ten-day visit to Canada in September 1966. In the background is Her Excellency Madame Vanier.

Council resolution providing for "effective and selective" mandatory sanctions before the end of the year, if the present Rhodesian regime had not accepted a constitutional settlement. In those circumstances, the British Government would withdraw all previous proposals for constitutional settlement and would no longer consider "any settlement which involved independence before majority rule". There was disagreement at the London meeting as to the possible use of armed force in this crisis. The Canadian Government entertained serious misgivings about the feasibility of such a solution.

After the illegal regime rejected, on December 5, British terms for a constitutional settlement, Britain put forward a resolution for selective mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which was adopted by the Security Council on December 16 by 11 votes in favour to none opposed, with four abstentions. All four Commonwealth members of the Security Council voted for the resolution. The resolution requires member states to prohibit the import from Rhodesia of specified key commodities of Rhodesian origin and forbids the export to Rhodesia of oil, arms, aircraft, motor vehicles and related equipment. On December 20, Prime Minister Wilson announced that British policy concerning a constitutional settlement was as set out in the Commonwealth communiqué agreed to at the September meeting in London.

During the year, Canada received distinguished visitors from a number of African countries. One of the most notable visitors from Africa was President Senghor of Senegal, who, in September, paid a ten-day state visit to Canada. During the visit, discussions on matters of common interest were held between President Senghor and the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet. Following a three-day visit to Ottawa, the Senegalese President visited Montreal, the Laurentians and Quebec City, where he was received by the provincial government and was granted an honorary degree by Laval University. Another important African visitor to Canada in 1966 was President Kaunda of Zambia, who came to Ottawa in November to discuss topical international problems with the Canadian Prime Minister.

Two new African nations attained independence in 1966. On September 30, Botswana (formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland) became independent and the tenth African nation to join the Commonwealth. On October 4, Lesotho (formerly the British protectorate of Basutoland) became independent and also joined the Commonwealth. Canada was represented at the independence celebrations of both these new countries by the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa.

During 1966, Canadian diplomatic missions were opened in Ethiopia, Tunisia and Senegal. An advance party arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, to prepare for the opening of the Canadian High Commissioner's Office there early in 1967. Canada now has resident diplomatic missions in four French-speaking African countries, in four Commonwealth African countries and in three other African countries. Through multiple accreditation, the Canadian Government plans eventually to maintain diplomatic relations with all independent countries of Africa

In the Middle East, Canada has embassies in Iran, Israel, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic. By dual accreditation of Canadian ambassadors, Canada also maintains diplomatic relations with Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Sudan and Syria. During the year, Canada received distinguished visitors from the Middle East area, including the Foreign Minister of Israel, Mr. Abba Eban, who was a guest of the Government in Ottawa last February.

B. Commonwealth Division

The Commonwealth Division is responsible within the Department for general Commonwealth matters—that is, for questions affecting the Commonwealth association and Canada's role in the Commonwealth, for preparations for Canadian participation in Commonwealth Prime Ministers' and other meetings, and for the Commonwealth Secretariat and other Commonwealth organizations. In addition to this functional role, the Division has responsibility, as an "area division", for matters affecting Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, and Singapore—that is, all the Commonwealth countries except those in Africa and the Mediterranean, which are dealt with by other area divisions. The Commonwealth Division is also responsible for Canadian relations with Ireland and certain other countries contiguous to Commonwealth countries.

As a result of the intimate relationship which has always existed between Britain and Canada, there has been a long-established practice of close consultation and exchange of views at all levels on matters of common concern to the two governments. On July 29, Prime Minister Wilson paid a brief visit to Ottawa and the Canadian Prime Minister was in London in September. There were also several ministerial visits between the two countries during the year. Among the British visitors to Canada was the Foreign Secretary, Mr. George Brown, who visited Ottawa on October 16. In addition to maintaining the traditional ties uniting Britain and Canada within the Commonwealth, special attention was paid in 1966 by the two governments to strengthening their countries' relationship as major trading partners. On June 17, the Honourable Robert Winters, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Right Honourable Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade in the British Cabinet, agreed to establish an Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic matters. The establishment of this Committee will permit a more regular exchange of views between Canadian and British ministers on bilateral economic matters, as well as on international economic issues affecting both countries. It is expected that a preparatory meeting of the Committee will be held early in 1967.

An event of major importance in Canada's external relations during 1966 was the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference, which was held in Ottawa from July 6 to 8. This Conference brought together the prime ministers, premiers, and chief ministers from the Commonwealth countries and territories in the Western Hemisphere, and was conceived as a means of giving new meaning to the special relationship which has traditionally linked the West Indies and Canada. In view of the constitutional advances that have occurred in the Commonwealth Caribbean in recent years, and the changing nature of the area's economic relations with Canada, it was agreed that a thorough review of the relation was needed, and that ways should be found to strengthen it.

Discussions at the Conference were focussed on specific fields in which closer collaboration and practical co-operation were sought: trade, development assistance, transport and communications, migration, international questions of common interest, and cultural relations. With respect to trade relations, countries represented at the Conference signed a protocol to the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925. Embodied in the protocol was a decision to establish a Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Trade and Economic Committee, which would meet regularly at ministerial or senior

official level to discuss economic and trade matters of common interest. The Conference agreed on the need to mobilize additional resources to accelerate the pace of economic development in the Commonwealth Caribbean, and Canada undertook to strengthen its aid efforts in the area. Special arrangements were made for provision of Canadian assistance to the University of the West Indies and the University of Guyana, and memoranda of understanding covering these arrangements were signed by the countries and universities concerned.

In other developments, two Commonwealth Caribbean countries, Guyana, formerly British Guiana, and Barbados became independent in 1966. In both countries Canada was represented at the independence celebrations by the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport.

Matters of continued Canadian concern in 1966 were the relations between its Commonwealth partners, Pakistan and India, and their economic progress. The Tashkent declaration at the beginning of the year was warmly welcomed by Canada in the hope that it would lessen tension between the two countries following the previous year's open hostilities. India was under serious economic strain in 1966, chiefly as a result of the serious drought of 1965 and the consequent decline in food-grain production. A heavy setback to Indian agriculture necessitated food-grain assistance to avert famine in many parts of India. To help meet the emergency, Canada contributed approximately a million tons of food aid in the form of wheat. Canada continued to participate in international aid consortia for both India and Pakistan and in a new joint effort to assist Ceylon through a period of severe foreign-exchange shortage.

During 1966, both Australia and New Zealand became increasingly involved in the regional affairs of Asia. Both countries expanded their assistance, military and civil, to South Vietnam, and participated in several important regional conferences. Canada's relations with Australia and New Zealand continued to be characterized by those close and informal contacts which have traditionally bound together the older members of the Commonwealth. The Canadian Secretary of State, the Honourable Judy LaMarsh, visited both Australia and New Zealand in July.

For Malaysia, the end of Indonesian confrontation promised a period of improving relations with its large neighbour. Indonesian hostility, which had been decreasing for about a year, was officially ended by the signature in Djakarta of an agreement between the two countries on August 11. During confrontation, Canada contributed military assistance to Malaysia in the form of both equipment and training places in Canada and, during 1966, joined in a World Bank sponsored group to co-ordinate external assistance to that country.

During 1966, Mr. B. C. Butler, Canada's High Commissioner to Malaysia, was accredited, concurrently, as the country's first High Commissioner to Singapore.

C. European Division

The European Division is concerned with Canada's relations with the whole of Europe. Within that continent Canada has diplomatic relations with 25 countries, maintaining twenty-one resident missions and five consular offices. Some 25 European nations are represented in Ottawa by diplomatic missions, three of which are by dual accreditation with Washington.

During 1966, special efforts were made to develop and broaden relations not only with the countries of Western Europe, with which intimate

ties of history, culture and common interest have always existed, but also with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, with which more normal contacts have become possible in recent years. Evidence of this was to be seen in the increasing flow of visits, official and unofficial, in both directions, and the expanding scope of exchanges in a wide variety of fields. Particularly noteworthy was the European tour undertaken by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in November, during which he paid successive official visits to Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Italy, and had an audience with His Holiness the Pope, as well as the visits made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the U.S.S.R. in June and to Eastern Europe in September. The pronounced interest in Canada by European countries was attested by the extent of their preparations for participating in the Universal Exhibition to be held in Montreal in 1967.

As in 1965, relations with France moved forward to cover an increasingly broad spectrum of contacts and exchanges. The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the French Foreign Minister met for consultations on international and bilateral matters in Brussels in June and in Paris in December, and M. Couve de Murville paid a three-day official visit to Canada in September. A number of other high-level exchanges took place between the two countries and, in particular, a visit by the French Minister of State, M. Joxe, to Ottawa and Montreal. The Canada-France Interparliamentary Association, constituted in 1965, held its first annual meeting in Paris during the month of April 1966. In June, a Canadian economic mission, led by the Minister of Industry and Defence Production, visited France to promote increased economic and commercial ties and exchanges between the two countries. Exchanges in the cultural field were particularly prominent, comprising scholarships, academic visits, musical and theatrical performances and artistic exhibitions. Mutual interchanges also took place in the scientific field and in that of defence research and development.

Relations with the Federal Republic of Germany continued to be close, both bilaterally and within the NATO context. The German Defence Minister paid a visit to Ottawa in August and subsequently toured a number of Canadian defence installations. With Germany one of Canada's most important trading partners, business between the two countries continued at a high level. In the cultural sphere, the academic scholarship programme was expanded, as were the successful "work-and-travel" student exchanges. The National Youth Orchestra of Canada performed for enthusiastic audiences in Berlin.

With another NATO partner, Belgium, close consultations were held, particularly during the visit to Ottawa of the Belgian Foreign Minister in October. Similarly, the Secretary of State for External Affairs paid a brief visit to his Dutch colleague in June for discussions prior to the NATO ministerial meeting.

Strengthened cordial relations with Italy were marked by the Honourable Paul Martin's official visit to Rome in November, during which the Canadian Cultural Institute was established and forthcoming negotiations towards a general cultural agreement were announced.

In November, the Prime Minister of Malta made his first official visit to Canada.

During the year, two important Scandinavian personalities were welcomed in Ottawa. His Royal Highness Prince Bertil of Sweden came to Canada in November as head of the "Meet-Modern-Sweden" delegation of

trade and industrial leaders. In October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Denmark arrived in the Canadian capital for discussions with Mr. Martin and other officials.

During the same period, Canada's policy of improving relations with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe was broadened and intensified. In June, agreements were reached with Bulgaria on the establishment of diplomatic relations, on the settlement of claims, and on consular matters. During his visit to Warsaw in November, the Secretary of State for External Affairs held talks on international and bilateral questions with the Polish leaders. In June, a delegation from the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia came to Canada to return the visit made to their country by a Canadian Parliamentary delegation in 1965. This successful visit was followed in December by a five-day tour of Canada by the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Mr. Vaclav David. The mutual exchanges between Canada and Eastern Europe of small, special interest groups in the cultural, academic, scientific and sports fields have continued to increase in number and variety. Tourist traffic between the two areas has also grown substantially, although predominantly from Canada to Eastern Europe.

As part of this same pattern, Canadian relations with the Soviet Union have shown improvement. A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., led by Mr. Dmitri Polyansky, one of the First Deputy Chairmen of the Soviet Council of Ministers and a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, came to Canada in June and July to return the visit of the Canadian Parliamentary delegation which had been made the previous year. Mr. Polyansky remained in Canada for a week after the departure of the rest of the delegation in order to make a close study of Canadian agriculture in the Western wheat-growing areas. In view of the rapid growth of exchanges in all sectors between the two countries, it was decided during Mr. Martin's visit to Moscow in November that negotiations leading to a cultural exchange agreement should be undertaken.

The year was also marked by the establishment of new communications links between Canada and the U.S.S.R., with the inauguration of a regular Soviet passenger shipping service between Leningrad and Montreal and the conclusion of a Civil Aviation Agreement between the two countries during Mr. Polyansky's visit to Canada. By benefit of the latter, a weekly air service between Moscow and Montreal by Air Canada and the Soviet civil airline Aeroflot was inaugurated in November. Largely in order to deal with the expansion of traffic which these services and Expo '67 will entail, it was agreed during the Minister's visit to Moscow that the Soviet Union would open a consulate general in Montreal, and, in return, Canada received the right to open a consular office in the U.S.S.R., whenever it wishes to do so.

During the visit to the U.S.S.R. by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in June, a protocol was signed extending the Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement for a further period of three years. This covenant, which will expire on April 17, 1969, is subject to renewal by mutual consent. At the same time, a new wheat agreement was signed by which Canada promised to sell 336 million bushels of wheat and flour to the U.S.S.R. for delivery over the three-year period 1966-69. In Warsaw in September, the Honourable Mr. Winters made a similar new arrangement with Poland providing for the sale of 33.1 million bushels of wheat during the next three years, with an option for an additional 11 million. Mr. Winters also discussed trade questions in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Canadian trade with Eastern Europe continued to expand in 1966, and Canada participated in a number of international trade and agricultural fairs in this area of the world.

D. Far Eastern Division

The Far Eastern Division is concerned with all East Asian countries other than those which are members of the Commonwealth. Canada is represented by diplomatic posts or missions in Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, with the Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia also being accredited to Burma and Thailand. Canadian delegations have participated in the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia since 1954. These three Commissions are the concern of the Far Eastern Division, which also has primary responsibility for consideration of all questions arising from the Geneva settlements of 1954 and 1962.

In view of Japan's important position in Asian affairs, Canada's relations with that country have continued to expand. In May, the Honourable Ernest C. Manning, Premier of Alberta, paid an official visit to Japan as a guest of the Japanese Government, and in September, the Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, officially opened new Canadian Immigration and Travel Bureau offices in Tokyo. On October 5 and 6, the fourth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee took place in Ottawa. Japan was represented at the meeting by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, International Trade and Industry, by the Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency, and by the new Japanese Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Osamu Itagaki. The Canadian delegation included the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Finance, Fisheries, Industry, Manpower and Immigration, and Agriculture, as well as Canada's new Ambassador to Japan, Mr. H.O. Moran.

Arrangements were made for the Japanese delegation to visit both Eastern Canada and the West Coast as guests of the Canadian Government. The meetings themselves included discussions of the international situation in general, with particular emphasis on developments in Asia, international trade and economic affairs, the economic situation and prospects in Canada and Japan, bilateral trade and economic relations between the two countries, fisheries, immigration, and defence production co-operation. Canada's decision to participate in the Japan World Exposition to be held in Osaka in 1970 was also announced at the meeting.

In December, Senator the Honourable Ross Macdonald, a former Speaker of the House of Commons and Senate Leader of the Government and Minister without Portfolio until 1964, led an official Government delegation to the Far East. In Hong Kong and Japan, the delegation joined the Hong Kong Veterans Association of Canada in memorial services commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Hong Kong. The official party also held a ceremony at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery at Pusan, Korea.

Dr. Tong Won Lee, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, visited Ottawa from December 19 to 21. While in Ottawa, Dr. Lee signed the Korea-Canada Trade Agreement and held talks with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. This was the first occasion on which a Korean Foreign Minister had visited Canada.

In keeping with its belief that the foundations of future stability and peace in Asia must be economic as well as political, Canada continued to

contribute to the development of the region. During 1966, Canada ratified the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank and, as a charter member, subscribed \$25 million. Carrying forward its long-standing support of the Mekong Basin project, the Government pledged \$2 million to the Nam Ngum hydro-electric project in Laos. Technical assistance to Indonesia was expanded during 1966, and, in October, food aid amounting to \$350,000 was offered to that country.

In October, 1966, Mr. Pote Sarasin, Thailand's Minister of National Development, visited Canada for talks with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Director-General of the External Aid Office, and other Government officials. Canadian economic assistance to Thailand continued to increase during the year.

Indochina

As a member of the International Commissions in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, Canada maintained its efforts to help create conditions in which a negotiated solution of the Vietnam conflict might be achieved. Despite the efforts made by many countries to advance towards a peaceful settlement, the crisis in Vietnam continued unresolved throughout 1966.

The suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam, which had begun on Christmas Eve, was maintained during January as part of a U.S. initiative to explore the possibilities of peace. This included high-level visits to and contacts in world capitals, including Ottawa, by special U.S. representatives. The Canadian Government supported this initiative as a reaffirmation of the U.S.A.'s desire to bring the conflict to an end and to seek a solution to the Vietnam problem through negotiation.

In the absence of a positive response from North Vietnam, the bombing was resumed on January 31, and the U.S.A. took the problem to the United Nations Security Council. In commenting on the situation in the House of Commons at that time, the Prime Minister said that Canada had hoped the pause in the bombing might have been extended until all reasonable possibilities of bringing this issue from the battlefield to the conference table had been exhausted. He went on to say that it was a matter of regret to Canada that, "in the eyes of the United States Government, a resumption of the bombing is necessary". He noted, however, that the attitude of the North Vietnamese Government, as revealed in a letter to him from President Ho Chi Minh, had been "completely intransigent in so far as entering into negotiations was concerned". The Prime Minister expressed the hope that a further bombing pause might be possible "if and when circumstances suggest that such a pause would be helpful in arriving at a peaceful and fair settlement of this conflict".

Discussions in the Security Council confirmed that there was little likelihood of the United Nations being able at the time to contribute effectively to a peaceful settlement. To ensure that the forward momentum generated through January would not be lost, the Canadian Government proposed that the International Commission in Vietnam (of which Canada, India and Poland are members) might be able to play a constructive "good offices" role in helping to bring the parties together or in narrowing the gap between their public positions with respect to a settlement. Consultations were undertaken in February with a view to developing this possibility. In the same context, the Canadian Government also decided to send Mr. Chester Ronning, a distinguished former member of the Canadian Diplomatic Service, as a special representative to Vietnam. Mr. Ronning visited Saigon and Hanoi in March for discussions with leading representatives of the South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese Governments. While

he was in Hanoi, he transmitted Prime Minister Pearson's reply to President Ho Chi Minh's letter of January 24. Mr. Ronning was cordially received in Hanoi, and the nature of his discussions with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and others suggested that it would be useful to maintain this Canadian channel.

It was accordingly decided that Mr. Ronning should visit Vietnam again, and this second assignment was carried out in June. Speaking in the House of Commons on July 8, the Secretary of State for External Affairs explained that Mr. Ronning's missions were a Canadian initiative carried out on the instructions of the Canadian Government. As a good offices assignment, Mr. Ronning's mandate was to attempt "to interpret and clarify the positions and attitudes of one side to the other", in the hope of finding a basis on which both sides would be prepared to see at least a beginning made on "the long and patient process which we hope will lead to ultimate peace in Vietnam". In a situation where a failure of communications might be crucial, the Minister explained, the successful establishment of a channel such as the one opened up by Mr. Ronning's missions might have a useful contribution to make in the search for a solution to the Vietnam conflict in the right circumstances.

Later in the year, the Minister visited Warsaw, Moscow and Rome, where he had extensive discussions with Polish and Soviet leaders, with members of the Italian Government and with His Holiness the Pope. The Vietnam problem, and the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, figured prominently in these talks. Mr. Martin explained the Canadian Government's views on these questions and, in particular, on the possibility that the International Commission might be able to make a helpful contribution towards a reduction in the scale of hostilities and the restoration of peace. Mr. Martin informed the House of Commons on November 17 that he hoped that these discussions in the Polish and Soviet capitals would be "a modest contribution towards a solution. I cannot say that I detected the prospect of any immediate change in the views of these two Communist powers whose interest are so deeply engaged in the Vietnam question, but I am convinced that they are desirous of reaching a peaceful settlement, amongst other reasons for the beneficial effect this will have on East-West relations in general. Thus, despite very substantial differences between us, there seems to be some identity of view as to the desire to see the conflict brought to an end". Mr. Martin also informed the House that the Pope had commended the efforts of Canada to bring about peace and that, for his part, he had told His Holiness that "the leadership which he and other great religious leaders were continuing to give to international collaboration met with warm support and appreciation in Canada. I can only say that I have the strongest hope that my talks with the Pope, as with other leaders, will be shown to have yielded productive results".

Throughout the year, spokesmen for the Government held to the view that, while the bombing of North Vietnam was undoubtedly a key element in any move towards de-escalation or a permanent settlement, this was unlikely to come about simply as a result of denunciatory statements or appeals, placing on only one side the full burden of responsibility for making essential concessions. The Government repeatedly made it clear that Canada would like to see the bombing stopped, the infiltration of Northern troops into the South stopped and unconditional peace talks begun. As a possible beginning to such a process, Canada welcomed not only the announcement that there would be cease-fires at Christmas, New

Year's and the Lunar New Year, but also the spirit in which appeals were made by the Pope and the Secretary-General of the United Nations looking to the extension of these limited cease-fires.

In his annual year-end message, Mr. Martin expressed the Government's concern with the continuing conflict and a determination to maintain its efforts in the search for peace:

I regret that the efforts which we and so many other nations have been making have not yet borne fruit. I believe, however, that this is no reason for abandoning our endeavours in search of the kind of solution we all know must ultimately come about. For its part, Canada stands pledged to an unremitting effort to help bring about peace.

The effects of the troubled Vietnam situation were naturally felt in neighbouring Cambodia and Laos. The Royal Government of Cambodia requested the International Commission to exercise strict supervision of that country's borders and ports. The Canadian Government, sympathetic to the desire of Cambodia to protect its neutrality and territorial integrity, responded affirmatively to these requests, in the hope that the action of the International Commission could, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated, "provide assurances to all the parties concerned that Cambodian territory will not be violated". Despite Canadian efforts within the Commission, however, no decision has yet been taken to meet the Cambodian request in an effective way.

In Laos, the International Commission found that regular units of the armed forces of North Vietnam had continued to enter Laos in violation of the 1962 Protocol to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos, and to engage in hostilities against forces of the Laotian Government. In a letter dated June 14, 1966, the International Commission in Laos conveyed to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference the results of an investigation it had carried out into an attack in March 1965 on a Laotian Government officers training-school by North Vietnamese troops. Most of the North Vietnamese prisoners interrogated by the Commission stated that, before leaving North Vietnam, they had been ordered to proceed with their units through Laos to South Vietnam. A previous Commission message, released in December 1965, had established that North Vietnamese regular army units numbering up to 650 men had entered Laos during 1964. The Canadian Government expressed concern not only about these specific violations of Laotian neutrality but also, from the evidence obtained, that violations had been taking place on a continuing basis.

Chinese Representation in the United Nations

Debate took place in the United Nations General Assembly from November 18 to 29 on the question of Chinese representation.

Three resolutions were before the Assembly on this question: a procedural resolution (A/L 494), to the effect that any proposal to change the representation of China in the United Nations is an "important question" within the meaning of Article 18 of the Charter and therefore requires a two-thirds majority; a second resolution (A/L 496), which would have the effect of seating representatives of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and all its organs and expelling those of the Republic of China; a third (A/L 500), proposing the establishment of a study committee to look into all aspects of the question of Chinese representation with a view to submitting its recommendations to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly in 1967.

In the voting which took place on November 29, Resolution A/L 494 was approved by 66 votes in favour (Canada) to 40 against, with 7 abstentions; Resolution A/L 496 was defeated by 46 votes in favour to 57 against, with 17 abstentions (Canada); Resolution A/L 500 was defeated by 34 votes in favour (Canada) to 62 against, with 25 abstentions.

On November 23, the Secretary of State for External Affairs made a statement to the General Assembly outlining the Canadian position on this question. In that statement, he said that one reason why better progress had not been made in the past on the question of Chinese representation was that the options which had been before the Assembly did not reflect the real nature of the problem:

One of the options which has been before us would have us ignore changes that have taken place altogether. It would have us act as if the People's Republic of China did not exist. . . . The other option also asks us to close our eyes to a part of the reality of the Chinese situation. It would have us do so by extinguishing to all practical purposes the international personality of a government which controls the destiny of some 12 million people, a greater population than that of three-fifths of the member states of this organization.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs went on to say that these options had not carried the Assembly forward because they did not reflect the real nature of the problem, which rested essentially on the fundamental changes which had occurred in China since the United Nations was established. Commenting on Resolution A/L 500, the Honourable Mr. Martin noted that it referred to "the existing situation and political realities of the area". After presenting the Canadian view of these realities and the practical requirements which, in the Canadian view, flowed from them, the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested the following guide-lines as the basis for a reasonable interim solution to the problem of Chinese representation:

First, the participation of the Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction;

second, the participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction;

third, the participation of the Republic of China in the Security Council as a permanent member.

The Secretary of State regretted that the text of Resolution A/L 500 did not go far enough in charting the course which the General Assembly should take, and the guide-lines he suggested were advanced as a possible framework for consideration by the proposed committee. He urged, finally, that the General Assembly seize the opportunity which the resolution offered for moving to a more forward position on the subject.

E. Latin American Division

The Latin American Division is concerned with Canada's relations with the 20 republics of Latin America, and is responsible for liaison with the specialized agencies of the Organization of American States to which Canada belongs or in which it is interested. Canada has established diplomatic relations with all the countries of Latin America, and maintains 14 embassies in the area. While Canada is not a member of the OAS itself, the inter-American system is of great interest to Canada, and the Division

gives careful attention to its activities. The Secretary-General of the OAS, Dr. José Mora, visited Canada in September to address the opening session of the regional meeting of the International Labour Organization.

While prohibiting the export of military or strategic goods or the re-export of articles of United States origin to Cuba, Canada has continued its diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba, in keeping with the traditional Canadian practice of maintaining relations with countries notwithstanding constitutional differences or differences in political outlook.

In the Dominican Republic, the Provisional Government of President Garcia Godoy, which took office following settlement of the civil war last year, presided successfully over a relatively peaceful election on June 1. Canada was represented at the inauguration of the winning Presidential candidate, Joaquin Balaguer, by the Ambassador in Venezuela, Mr. B. I. Rankin, who is also accredited to the Dominican Republic. In September, the last units of the Inter-American Peace Forces withdrew. In October, the Secretary General of the United Nations initiated arrangements for the withdrawal of the UN mission which had been sent to the Dominican Republic following the outbreak of hostilities the previous year.

Canada's Development Loan Programme for Latin America, administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, was further enlarged during 1965 to a total of \$30 million. On October 19, a major earthquake shook Peru, taking the lives of more than 100 people and leaving several thousand homeless; the Canadian Government provided funds through the International Red Cross for disaster relief.

The eighth American regional meeting of the ILO was held in Ottawa from September 12 to 23. The Honourable John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, was elected President of the conference, which welcomed delegations from 17 Latin American nations, as well as from the United States and from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries. It was the first time that such a Western Hemisphere meeting has been held in Canada. Other inter-American conferences and meetings attended by Canada in 1966 are listed in Appendix VII.

Three Canadian cabinet ministers visited Latin America during the year. In August, the Honourable J. J. Greene, Minister of Agriculture, was a guest of the Argentine Rural Society at the twenty-third International Exposition of Cattle and Industry in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Exposition, which is the Argentine equivalent of the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, is a showplace for Argentine agriculture and, in particular, for its cattle and meat industry.

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin, accompanied by Mr. Ian McKinnon, Chairman of the National Energy Board, paid an official visit to Venezuela from September 27 to October 2 for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest connected with the Canadian and Venezuelan petroleum industries. During his visit, Mr. Pépin also participated with the Venezuelan Acting Foreign Minister in an exchange of notes renewing the commercial *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela for a further period of one year.

On his return from the Barbados independence celebrations, at which he was the official representative of the Canadian Government, the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, stopped off in Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, on December 1 and 2. Although the visit was informal, Mr. Pickersgill was received by the President of the Republic.

F. United States Division

The United States Division has a continuing and general interest in all aspects of Canada-United States relations. It has specific responsibility, in consultation with other government departments and agencies, for a variety of subjects, including water resources, transportation, fisheries conservation and pollution control, in their international context. Primary responsibility for certain aspects of bilateral relations with the United States, such as economic and defence, are assigned to other divisions within the Department. The United States Division also works closely with the International Joint Commission, established by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, and with the International Boundary Commission, established by the Boundary Demarcation Treaty of 1925. In addition to the Embassy at Washington, it has liaison with Canadian consulates general in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Seattle, and consulates in Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding their increasing volume and complexity, relations between Canada and the United States continued to develop on the same friendly basis which has been their chief characteristic for the past several decades. As in past years, this condition was furthered by frequent meetings between officials and members of the governments of both countries, highlighted this year by a meeting between the Prime Minister and the President in August, and by discussions on four occasions between the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin, and the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk. At Campobello, New Brunswick, the Prime Minister and the President participated in a cornerstone-laying ceremony for the new Roosevelt-Campobello International Park. The event provided an opportunity for an informal review of questions of interest to both countries.

In May, the ninth meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group was held in Washington. Some 25 representatives from Parliament and a like number from the United States Congress met and, in informal committees, exchanged their views on a wide range of subjects, with particular attention being paid to trade, economics and defence. Although the findings and opinions of the two sections of the Interparliamentary Group are in no way binding on their governments, the meeting itself affords the opportunity for a mutual exchange of ideas between members of the main legislative bodies of each country.

During the year the International Joint Commission continued its investigation of a number of water-resource problems of mutual concern to Canada and the United States. In addition, on September 23, 1966, the Commission initiated at the request of the two governments an investigation of air pollution in the vicinities of Windsor-Detroit and Sarnia-Port Huron. Its task is to determine whether the air over these areas is being polluted "on either side of the international boundary by quantities of air contaminants that are detrimental to the public health, safety or general welfare of citizens or property on either side of the international boundary". If the answer is found to be in the affirmative, the Commission is to recommend remedial measures to the two governments.



The Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, and President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States in conversation at Campobello, New Brunswick, in August 1966, during the official opening of the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park

VII

PRESS AND LIAISON DIVISION; INFORMATION DIVISION; CULTURAL AFFAIRS DIVISION; HISTORICAL DIVISION

The above four divisions, including the newly-created Cultural Affairs Division, undertake a wide variety of activities, both domestically and externally, which are related to the conduct of Canadian external policy. Their responsibilities include liaison with press and public; the production of departmental publications; the assembling, editing, and publishing of state papers; the operation and maintenance of the departmental library and press-clipping services; the preservation of departmental archives and problems of access to them; historical research; liaison with UNESCO, and with national and international educational, cultural and journalistic groups; and the distribution to missions abroad of printed materials, exhibits, Canadian art, photographs and films, books, periodicals and newspapers.

The objectives of these divisions are variously to make known and explain Canada's external policies, attitudes and history and to provide materials and initiate programmes designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Culturally, the projection of Canadian achievements in educational, scientific and artistic fields helps to increase national prestige, and, by the same token, to enrich Canada through such exchanges with other countries.

A. Press and Liaison Division

The Press and Liaison Division is concerned with the Department's relations with press, radio and television, and strives to assist press representatives in their task of reporting to the Canadian public about Canadian foreign policy and current developments in international affairs. It helps to prepare press conferences for the Secretary of State for External Affairs and, on occasion, for distinguished visitors from other countries. During the past year, the Departmental press officer initiated the holding of regular weekly briefings for the press in Ottawa on current international developments. The Division also made press arrangements for special events such as international conferences in Canada or with which Canadian officials travelling abroad were concerned. It assisted Canadian journalists travelling abroad, and made press arrangements for groups accompanying the Secretary of State for External Affairs on foreign visits. Further, the Division distributes advance texts of statements and speeches by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and publishes Departmental press releases, policy statements and announcements on a wide range of subjects.

Information concerning important developments in Canada's foreign policy and domestic affairs is provided by the Division for the use of Canadian posts. Further, it forwards to them daily news summaries, important Departmental documents on international affairs, and guidance for dealing with the press in local areas. Important current statements of government policy on international and domestic affairs are usually transmitted to these recipients by telegram.

In co-operation with the Information Division, the Press and Liaison Division serves in a consultative capacity to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation-International Service. The CBC-IS broadcasts in 11 languages to countries in Eastern and Western Europe, Latin America, Africa and Oceania, providing news about Canada as well as entertainment features and programmes of comment on international affairs. It provides radio transcriptions and television programmes for use by broadcasting corporations of other countries on their own stations and networks. The Government's White Paper on Broadcasting of July 4, 1966, reaffirmed the importance and value of the CBC-IS and of the continuance of the Department's co-operation with it.

B. Information Services

Information on Canada's External Relations

The Information Division provides posts with material on Canadian external relations as part of a wider responsibility to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Within Canada, mainly in answer to public inquiries, it provides information on the country's participation in world affairs. In addition to the publications described in the section below entitled "Publications and Photographs", statements by ministers and reference papers are issued on various aspects of Canadian affairs, including external relations.

Co-operation with Interested Non-Governmental Organizations

Throughout the year, close co-operation was maintained with non-governmental organizations interested in Canada's external relations. Financial assistance was given to the Atlantic Council of Canada.

Administrative liaison was provided for the twelfth annual congress of the Atlantic Treaty Association (Munich, September 19-23, 1966) and the 55th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Tehran, September 27 to October 1, 1966).

The Information Division also co-operated in the information field with the various international and regional organizations of which Canada is a member, such as the United Nations, the OECD and NATO, by distributing their information material within Canada.

Publications and Photographs

In addition to its periodic publications, the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, the monthly *External Affairs*, the *Annual Report, Canada and the United Nations*, and such formal publications as treaties, state papers and diplomatic lists, the Department produces general information publications designed to better acquaint the people of other countries with Canada. The folder *Colourful Canada* has been given wide distribution abroad in ten languages (English, French, Polish, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Arabic, Czech and Sinhalese) and, during 1966, work was undertaken preparatory to a re-issue of this publication in revised form in 1967. *Facts on Canada*, a booklet designed for school use, was revised completely during the year and English and French editions were sent to the printers. This publication will be produced in four additional languages next year. *Canadian Neighbour*, intended for distribution among young people, played a useful role in the information programme in the United States.

The Department and its posts continued to distribute photographs, transparencies and photo-features to publishers and to provide photographic materials for display purposes.

Visitors Programme

A significant increase in operational funds has enabled the Department to expand greatly the Visitors Programme. Upwards of 100 leading foreign journalists and broadcasters made group or individual visits to Canada under the Department's auspices during the year. In arranging useful tours and programmes for these visitors, the Information Division received excellent co-operation from other departments and various levels of government in Ottawa and across Canada, and from non-governmental organizations.

Programmes were also arranged for several university and high-school groups who visited Ottawa.

Films

The distribution of Canadian films, carried out in co-operation with the National Film Board, is one of the most effective information activities undertaken abroad. During the first half of 1966, Canadian posts arranged 170,763 screenings for audiences totalling 32,146,776, an advance of 13,-071,610 from the previous record attendance in the comparable period of 1965. More films than ever before were lent by posts to television networks, and successful prestige film showings were organized at Bonn, Buenos Aires, Capetown, Dublin, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, Kuala Lumpur, Madrid, Manila, Montevideo, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro and Vientiane.

The Department extended assistance to representatives of the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in connection with visits to various countries. Films and projection equipment were presented, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to the Republic of Botswana and the Kingdom of Lesotho as independence gifts.

International Trade Fairs

In co-operation with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, the Department sponsored participation in the Poznan International Trade Fair (June 12 to 26), the Bogota International Trade Fair (September 1 to 20), the Brno International Trade Fair (September 11 to 20) and the Berlin Industries Fair (September 16 to 25). At the Barcelona Samples Fair (June 1 to 15) and at the First Asian International Trade Fair, held in Bangkok (November 17 to December 10), the Department also co-operated in the information aspects of the exhibits sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Portable Exhibits

A number of portable information exhibits, designed and constructed for the Department by the Exhibition Commission, are being used by posts in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and the United States. The Department also sponsored participation in the Bordeaux International Trade Fair (June 16 to 27) and the Marseilles Trade Fair (September 22 to October 3), where a portable information-trade exhibit was on successful

display. Work has begun on a portable information-cultural exhibit for use in France, Belgium and Switzerland and planning is under way to provide portable information exhibits for other posts.

1967 World Exhibition

As a part of the celebration of Canada's Centennial in 1967, the Canadian Government was authorized by the International Bureau of Exhibitions to hold a first-category Universal and International Exhibition in Montreal from April 28 to October 27. In 1964, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the Department extended invitations to other governments and international organizations to participate in the Exhibition, now popularly known as Expo '67. Since then, posts have been active in disseminating information about the project, encouraging participation, and helping countries to organize their exhibitions. The Department continued during the year to co-operate with the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition by advising it on questions affecting Canada's external relations and assisting the Corporation on foreign policy questions related to the Exhibition.

Centennial

During 1966, the Department co-ordinated the planning being done for the celebration of Canada's Centennial by its posts and missions. Additional allowances were secured for all ambassadors and high commissioners to enable them to undertake special projects to mark the Centennial. In addition, plans were begun for special observances in Britain and France. The Department maintained a liaison with the Centennial Commission to obtain information on the Centennial for distribution by its posts. The Centennial Commission will provide all Canadian posts with centennial medallions for presentation to Canadian school children who live abroad.

C. Cultural Affairs Division

In January 1966, the cultural sections of the Information Division were separated from that Division to form a new Cultural Affairs Division. This step reflected the increasing attention which is being focussed on cultural developments in Canada and on their place in the international scene. The reorganization did not involve a change in function but rather an extension of the Department's existing activities supported by modest increases in staff and budget. The Division consists of four sections: Arts; Cultural Programmes; Education Liaison and UNESCO Affairs. The activities of each are outlined briefly below.

The Arts

There was a further significant expansion during 1966 in Canada's relations with other countries in the field of the arts. The Department and its posts extended assistance and liaison when required in connection with performances abroad arranged by non-governmental agencies of artistic groups such as the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Les Feux Follets, and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, which performed in the United States; the McGill Chamber Orchestra in the U.S.S.R.; the Hart House Chamber Orchestra in Britain, Sweden, Norway and Finland; the Royal Winnipeg Ballet in Venezuela. Departmental facilities were also used in arranging Canadian participation in the Third International Exhibition of Con-

temporary Sculpture at the Musée Rodin in Paris, the eleventh Congress of the Fédération Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles in Athens, an exhibition of Canadian paintings in Stockholm and a Jules Verne exhibition in Paris.

Participation was arranged in the Sopot International Festival of Song in Poland with the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and in the Exhibition 1966 on Architecture and Town Planning in India with the co-operation of Expo '67, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Les Feux Follets' performance in the Human Rights Day programme at the United Nations in New York on the invitation of the United Nations Secretary-General was organized with the collaboration of the National Arts Centre. The Department also assisted the National Gallery in arrangements for the Canadian exhibit in the Venice Biennale. An important major exhibition staged in Canada was the "Art Treasures from Japan", which was shown at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Assistance was given by the Division to performing groups and individual artists travelling overseas, and Canadian cultural organizations were informed of cultural events abroad in which they might wish to participate. These included piano, violin, song and quartet competitions, music and drama festivals, and children's art exhibitions. Information material was passed to press and television media abroad on Canadian festivals, and on developments in architecture, art, music, folklore and literature, and recordings of Canadian music and musical scores were distributed to posts and missions for use abroad.

A national book exhibit was organized this year for the Frankfurt Book Fair. Canada has sent entries to the Fair for the past several years, but this is the first time that it has participated with a national, governmentally-organized exhibit under the official sponsorship of the Queen's Printer and the Department of External Affairs. About 2,500 exhibitors took part in the Fair. The Canadian stand was prepared by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission. The Canada Council contributed financial support for the participating delegation, and the Department of External Affairs assisted in the organizational arrangements. The Canadian booth contained about 600 books, of which about 100 titles were published by the Queen's Printer and about 500 were made available by non-governmental Canadian publishers, divided equally into French-language and English-language volumes. The total display represented the largest number of Canadian books ever exhibited at the Frankfurt Book Fair.

During the year, presentation of substantial collections of Canadian books were made to Andalas University in Indonesia, the University of Jordan, the National Library of Portugal, the University of the West Indies (Trinidad) and the Middle East Technical University in Turkey, and of smaller collections to the Georgetown Public Library in Guyana, Vidodaya University of Ceylon, the Central University in Ecuador, the University of Iceland, the University of Padua in Italy, and the University of Uruguay. Full or selective depository privileges continue to be afforded by the Queen's Printer to 156 foreign libraries in 56 countries on the recommendation of the Department.

Cultural Programmes

The programme of cultural relations with countries entirely or partially of French expression was inaugurated in 1964 in keeping with Government policy to promote bilingualism and biculturalism on a national



His Holiness Pope Paul VI in conversation with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin during the visit of the latter to the Vatican in November 1966.

basis and to develop relations with French-speaking countries (especially with France) in every field, as an essential feature of Canadian foreign policy. The programme is implemented in two ways—one, by the awarding of fellowships to scholars from France, Belgium and Switzerland, and the other, by financing various Canadian cultural activities, including artistic manifestations, in these countries. Two interdepartmental advisory committees have been established to advise the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the operation of the programme in each of these fields, while the Canada Council assists the Department in its administration.

In the academic year 1966-67, scholarship and fellowship awards were offered under this programme to 110 scholars from France, 15 from Belgium and 10 from Switzerland, and to about 30 professors from these three countries to teach in Canada. In addition, various other projects were undertaken, including the organization of a Canadian Fortnight in Mulhouse, France, participation in the artistic festival of La Côte d'Azur, participation of the Montreal folk group, Les Feux Follets, in the Festival International du Music-Hall at l'Olympia in Paris, performances by l'E-gregore in France and Switzerland, a tour by the National Youth Orchestra of Canada in France, concerts by the Toronto Hart House Orchestra in Brussels, and a tour by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra to France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In November, in the course of the visits of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Moscow and Rome, it was announced that the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and of Italy had both agreed to enter into negotiation with the Canadian Government with a view to concluding general cultural agreements.

Education Liaison

The Department continued to provide liaison with the competent national organizations on educational matters deriving from Canada's relations with other countries and its membership in various international organizations. Among these activities were the NATO Cultural Programme (Research Fellowships and Visiting Professorships) and the ICETEX (Instituto Colombiano de Especialization Tecnica en el Exterior) scholarships programme with Colombia, membership on the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in London and Canadian participation in the Commonwealth Foundation in London.

With regard to Canadian representation at international meetings concerned with various aspects of education, the Department arranged for official Canadian participation in two international education conferences during 1966: the International Conference on Public Education, held in Geneva, July 7-16, and the Commonwealth Conference on the Education and Training of Technicians, held in Huddersfield, England, October 18-29. Canada was represented by an observer delegation at the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning held in Buenos Aires from June 20 to 30.

In the conduct of these affairs, the Department continued to maintain close liaison with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which it consults on matters of concern to institutions of higher education, and with the Canadian Education Association on matters requiring liaison with the provincial departments of education. It also continued to consult with many other organizations with specialized interests in the field of education, such as professional teacher organizations.

In co-operation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration, a grant was awarded, for the second consecutive year, to the German-Canadian Association of Hanover-Cologne to facilitate the summer visit to Canada of some 50 German university students. This programme was developed as an exchange gesture for the annual visit to Germany of approximately 250 Canadian university students at the invitation of the German Government.⁽¹⁾

UNESCO Affairs

The most important event of the year for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was the fourteenth session of the General Conference, which was held in Paris from October 25 to November 30. The Canadian delegation of 13 members was again headed by Dr. Henry D. Hicks, President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. In addition, the Provincial Ministers of Education were invited by the Government to attend the Conference as provincial ministers accompanying the Canadian delegation as observers. The Honourable William G. Davis of Ontario and the Honourable H. R. V. Earle of Newfoundland were able to avail themselves of this invitation.

Ceremonies were organized during the General Conference to celebrate UNESCO's twentieth anniversary, which fell on November 4. In the 20 years since its inception, the Organization has increased its membership from 27 to 120. Calls on its services have correspondingly multiplied, and its resources have been expanded from \$7 million in 1946 to almost \$120 million (taking into account its revenues from the United Nations Development Fund). This expansion in budget reflects an expansion in programme activities. Education, which by common consent is accorded the place of priority in UNESCO's programme, absorbs over a third of the available resources and will continue to claim the greater part for some time to come. Educational planning, the elimination of illiteracy, improvement of teacher training as well as direct aid to developing countries in the teaching of science and technology are the main areas to which the Organization devotes its efforts. Canada was elected as one of the vice-presidents of the Conference and to a second term on the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade.

Another UNESCO-sponsored conference to which the Canadian Government sent a delegation of five members was the Special Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of Teachers, which met in Paris from September 21 to October 5. The purpose of the meeting was to examine a draft recommendation to member states on the status of teachers. The recommendation was subsequently approved by the General Conference.

The Department continued to work in close association with the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, on which it has ex-officio membership.

D. Historical Division

Supplementary to its normal tasks involving historical research, compilation and selection of materials for publication, problems of access to classified papers and evaluation of historical manuscripts, the Historical Division incorporates Library Services, an Archives Section, and the Departmental Press Clipping Service. The Head of the Division is currently responsible for the compilation and editing of the annual report of the Department.

⁽¹⁾ See also Chapter II for the Commonwealth Scholarship Programme.

The Division has been engaged for some time in the selection, compilation, editing and publication of documents illustrating Canada's external relations. A series of volumes in both French and English versions is projected, beginning chronologically with the establishment of the Department in 1909. Although delayed by indexing, translation and other problems, the first volume covering the period from 1909 to the end of the First World War should appear shortly. A second volume will deal exclusively with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, with subsequent units illustrating succeeding periods in the history of Canada's external relations.

In addition to this "state papers" project, the Division undertakes historical research as required in support of the activities of the Department. Assistance is given to scholars working on official research projects for other government departments, and, as facilities permit, to private scholars, to the degree permitted by current restrictions on access to official documents. This assistance occasionally takes the form of the reading of manuscripts, the correction of factual errors, and the provision of pertinent background information.

The main function of the Archives Section is the preservation and appropriate disposition of material permanently required for historical and other purposes. This includes an examination of Departmental records valuable for research work and the correlation of source materials. Many of these have been systematically indexed and made available to the Department for reference and research purposes.

The Press Clipping Service reads, clips and distributes press items of topical interest to the Department, to the office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to certain other officials upon request. It examines a wide and representative selection of Canadian and other newspapers and periodicals for the purpose.

Library Services

The Departmental Library in Ottawa and the libraries at the posts have continued their steadily increasing duties of making available to members of the Department, at home and abroad, books, periodicals and newspapers, government documents and reference materials essential to the conduct of the Department's responsibilities in international affairs. Although the holdings of books in the main and the legal libraries are augmented yearly by considerable purchases of works relevant to the Department's principal interests, the chief expenditures continue to be for periodicals and newspapers, many of them by air subscriptions, to keep members of the Department adequately informed of events, and of important commentaries on events, in the complex areas of domestic and international concern.

The libraries at the Canadian posts throughout the world are open to interested citizens of the host countries (most of them students or potential immigrants), to the large numbers of expatriate Canadians, and to Canadian tourists who each year are moving farther afield, and in greater numbers. Except in London and Paris, where special provisions have been made, Canadians abroad will not find issues of their local or regional newspapers, but they will find recent copies of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and of *Le Devoir* of Montreal, which are sent daily by air-mail, in abbreviated versions, to more than 80 cities abroad where Canada is represented.

For its various purposes, the budget of the Library has doubled since 1961. The Library is staffed, with supporting clerical assistants, by five

fully-qualified librarians, three in Ottawa, and one each in London and Washington. Elsewhere, library affairs are the responsibility of one or more members of the staff of each post, guided by instruction and advice from Ottawa.

Lately, the headquarters staff in Ottawa has been heartened by the welcome duty of acting as consultants on plans for the Library in the proposed new building of the Department, where the Library will be housed in a manner more appropriate to its valuable holdings and to its important functions.

VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Under the Direction of the Departmental Legal Adviser, who is an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Legal Division works to ensure that, so far as Canada is concerned, international undertakings are conducted in accordance with approved legal principles and practices. It provides the Department with advice on public and private international law and on constitutional and comparative law, and it maintains contact on various matters with the Department of Justice, the Office of the Judge Advocate General and other government legal branches. In addition, the Legal Division follows closely the work of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and of the International Law Commission. It concerns itself, in a variety of other ways, with Canada's role in respect of the development of international law. The Division is so organized as to comprise a Head of Division, two Deputy Heads, and several sections staffed by Foreign Service Officers and Solicitors.

The Legal Planning Section is designed to co-ordinate and assist in planning Canadian policy on legal and quasi-legal questions and to handle problems referred to the Legal Division from political divisions. A Treaty Section assists in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements and is responsible for the maintenance of treaty records, the registration of treaties with the United Nations, their publication in the Canada Treaty Series and their tabling in Parliament. The Economic Section deals with problems of an economic nature.

The Claims Section is concerned with the protection of the properties and interests of Canadian citizens which might be subject to nationalization, confiscation or other arbitrary measures by foreign governments. This section seeks to assist such Canadians, for example, by presentation of international claims through diplomatic channels to recover property abroad which has been wrongfully seized or to obtain compensation in accordance with established principles of international law. The section also considers claims against foreign governments of Canadians who have suffered other injuries or losses and who, after exhausting available legal recourses, have met with a denial of justice. In addition, Claims Section is concerned with claims against Canada of foreign governments and their citizens.

The Co-ordination Section is concerned with questions which may be of particular interest to the provinces of Canada, such as the implementation of treaties which deal with matters relating to provincial legislative jurisdiction. The section also deals with requests from the provinces for information and assistance in relation to matters of interest to them. Its task is one of co-ordination within the Department and of liaison with the provinces as required.

Certain officers deal with boundary-waters questions and private international law matters. In the course of 1965, the Legal Division has been responsible for such matters of special interest to Canada as the peaceful uses of outer space and the Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal.

Development of International Law

During the year 1966, Canada continued its active interest in the study of seven principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states which was begun in 1963 by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. In 1964, Canada was among 27 countries forming a United Nations Special Committee which met in Mexico City for five weeks in order to study four of these principles in detail. The report of this meeting was considered by the Sixth Committee at the twentieth session of the General Assembly. The Special Committee, with four additional members, was reconstituted and instructed to meet for seven weeks at United Nations headquarters to draft generally agreed formulations of each principle. The results of this session of the Special Committee were embodied in a substantial report for consideration by the Sixth Committee at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

With the assistance of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the Department organized a short symposium last summer at Stanley House, the property of the Canada Council in the Gaspé Peninsula, which was attended by professors of international law from various Canadian universities. The main subjects discussed were the work of the International Law Commission on the Draft Law of Treaties and the study of principles of international law being conducted in the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations General Assembly Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with Canada as a member, held its fifth session at Geneva during July and August, and at New York in September, to consider the draft space treaties submitted to the United Nations by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Nine draft articles were agreed upon, covering freedom of peaceful exploration and scientific research; the banning of claims of national sovereignty of the moon or celestial bodies; the forbidding of military bases and fortifications on the moon or celestial bodies and weapons of mass destruction in orbit or on celestial bodies; assistance to and return of astronauts; liability for damage caused by space vehicles; avoidance of harmful contamination of outer space and celestial bodies; jurisdiction and property rights over space vehicles; and the application of international law to activities in outer space. At its next session, the Legal Sub-Committee will resume work, begun in 1962, on draft agreements concerning liability for objects launched into outer space and assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

Claims

Some progress was made during the year in obtaining an equitable settlement of claims against Eastern European countries by Canadian citizens whose property in those countries has been nationalized or otherwise taken. As well, Canadian diplomatic channels were used in order to assist Canadian citizens with claims against other countries.

On June 30, the Honourable Paul Martin and His Excellency Gero Grozev, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, signed an agreement which settled the small number of Canadian financial claims arising from post-war nationalizations and similar measures in Bulgaria.

Pursuant to the agreement, the Bulgarian Government has paid to the Canadian Government the sum of \$40,000 in settlement of claims owned by Canadian citizens and Canadian juridical persons on the effective date of nationalization. Distribution of this amount among eligible claimants has been undertaken by the Canadian Government. Discussions leading towards this settlement were commenced in Sofia in April 1965, at which time the Bulgarian authorities expressed a willingness in principle to make compensation for Canadian properties taken by the Bulgarian Government. At the same time as the claims settlement was signed, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Bulgaria was agreed to and understandings were reached on consular matters.

Negotiations with the Hungarian Government opened in January 1966, with a view to the settlement of the claims of Canadian citizens against that country arising out of nationalizations and other similar measures. This first round of talks served to define the positions of both governments, but the outcome was not encouraging, and many differences of view remained unresolved. Further discussions are planned in an effort to arrive at a lump-sum settlement of all Canadian claims against Hungary.

On September 1, 1965, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian and Polish Governments had agreed to begin talks at an early date towards a lump-sum settlement of the nationalization claims of Canadian citizens against Poland. Individual claims were examined in the Department and correspondence was carried on with claimants in preparation for the opening of negotiations with Poland, expected to take place early in 1967.

Further, efforts have been made, so far without success, to arrive at preliminary agreements with Czechoslovakia and Roumania whereby these countries would undertake to enter into negotiations towards a lump-sum settlement of Canadian claims.

In addition, the Department raised with the authorities of a number of other countries the claims of Canadian citizens against the governments of those countries regarding the taking of property without the payment of compensation and other injuries or losses where there was a denial of justice.

Certain claims of foreign citizens and governments against the Canadian Government were also dealt with.

Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal: United States and Canada⁽¹⁾

On March 25, 1965, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, and the United States Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency W. Walton Butterworth, signed in Ottawa an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment of a three-man international arbitral tribunal to dispose of United States claims relating to Gut Dam, to be known as the Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal, United States and Canada. This agreement was brought into force on October 11, 1966, by an exchange of instruments of ratification between the two governments in Washington on that date.

In line with provisions contained in the agreement, the Governments of Canada and the United States have appointed jointly Dr. Lambertus Erades, Vice-President of the Rotterdam District Court, the Netherlands, to preside over the Tribunal as Chairman. Also, Canada has appointed the

⁽¹⁾ Formerly referred to as the Gut Dam Tribunal.

Honourable Daniel Roach, a recently retired judge of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, as the Canadian national member, and the United States Government has appointed Professor Alwyn Freeman of Johns Hopkins University as its national member. It is anticipated that the Tribunal will hold its first sitting early in 1967.

The Tribunal will be dealing with claims for damage to property owned by United States citizens on the United States side of Lake Ontario allegedly attributable in whole or in part to the construction by the Government of Canada of a small navigational improvement in the international section of the St. Lawrence River known as Gut Dam.

The construction of Gut Dam was carried out at the beginning of the century pursuant to arrangements entered into between the Canadian and United States Governments of the day. Gut Dam itself was removed in 1953 as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction programme.

The position which the Government has continued to maintain is that there is no basis, either in law or in fact, for these claims. However, it was realized that a suitable forum had to be provided in which to have claims dealt with on their merits, and the Governments of the United States and Canada reached the decision that the most expeditious way to achieve this result would be by means of an international arbitral tribunal.

IX

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Organization and Administration

Because of the expansion of Canada's responsibilities abroad and its impact on Departmental headquarters in Ottawa, the personnel, financial and administrative resources of the Department continue to be under heavy strain. The rotational policy regarding alternate postings of personnel inevitably poses complex problems of organization and administration at headquarters in the attempt to fulfill both foreign and domestic duties. Accordingly, an earnest effort has been made recently to improve administrative and support services, although the formal structure of the Department has undergone few alterations.⁽¹⁾

Inspection Service

During 1966, the Inspection Service of the Department was revived, after a period of two years during which the personnel resources normally devoted to inspection work were pre-empted for the fulfilment of the Administrative Improvement Programme. The role of the Inspection Service has now been enlarged to include responsibilities relating to administration and operations at headquarters. Accordingly, it has undertaken to continue the Administrative Improvement Programme, including the implementation of recommendations made by the Urwick, Currie Management Consultants. The objectives of the Inspection Service under this altered role were defined as follows:

To help maintain co-ordination between the purposes of the Department and the operations of the posts by assessing activities against objectives and performance against programmes; to assist in the achievement of effectiveness, efficiency and economy in activities at home and abroad through review of procedures and identification of problems; to endeavour through liaison work to improve the morale of those on duty abroad and to increase the understanding at headquarters of the professional and personal problems encountered at posts; to ensure through operational audit procedures that financial resources at posts are used in an approved and appropriate manner and that accounting obligations are met; to judge the adequacy of physical facilities and conditions of service at posts; to provide advice to the Department on the organization, personnel and policies that are required to enable it to meet its responsibilities and to comply with Government-wide directives.

During the period under review, the Inspection Service, with its limited staff, mainly played a co-ordinating role. Two positions were created for auditing personnel to be assigned to the making of independent financial and management audits at posts. Fundamentally, the Inspection Service will now endeavour to combine both inspection and liaison functions—inspection of post performance and a form of liaison aimed at giving the post a closer sense of identity with headquarters.

The Inspection Service also took over from the Administrative Improvement Unit the responsibility for the creation or revision of five principal departmental manuals, and made recommendations for the estab-

⁽¹⁾ See Organization Chart, Appendix IX.

lishment of a continuing Manuals and Directives Unit. By the end of the year, it had prepared a revised and enlarged edition of the *Manual of Departmental Procedures*, and had sent texts to the printers for the *Manual of Supplies and Properties*, the *Manual of Post Administration* and the new *Manual of Regulations*. The *Manual of Consular Instructions* has been extensively reorganized and rewritten, and is planned for publication in late January 1967. In addition, policy and editorial assistance was given to 12 divisions in the development of their handbooks of current divisional practices.

Administrative Services Division

The Division's primary responsibility is to review and, where necessary, to recommend improvements in conditions of service abroad, including the various allowances payable to foreign service personnel, leave, medical problems, education of dependent children, and the provision of living accommodation. It provides personnel services relating to the payment of salaries and allowances, the maintenance of leave, attendance and superannuation records, the co-ordination of posting arrangements for employees moving to, from, or between posts, and the processing of medical and hospital claims of personnel abroad. Among its other duties are the preparation, distribution and amendment of the *Departmental Manual of Regulations*, of other departmental directives and administrative notices, and Post Reports. It also records and circulates Privy Council and Treasury Board regulations and authorities. The Production Services Unit prints and distributes information material and reproduces departmental documents.

The Division is also concerned with the co-ordination of administrative services with other government departments represented abroad and of administrative arrangements for the establishment of new posts. The following resident posts were opened during 1966: Addis Ababa, Dakar and Tunis.

In conjunction with the Treasury Board and other departments with personnel abroad, the Division commenced a review of the Foreign Service Regulations in 1966 with the aim of developing improved foreign service personnel policies.

Finance Division

The chief responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of main and supplementary estimates for External Affairs, general financial control over departmental expenditures, the financing of missions abroad and the auditing of mission accounts, arrangements for travel and removal, and the handling of such claims, payments to international organizations, and administrative arrangements for Canadian participation at international conferences.

The rapid expansion of Canada's external relations during the post-war years has resulted in a phenomenal budgetary increase, from \$4,975,-137 in 1945-46 to \$289,406,972 in 1966-67, including external aid programmes.

During 1966, the Treasury Board announced the establishment of new policies and procedures for financial management, which are to be introduced progressively throughout the Government in the next few years. Careful and detailed study will be required to ensure that the implementation of these changes is carried out effectively. As a first step, the Department appointed an experienced officer as Financial Management Adviser, who will be responsible for advising and assisting in the development of a financial management programme. Preliminary consideration is being given

to a programme budgeting system for the Department, including improvements in long-term planning, budgetary reporting and control accounting systems.

Organization and Methods Unit

In 1964, the above unit was added to the Department for the establishment, on a continuing basis, of improvements in departmental management and operating procedures. During 1965, progress was made with its programme of studies and one major project covering personnel organization and operations affecting three divisions was completed. A number of the ensuing recommendations have been put into effect, with consequent improvement in organization and reduction in workload.

A second project nearing completion concerns the organization and activities of the Registry Division. A draft report containing pertinent recommendations for improved service is at present being studied by all headquarters divisions. A comprehensive study of materiel management activities in the Supplies and Properties Division is now under way and should be completed early in 1967.

The unit sponsored and took an active part in a study of the organizational structure of the Department which was undertaken by the Organization Division of the Civil Service Commission and is now nearing completion.

A campaign for improvement in forms used in the Department has made satisfactory progress with the review of hundreds of forms, resulting in improvements in the design of many, the replacement of some, and the combination or discarding of others.

In addition to providing day-to-day assistance to various divisions on an *ad hoc* basis, contributions were made to the planning of the new Departmental headquarters building and to the basic course on administration conducted by the Department's Training and Development Section.

Because of a dearth of qualified candidates, the unit is still deficient in personnel at the officer level by some 40 per cent. It is hoped that two officer positions will be filled within the next few months from trainees now participating in a special management analyst programme conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

Registry Division

During the past year, the management of departmental records has continued to improve. As a result of departmental and governmental directives, the responsibilities of the Registry Division were extended. The use of new techniques and methods and the continuance of previous programmes enabled the Division to keep abreast of ever-increasing demands made upon its services. The increase in its establishment and the effort made to bring it up to permitted strength reflects the growing concern for proper records management.

Under the supervision of a Central Control attached to Registry headquarters, ensuring the maintenance of uniform methods and procedures, the administration of the Division's decentralized Records Units continues to work effectively. The supervisors of such Units submit regular reports to headquarters on their work, the performance of their personnel and on file examination and upkeep. Further, they prepare and submit statistical reports from which work measures and standards can be established. Such statistics permit headquarters assessment of work volume of the Units and the allocation of personnel to the best advantage.

Introduced in 1963, the new departmental filing system designed to provide headquarters and post personnel with a uniform system for classifying records is now fully operative, and, during 1966, the Division provided guidance to various posts regarding the system and techniques of record management. It also gave counsel regarding the selection of records personnel for certain posts.

A programme for periodic inspection of official records held by divisions brought mutually advantageous results, since it stimulated personal discussion between record users and personnel of this Division regarding problems and procedures.

During the year, further work on the nearly-completed *Registry Division Manual of Procedures* was undertaken and a chapter on records functions was prepared for the *Manual of Departmental Procedures* and the *Post Administration Manual*. Training courses in records management were operated for departmental personnel and were geared to meet the latter's needs according to their position, qualifications and past experience.

The preparation of records schedules as a guide for the systematic retirement, disposal, or long-term retention of departmental records at headquarters and at posts progressed substantially. In 1966, approximately 1,100 linear feet of obsolete records, excluding those of the Passport Division were destroyed in Ottawa and abroad under existing Treasury Board authorities.

With the prospect of a physically unified Department looming after the erection of a new headquarters building, studies were made regarding the adaptation of present divisional operations to new requirements. As a result, a new concept in records management emerged, and a consequent report bearing recommendations is now under consideration by all divisions of the Department.

Supplies and Properties Division

One of the major obligations of the Supplies and Properties Division is the acquisition of sites and the purchasing and construction of buildings abroad. During 1966, the property acquisition programme was substantially expanded. A number of buildings abroad were purchased and several construction projects are either under way or in the development stage. The Department now owns or leases some 76 chanceries, 74 official residences, and 216 staff quarters abroad. The Division arranges for the leasing of office accommodation, official residences for heads of post and staff quarters at some missions, and the repair and upkeep of such properties. Technical staff carry out inspections of these buildings at regular intervals as part of a preventive maintenance programme.

In the provision of supplies, the Division arranges for the purchase of furniture, furnishings and equipment for chanceries, official residences and staff quarters, including major schemes of interior decoration for new premises. It purchases all official vehicles for the Department's use abroad and attends to the replacement, servicing, maintenance and insurance of these vehicles.

A Stores and Shipping Depot, operated by the Division, orders, packs and ships stationery, office supplies and equipment for posts abroad. The packing and transportation of household effects belonging to the rotational staff of the Department and the making of personal purchases for such personnel is undertaken by the Division, as well as assistance with customs clearance for departmental personnel upon return to Canada.

Personnel

Two divisions, Personnel Operations and Personnel Services, deal with all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs. They handle matters concerning the organizational structure and staff requirements of the Department as well as the classification of its positions. Recruitment, induction of personnel and the representation by the Department on examination boards set up by the Civil Service Commission are undertaken by these two divisions. They are responsible for some aspects of the welfare of members of the Department, including its locally-engaged staff abroad, as well as for the maintenance of personnel records and for research studies of all phases of personnel management.

Entrants to the foreign service of Canada do so on a career basis under the merit system. Only Canadian citizens who have resided in Canada for at least ten years are eligible for admission. To enter foreign service officer competitions, they must possess a university degree, preferably with post-graduate study. Competitions for entry at the junior level, which are held annually, consist of two parts, a written test and an oral examination. A few candidates with particularly good academic standards and experience are also recruited at somewhat higher levels.

Such senior positions as those of ambassador and high commissioner are filled normally by the appointment of career officers, but occasionally by the appointment of distinguished citizens from outside the Department.

Since shortly after the Second World War, women have been admitted to the Canadian diplomatic service on the same basis as men. At the end of 1966, the departmental roll included 63 female officers, one of whom has the rank of ambassador.

The Department's active recruiting programme continued during 1966. In addition to Foreign Service Officers, 11 Junior Executive Officers were accepted, for promotion into the category of External Affairs Officers, specializing in the administrative, consular and information work at home and abroad. In the administrative staff classes, the number inducted rose from 214 in 1964 to 234 in 1965, with 226 being recruited in the first ten months of 1966.

Consular and Passport Activities

Consular Division

The number of Canadians travelling and residing abroad continued to increase during 1966 and this upward trend was reflected in the volume and variety of the work for which the Consular Division was responsible. The general consular services performed abroad include: issuing and renewing regular and emergency passports; renewing certificates of identity; granting diplomatic and courtesy visas; issuing immigrant and non-immigrant visas at posts where the Canadian Immigration Service is not represented; providing advice and assistance on matters concerning citizenship, immigration, tourism, education, marriage and adoption procedures, liability to military service abroad, etc.; registering Canadian citizens abroad; providing relief and repatriation for Canadians temporarily distressed or disabled; assisting Canadians under arrest or in detention; advising on cases involving the death of Canadians abroad and protecting Canadian interests in estates; assisting Canadian ships and aircraft and their crews; performing notarial acts, including authentication of legal and other documents; advis-

ing and affording consular facilities to persons proceeding to and from Canada under Canadian aid and technical assistance programmes; assisting in locating missing persons; assisting Canadian veterans; dealing with enquiries concerning Canadian customs regulations, taxation, the Old Age Security Pension and the Canada Pension Plan; and generally protecting the rights and interests and, in conditions of emergency, securing the welfare and safety of Canadians abroad.

The travel of Canadian citizens overseas has been facilitated by the conclusion with 21 countries of agreements providing for elimination of the requirement for a visa for a stay of short duration. This type of agreement allows a Canadian visitor to enter and remain in the country concerned normally for a period of up to three months. Such privileges are enjoyed by Canadian citizens who travel to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Agreements are also in effect with Israel, Iran, the U.S.S.R., Venezuela and Yugoslavia which allow Canadians to receive visas either free of charge or at a reduced fee. Canadian visitors to some countries, for example Israel, are granted visas at the time of their arrival there. Visas are not required of Canadians who make short visits to the United States, Commonwealth countries or Ireland, Morocco, South Africa and some Latin American countries, depending on the purpose of the visit.

On the general pattern of the consular agreement negotiated with Hungary in 1964, a consular agreement was concluded with Bulgaria in 1966 which covered such matters as the reunification of families, dual citizenship, emigration, consular access to nationals in detention and return of passports.

In collaboration with other government departments and agencies, procedures were initiated to simplify entry requirements for overseas visitors planning to attend Canada's centennial celebrations.

Passport Division

Canadian public demand for passport services continued to increase in 1966, but at a somewhat slower rate of growth over previous years.

In 1966, the Passport Office issued 208,804 passports and 42,749 were renewed. In addition, 1,699 certificates of identity were issued and 982 were renewed. Gross revenue from fees continued to increase, reaching \$1,129,717.70 for the 12-month period.

Growth in the volume of passport work over the past ten years is reflected in the following table for the period mentioned:

Year	Passports		Certificates of Identity		Total Revenue
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	
1957	97,738	14,934	2,361	903	\$ 542,317.47
1958	100,594	15,446	3,276	801	549,069.16
1959	115,272	16,102	5,353	1,449	622,658.02
1960	134,637	18,411	6,004	2,184	730,605.31
1961	139,218	19,988	4,237	3,209	746,795.76
1962	155,363	23,636	2,807	2,728	826,940.07
1963	164,445	26,964	2,133	1,748	879,929.85
1964	184,569	32,784	1,854	1,313	989,605.71
1965	203,571	38,456	1,190	1,003	1,087,190.92
1966	208,804	42,749	1,699	982	1,129,717.70

Appendix I

PUBLICATIONS

A. Publications of the Department

The Department of External Affairs issues, free, two catalogues of its publications, one for residents of Canada, the other for residents of other countries. Free individual publications from the Department in Ottawa or from the most conveniently located Canadian post abroad are so listed below. It should be noted that certain publications are available outside Canada only. Finally, a number of publications, with prices listed, are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

1. Publications Available in Canada and Abroad

External Affairs: A monthly bulletin containing articles on subjects of current international interest and official statements of Canadian foreign policy. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.50.

Report of the Department of External Affairs: Report to Parliament covering the work of the Department during each calendar year. (No charge)

Canada and the United Nations: An annual report on Canadian participation in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.10.

Canada Treaty Series: Texts of individual treaties, conventions and other agreements concluded between Canada and other countries. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 35 cents each; other countries, 40 cents each.

Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada: Issued three times a year. A directory of Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad, and of the diplomatic, consular and trade offices of other countries in Canada. Price: annual subscriptions, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

Diplomatic Corps: A directory of diplomatic missions in Ottawa. Published three times a year. Price: annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.50; other countries, \$1.75. Single copies, Canada, the United States and Mexico, 60 cents; other countries, 70 cents.

Canada and the Colombo Plan, 1961: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Reference Papers: Background information on various aspects of Canadian affairs. (Selected list only, no charge)

- No. 12 The Governor General of Canada. (Revised February 1966)
- No. 50 The Canadian Ministry. (Revised October 1966)
- No. 69 The Department of External Affairs. (Revised March 1966)
- No. 74 Provincial Lieutenant-Governors, Premiers and Commissioners of Territories. (Revised October 1966)
- No. 86 Canadian External Aid. (Revised September 1966)
- No. 105 Taxation in Canada. (Revised November 1966)
- No. 115 Canadian Technical and Educational Assistance Programme. (May 1965)
- No. 116 The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence. (August 1965)
- No. 117 Notes for the Guidance of Students Considering University Study in Canada. (August 1966)
- No. 118 Canadian Technical and Educational Assistance: Teacher, University and Adviser Programmes. (October 1965)

Statements and Speeches

(a) Reproduced by Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa:

Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|
| 66/2 | Toward a Vietnam Settlement. | House of Commons,
January 20 |
| 66/22 | The Identity of Canada in North America. | Montreal,
May 19 |
| 66/27 | The Western World in Search of a Vision. | Springfield (Ill.),
June 11 |
| 66/30 | The Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation. | Scarborough (Ont.),
June 25 |

Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 66/1 | The Crucial Issue of Vietnam. | House of Commons,
January 25 |
| 66/3 | An Independent Foreign Policy. | Canadian Club,
Toronto,
January 31 |
| 66/6 | The United Nations—Survival and Challenge. | Montreal,
February 9 |
| 66/7 | A Developing Commonwealth. | Toronto,
February 14 |
| 66/8 | Canada and Africa. | Toronto,
February 19 |
| 66/10 | Canada's Role in East-West Relations. | Ottawa,
March 11 |
| 66/11 | The NATO Alliance—A Majority View. | House of Commons,
March 18 |
| 66/12 | France, Canada and NATO. | Windsor,
March 21 |

66/13	The National Interest.	Toronto, March 25
66/14	A Review of the Situation in Vietnam.	Standing Committee on External Affairs, April 4
66/15	Implications of French NATO Policy.	Standing Committee on External Affairs, April 4
66/16	The Use of Sanctions Against Rhodesia.	Standing Committee on External Affairs, April 4
66/17	The New NATO Situation.	Toronto, April 16
66/18	Initiatives for Peace.	Ottawa, May 4
66/19	Peace in the Middle East.	Hamilton, May 15
66/23	Canada and the Commonwealth Countries of the Caribbean.	Toronto, May 24
66/24	A Reaffirmation of Faith in the Vitality of NATO.	Brussels, June 7
66/25	NATO Faces the Challenge of Changing Times.	Ottawa, June 1
66/26	Maintaining the Unity of the Atlantic Alliance.	House of Commons, June 10
66/28	Conditions for Peace in Africa and the World.	Kingston, June 17
66/29	Canada Works Quietly for Peace in Vietnam.	House of Commons, July 8
66/31	Canada, France and World Trends.	London (Ont.), June 27
66/32	Aid Policies and Programmes.	Washington, July 20
66/33	Food Problems of the Less-Developed Countries.	Washington, July 21
66/34	Canada's Asian Policy.	Banff, August 26
66/36	Progress in Co-operation Between Canada and French-speaking Africa.	University of Montreal, September 2
66/37	Peace and Welfare in the Hemisphere.	ILO Conference, Ottawa, September 12
66/38	Aid Programmes and the Business Community.	Toronto, September 14
66/39	Canada and the World, 1967.	Ottawa, September 24
66/40	The United Nations as a Power for World Peace.	UNGA, September 23
66/41	The Future of South West Africa.	UNGA, October 7
66/43	Canada and the Nations of Eastern Europe.	Boston, October 26

- 66/44 Canada and Japan. Calgary,
October 31
- 66/46 Chinese Representation at the UN UNGA,
November 23

Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance

- 66/4 Canadian-U.S. Financial Relations. House of Commons,
January 27
- 66/5 Further Comments on U.S. Economic Guide-lines. House of Commons,
February 2
- 66/20 Strengthening Canada's Independence. Toronto,
May 4
- 66/21 Significant Developments in Canadian-U.S. Economic Relations. New York,
May 5
- 66/45 Some North American Economic Problems —A Canadian View. New York,
November 4

Hon. Paul T. Hellyer, Minister of National Defence

- 66/9 Canada's New Defence Policy. House of Commons,
February 17

Donald S. Macdonald, M.P.

- 66/35 Canada's Recent Experience in International Claims. International Law Assoc.,
Toronto,
May 11

Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns

- 66/42 A New Spirit in Disarmament Talks. UNGA,
October 26

(b) Issued as Government Press Releases: (1)

Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada

- The Principles of Foreign Policy. Toronto,
May 1
- Speech on International Understanding to School of International Affairs, Columbia University. New York,
May 11
- Speech on Canadian Foreign Policy to Council on Foreign Relations. New York,
May 11
- Speech on International Law and Its Enforcement to American Bar Association. Montreal,
August 9

Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs

- New Dimensions—Some Reflections on Canadian Foreign Policy. University of Montreal,
March 1
- Roads to Peace—Review of Some Current International Developments. Honey Harbour (Ont.),
June 21
- Capitalism—An Agenda For The Next Half Century. New York,
September 21
- The Commonwealth and the World. Ottawa,
September 28
- Report on European and United Nations Visits. Toronto,
November 29

(1) Several of these speeches are issued by departments other than External Affairs.

Hon. Paul T. Hellyer, Minister of National Defence

Canada's Role in Collective Defence.

Canadian Club,
Ottawa,
March 1

Canada—Neighbour, Not Satellite.

Houghton College,
New York,
April 29**Hon. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce**Canada and the United States—Partners in
International Trade.New York,
October 31**Official Papers:***The Columbia River Treaty and Protocol—A Presentation:* Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.*Columbia River Treaty Protocol and Related Documents:* Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.*Report of Disarmament Discussions 1957:* Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, .35 cents; other countries, .40 cents.*The Crisis in the Middle East: October-December 1956:* Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, .75 cents; other countries, .85 cents.*Canada and the Korean Crisis 1950:* Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, .25 cents; other countries, .30 cents.**2. Publications Distributed Abroad Only***Canadian Weekly Bulletin:* A summary of important developments and announcements.*Reprints:* Articles on Canada and Canadian affairs reprinted from various sources, chiefly Canadian periodicals.No. 2 "A New Kind of Peace Force", by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, *Maclean's*, May 2, 1964. (Reprinted 1965).No. 6 "Good Neighbourhood", by the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, *Foreign Affairs*, January 1965. (Reprinted 1965).*Colourful Canada:* A booklet, illustrated in colour, available in English, French, Polish, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Arabic, Czech and Sinhalese.*Canadian Neighbour:* A booklet designed for distribution to young people in the United States.**B. Hansard References to Departmental Affairs**

The following section consists of references to the more important and illuminating speeches, statements and replies to questions delivered to the House of Commons during 1966 regarding the work of the Department, its nature and policies. The references are listed alphabetically by subject. Appended separately are references to the reports of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Canada. House of Commons: Debates 1966*Canada-United States Relations*—Pp. 322-6, January 27; 617-9, February 2; 2259-60, March 7.*Canada-West Indies Conference*—P. 4495, April 29; 6928-9, June 27.*Commonwealth Conference*—P. 8007, September 2.*Cyprus*—P. 2806, March 17.

Estimates—Pp. 716-56, February 4; 850-62, February 7; 878-98 and 909-37, February 8.

French-Speaking Commonwealth—Pp. 9022-3, October 24.

Ghana—P. 1786, February 25.

Mainland China—Pp. 4664-5, May 3; 5216, May 17; 8252, September 9; 9764, November 10; 10553, November 30.

NATO—Pp. 1567, February 21; 1583-4, February 22; 2875, March 18; 5748, May 31; 6235-8, June 10; 11281-2, December 19.

Rhodesia—Pp. 567, February 2; 645-6 and 700, February 3; 756-7, February 4; 4417-8, April 28; 8008-9, September 2; 10490-1, November 29.

Supply—Pp. 10280-302, November 24.

Vietnam—Pp. 61-3, January 20; 232-7, January 25; 431-2, January 31; 2282-3, March 7; 6755-7, June 22; 7018, June 29; 7418-23, July 8; 8328-9, October 5; 9997, November 17.

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Standing Committee's First Report: Votes and Proceedings May 5, 1966.

Standing Committee's Second Report: Votes and Proceedings June 17, 1966.

C. Bibliography of Other Relevant Works

(A selection of books and articles published during the year which, in whole or in part, discuss Canadian foreign policy or Departmental affairs. For earlier studies, see previous listings in annual reports for 1964 and 1965.)

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Appendix II

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

The following is a comparison of staff on December 31, 1965, and December 31, 1966:

	(Dec. 31) 1965	(Dec. 31) 1966
Officers		
Ottawa	249	289
Abroad	306	327
Administrative Staff		
Ottawa	641	689
Abroad	629	645
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,825	1,950
Locally-engaged staff abroad	819	867
Foreign Service Officers recruited during the year	37	60
Other appointments during the year	253	272
Separations during the year		
Officers	20	24
Staff	118	167

Appendix III

I. CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION⁽¹⁾

1. Embassies

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
*Algeria (Switzerland)	
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels
*Bolivia (Peru)	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
*Burma (Malaysia)	
Cameroun	Yaoundé
*Central African Republic (Cameroun)	
*Chad (Cameroun)	
Chile	Santiago
Colombia	Bogotá
*Congo [Brazzaville] (Cameroun)	
Congo [Kinshasa]	Kinshasa
Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Havana
Czechoslovakia	Prague
*Dahomey (Nigeria)	
Denmark	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Quito
*El Salvador (Costa Rica)	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
*Gabon (Cameroun)	
Germany	Bonn
Greece	Athens
Guatemala	Guatemala City
*Guinea (Ghana)	
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
*Honduras (Costa Rica)	
*Hungary (Czechoslovakia)	
*Iceland (Norway)	
Indonesia	Djakarta
Iran	Tehran
*Iraq (Iran)	
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Tel Aviv
Italy	Rome
*Ivory Coast (Ghana)	
Japan	Tokyo
*Jordan (Lebanon)	
*Korea (Japan)	
*Kuwait (Iran)	

⁽¹⁾ No resident diplomatic missions are maintained in countries marked with an asterisk. The country named in brackets is that in which resides the Canadian representative accredited to the country listed.

*Country**City*

Lebanon	Beirut
*Luxembourg (Belgium)	
Mexico	Mexico
*Morocco (Spain)	
Netherlands	The Hague
*Nicaragua (Costa Rica)	
*Niger (Nigeria)	
Norway	Oslo
*Panama (Costa Rica)	
*Paraguay (Argentina)	
Peru	Lima
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
Senegal	Dakar
South Africa	Pretoria
Spain	Madrid
*Sudan (United Arab Republic)	
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
*Syria (Lebanon)	
*Thailand (Malaysia)	
*Togo (Ghana)	
Tunisia	Tunis
Turkey	Ankara
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow
United Arab Republic	Cairo
United States of America	Washington
*Upper Volta (Ghana)	
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Belgrade

2. Offices of High Commissioners

*Country**City*

Australia	Canberra
*Barbados (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Britain	London
Ceylon	Colombo
Cyprus	Nicosia
Ghana	Accra
Guyana	Georgetown
India	New Delhi
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Nairobi
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
*Malta (Italy)	
*Nepal (India)	
New Zealand	Wellington
Nigeria	Lagos
Pakistan	Rawalpindi
	Karachi
*Sierra Leone (Nigeria)	
*Singapore (Malaysia)	
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
*Uganda (Kenya)	
*Zambia (Congo [Kinshasa])	

3. Permanent Delegations to International Organizations

<i>Organization</i>	<i>City</i>
North Atlantic Council	Paris
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	Paris
United Nations	New York
United Nations (European Office)	Geneva
European Atomic Energy Community	Brussels
European Coal and Steel Community	Brussels
European Economic Community	Brussels
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris
Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament	Geneva
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Negotiating Conference	Geneva

II. CONSULAR OFFICES

1. Consulates General

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
France	Bordeaux
	Marseilles
Germany	Düsseldorf
	Hamburg
Iceland	Reykjavik ⁽²⁾
Italy	Milan
Philippines	Manila
United States of America	Boston
	Chicago
	Los Angeles
	New Orleans
	New York
	San Francisco
	Seattle

2. Consulates

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Brazil	São Paulo
United States	Cleveland
	Detroit
	Philadelphia

III. MILITARY MISSION

Berlin

IV. INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Laos	Vientiane
Vietnam	Saigon

⁽²⁾ Honorary officer in charge.

Appendix IV

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA ⁽¹⁾

I. Diplomatic Missions ⁽²⁾

<i>Country</i> ⁽³⁾	<i>Nature of Post</i>
Algeria	Embassy
*Argentina	Embassy
Australia	High Commissioner's Office
*Austria	Embassy
*Belgium	Embassy
*Bolivia	Embassy
*Brazil	Embassy
Britain	High Commissioner's Office
Burma	Embassy
Cameroun	Embassy
Ceylon	High Commissioner's Office
*Chile	Embassy
*China	Embassy
*Colombia	Embassy
Congo (Kinshasa)	Embassy
*Costa Rica	Embassy
*Cuba	Embassy
Cyprus	High Commissioner's Office
*Czechoslovakia	Embassy
Dahomey	Embassy
*Denmark	Embassy
*Dominican Republic	Embassy
*Ecuador	Embassy
*El Salvador	Embassy
*Finland	Embassy
*France	Embassy
Gabon	Embassy
*Germany	Embassy
Ghana	High Commissioner's Office
*Greece	Embassy
*Guatemala	Embassy
Guinea	Embassy
Guyana	High Commissioner's Office

⁽¹⁾ For further particulars, see the publications of the Department entitled *Canadian Representatives Abroad* and *Representatives of Other Countries in Canada* (thrice yearly) and *Diplomatic Corps* (thrice yearly).

⁽²⁾ The Ambassadors of Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroun, Costa Rica, Dahomey, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Malagasy Republic, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo and the High Commissioners for Cyprus and Guyana are also accredited as ambassadors to the United States of America and are ordinarily resident in Washington. The Ambassador of Tunisia and the High Commissioner for Uganda are also accredited as ambassadors to the United Nations in New York, where they are ordinarily resident.

⁽³⁾ The countries marked with an asterisk have consulates in Canada. The Embassy of Switzerland has charge of the interests of Liechtenstein.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
*Haiti	Embassy
Hungary	Embassy
*Iceland	Embassy
India	High Commissioner's Office
*Indonesia	Embassy
Iran	Embassy
Iraq	Embassy
Ireland	Embassy
*Israel	Embassy
*Italy	Embassy
Ivory Coast	Embassy
*Jamaica	High Commissioner's Office
Japan	Embassy
Korea	Embassy
Kuwait	Embassy
*Lebanon	Embassy
*Luxembourg	Embassy
Malagasy Republic	Embassy
Mali	Embassy
*Mexico	Embassy
Morocco	Embassy
Nepal	Embassy
*Netherlands	Embassy
New Zealand	High Commissioner's Office
Niger	Embassy
Nigeria	High Commissioner's Office
*Norway	Embassy
Pakistan	High Commissioner's Office
*Panama	Embassy
*Peru	Embassy
*Poland	Embassy
*Portugal	Embassy
Rwanda	Embassy
Senegal	Embassy
South Africa	Embassy
*Spain	Embassy
*Sweden	Embassy
*Switzerland	Embassy
*Thailand	Embassy
Togo	Embassy
Trinidad and Tobago	High Commissioner's Office
Tunisia	Embassy
*Turkey	Embassy
Uganda	High Commissioner's Office
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Embassy
United Arab Republic	Embassy
United Republic of Tanzania	High Commissioner's Office
*United States of America	Embassy
*Uruguay	Embassy
*Venezuela	Embassy
*Yugoslavia	Embassy

2. Countries having Consulates but no Diplomatic Missions

Honduras	Nicaragua
Liberia	Philippines
Monaco	San Marino

Appendix V

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL VISITORS TO CANADA IN 1966

In addition to the guests mentioned in the section on Protocol, other distinguished visitors to Canada in 1966 included:

- Mr. O. Mulelenu, Minister of External Aid of the Congolese Republic
- The Honourable Errol Barrow, then Premier of Barbados
- Mr. Abba Eban, Foreign Minister of Israel
- Mr. L. N. Obame, Minister of Public Works of Gabon
- The Honourable Simon Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia
- Mr. Asoka Mehta, Minister of Planning of India
- The Right Honourable Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade of Britain
- Mr. Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defence of the United States
- Mr. George Thomson, then British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations
- Mr. Bui Diem, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam
- The Right Honourable the Lord Caradon, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative to the United Nations
- Mrs. Eirene White, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
- His Royal Highness Prince Knud of Denmark
- The Honourable Solomon Kalulu, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources of Zambia
- The Right Honourable Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Overseas Development of Britain
- His Highness Ras Mengasha Seyoum of Ethiopia
- Mr. Gero Grosev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria
- The Right Honourable the Lord Chalfont, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Christian Fouchet, Minister of National Education of France
- The Honourable Quett Masire, then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Bechuanaland
- Mr. Georges Diguimbaye, Minister of Co-operation and Planning of Chad
- Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France
- Mr. Nai Pote Sarrasin, Minister of National Development of Thailand
- Mr. Per Haekkerup, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
- Mr. A. Banda, Minister of Finance of the Central African Republic
- Mr. Pierre Harmel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
- Mr. Louis Joxe, French Minister of State for Administrative Reform
- The Right Honourable George A. Brown, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Britain
- Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister for External Affairs of Ireland

- His Royal Highness Prince Bertil of Sweden, accompanied by a delegation of Swedish industrialists and businessmen
- Mr. Vaclav David, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia
- Dr. Tong Won Lee, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea
- Senator Giorgio Oliva, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Immigration
- The Honourable S. S. Ramphal, Attorney-General of the former British Guiana
- Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Mr. E. N. Omaboe, Chairman of the Economic Committee of Ghana
- Mr. H. J. McCann, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs of Ireland
- Sir Saville Garner, Head of the British Diplomatic Service and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations
- Mr. Eugene Rostow, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs of the United States
- Mr. Roger Seydoux, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations
- Mr. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador-at-Large
- Mr. Jean Basdevant, Director General of Cultural and Technical Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
- Mr. A. V. Besedin, Chief of the Board of International Air Communications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Mr. Vu Van Thai, Ambassador of the Republic of Vietnam to the United States
- Dr. Alfredo Navarette, Director of National Financiera S.A. of Mexico
- Mr. Jorge Castaneda, Assistant Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico
- Mr. Ram Saran and Mr. May Lan of the Public Utilities Commission of Trinidad and Tobago
- Mr. John Chadwick, Director of the Commonwealth Foundation
- Mr. James West, Director of Information Services of OECD
- Dr. Tsai Wei-ping, Director of the North American Division of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of China

Appendix VI

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH CANADA IS A MEMBER

COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology
Commonwealth Defence Science Organization
Commonwealth Economic Committee
Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council
Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference and
the Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry
Commonwealth Foundation⁽¹⁾
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Committee
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

North Atlantic Council

UNITED NATIONS⁽²⁾

Councils and Selected Organs of the General Assembly

Board of Trustees of United Nations Institute for Training
and Research
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees
International Law Commission⁽³⁾
Scientific Advisory Committee
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Trade and Development Board
United Nations Disarmament Commission

Functional Commissions and Other Selected Bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Economic Commission for Latin America
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

⁽¹⁾ A semi-autonomous organization financially supported by Commonwealth governments.

⁽²⁾ A more comprehensive list of United Nations bodies of which Canada is a member is available in *Canada and the United Nations 1965*.

⁽³⁾ Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was elected a member for a five-year term, 1962-1966.

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
 Statistical Commission
 United Nations-FAO World Food Programme

Specialized Agencies and Other Agencies⁽⁴⁾

Asian Development Bank
 Food and Agriculture Organization
 Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
 International Atomic Energy Agency
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Development Association
 International Finance Corporation
 International Labour Organization
 International Monetary Fund
 International Telecommunication Union
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 Universal Postal Union
 World Health Organization
 World Meteorological Organization

CANADA—BRITAIN

Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs
 Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.

CANADA—FRANCE

Canada-France Joint Cultural Commission
 Canada-France Joint Economic Committee
 Canada-France Parliamentary Association

CANADA—JAPAN

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee

CANADA—UNITED STATES

Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)
 Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
 Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee
 Great Lakes Fishery Commission
 International Boundary Commission
 International Joint Commission
 International Pacific Halibut Commission
 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
 Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
 Permanent Joint Board on Defence
 Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission
 Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence Production and Development Sharing Programme

CANADA—WEST INDIES

Standing Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Trade and Economic Committee

⁽⁴⁾ During 1966, Canada was a member of the executive boards of all these Agencies, with the exception of UNESCO and WMO.

COLOMBO PLAN

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development
in South and Southeast Asia
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

COMMODITIES

Cotton Textiles Committee
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Cocoa Study Group
International Coffee Agreement
International Copper Study Group
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Rubber Study Group
International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Tungsten Study Group
International Wheat Agreement
International Wool Study Group

CONSERVATIONAL

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Whaling Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

**CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE****INTER-AMERICAN**

Inter-American Radio Office
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION**ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT****SCIENTIFIC**

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Hydrographic Bureau

SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

Appendix VII

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN 1966 AT WHICH CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

(Partial List)

A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

- Asian Development Bank Inaugural Conference: Tokyo, November 24-26
- Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning: Buenos Aires, June 20-30
- FAO Conference of Plenipotentiaries: Rio de Janeiro, May 2-14
- FAO Food Hygiene Codex Alimentarius Commission: Rome, May 30-June 3
- FAO/WHO 10th Session of the Expert Committee on Food Additives: Geneva, October 11-18
- International Atomic Energy Agency, 10th general conference: Vienna, September 21-29
- International Civil Aviation Organization Conference: Montreal, January 31-February 13
- International Conference of the Maritime Safety Committee, Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization: London, May 3-6
- International Conference on Public Education, 29th session: Geneva, July 7-16
- International Labour Organization, 8th American regional meeting: Ottawa, September 12-23
- International Labour Organization, 50th session: Geneva, June 1-23
- International Labour Organization Conference on the Encyclopedia of Occupational Health Safety: Geneva, April 18-26
- International Labour Organization, Governing Body: Geneva, February 7-March 4; May 4-30; June 23-24; November 15-18
- International Labour Organization, Preparatory Technical Conference on Maximum Permissible Weight to be Carried by One Worker: Geneva, January 25-February 4
- International Law Commission, Part II of the 17th session: Monaco, January 3-20; 18th session: Geneva, May 4-July 22
- United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Financial Experts: New York, February 2-March 25; Geneva, April 19-May 6; New York, June 6-July 19
- United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: Rome, October 17-28
- United Nations Cocoa Conference: New York, May 31-June 20
- United Nations Committee for Industrial Development: New York, April 26-May 9
- United Nations Conference on Outer Space: Geneva, July 12-August 9
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Geneva, August 30-September 23
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Cocoa Conference: Geneva, March 14-28

- United Nations Development Programme, Governing Council, 2nd session: Milan, June 8-24.
- United Nations Development Programme meetings: New York, January 10-21
- United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), 22nd session: New Delhi, March 22-April 4
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Housing Conference: Geneva October 4-28
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Advisory Meeting on the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Latin America: Santiago, March 17-22
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Committee of the Whole, 11th session: Santiago, May 10-12
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Symposium on Industrial Development: Santiago, March 14-25
- United Nations Economic and Social Council, 40th session: New York, February 23-March 4; 41st session: Geneva, July 5-August 5; resumed 41st session: New York, November 15-16
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 14th general assembly: Paris, October 25-November 30
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Council for the International Hydrologic Decade: Paris, April 19-25
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Inter-governmental Conference on the Status of Teachers: Paris, September 21-October 5
- United Nations General Assembly: New York, September 20
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: Lagos, April 29-May 7; Addis Ababa, May 19-28
- United Nations Major Contributors to the Specialized Agencies, 3rd session: Geneva, March 7-8
- United Nations Narcotics Commission: Geneva, August 8-12
- United Nations Special Committee on Friendly Relations: New York, March 8-April 15
- Universal Postal Union, Meeting of the Executive Council; Berne, May 17-28
- World Food Programme, Pledging Conference: New York, January 14-15
- World Health Organization, 19th assembly: Geneva, May 3-20
- World Health Organization, International Collaborative Thorotrast Investigation: Geneva, May 11-18

B. OTHER CONFERENCES

- Canada-Japan Ministerial Meeting: Ottawa, October 5-6
- Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee: Ottawa, June 7
- Canada-United States Ministerial Meeting: Washington, March 3-5
- Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Conference: Karachi, November 14-December 1
- Commission for Synoptic Meteorology, 4th session: Wiesbaden, March 8-April 2
- Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference: Ottawa, July 6-8
- Commonwealth Conference of Experts on the Education and Training of Technicians: Huddersfield, October 17-29
- Commonwealth Defence Science Organization: Ottawa, September 8-23

- Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council Conference: Montreal, September 21-22
- Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting: London, April 26—May 3
- Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference: Lagos, January 10-13; London, September 5-16
- Commonwealth Statisticians Conference: Ottawa, September 19-30
- Commonwealth Scientific Conference: Accra, November 14-26
- Commonwealth Trade Ministers Conference: London, May 16-20
- Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning: Buenos Aires, June 20-30
- Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, 9th session: Mexico City, June 24-26
- Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee: Geneva, January 27—May 10; June 14—August 25
- Governors of the Central Banks of the American Continent: 3rd meeting: Jamaica, April 21-23
- Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour, 2nd Session; Venezuela, May 7-14
- Inter-American Conference on Toxicology and Occupational Medicine, 5th session: Miami, August 1-4
- Inter-American Development Bank, 7th annual meeting of the Board of Governors: Mexico, April 24-29
- Inter-American Economic and Social Council, 4th annual meeting: Buenos Aires, March 25—April 5
- Inter-American Housing Congress: Santiago, October 10-15
- Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission Working Group Meeting on Data Exchange: Copenhagen, March 31—April 2
- International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Madrid, May 23—June 7
- International Conference for Noise Abatement: Baden Baden, May 11-14
- International Conference of Military Dentistry: Tel Aviv, July 9-16
- International Conference on Sport in Education and Recreation: London, July 8-13
- International Congress for Microbiology, 9th session: Moscow, July 25-29
- International Congress, International Union of Crystallography: Moscow, July 12-21
- International Congress of Clinical Pathology, 6th session: Rome, October 3-8
- International Congress of International Union of Nutritional Sciences, 7th session: Hamburg, August 2-10
- International Congress of Ophthalmology: Munich, August 14-20
- International Congress on Occupational Health: Vienna, September 19-24
- International Congress of Psychology, 18th session: Moscow, August 1-7
- International Council of Scientific Unions: Paris, March 7-8; Rome, March 9-10; London, June 12-13; Monte Carlo, October 7-8
- International Council of Scientific Unions, 4th Executive Committee and 11th general assembly: Bombay, January 4-11
- International Federation of Automatic Control: London, June 20-26
- international Geodetic Conference: Budapest, April 14-20
- International Grassland Congress, 10th session: Helsinki, July 7-16
- International Oceanographic Congress, 2nd session: Moscow, May 30—June 9

- International Scientific Radio Union, 15th general assembly: Munich, September 5-15
- International Social Security Association: Stockholm, May 9-15
- International Social Service Conference: Paris, October 6-12
- International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, World Congress, 10th session: Wiesbaden, September 11-17
- International Union of Geological Sciences Committee, 4th meeting: Antwerp, January 14-15
- Interpol: 35th annual general assembly: Berne, August 31—September 7
- Middle East Institute Conference: Washington, May 6-7
- NATO Advisory Group on Aeronautical and Research Development—22nd meeting of the Structures and Materials Panel: Delft, Holland, April 18-22
- NATO Ministerial Meeting: Brussels, June 6-8, and Paris, December 14-17
- NATO Science Conference: Paris, May 23—June 3
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee meetings: Paris, April 4-5
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Ministerial Meeting: Paris, November 24-25
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Ministerial Meeting on Science: Paris, January 12-13
- Pacific Science Congress, 11th session: Tokyo, August 21—September 10
- Pan-American Congress of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnic, 5th session: Caracas, September 18-24
- Pan American Congress on Pharmacy and Biochemistry, 7th session: Buenos Aires, November 29—December 5
- Spanish-Portuguese-American-Philippine Tourist Assembly: Madrid, April 15-16
- World Congress on Cardiology, 5th session: New Delhi, October 30—November 5
- World Forestry Congress, 6th session: Madrid, June 6-18

Appendix VIII

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY: DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1966

1. Bilateral Agreements

Australia

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Australia concerning application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally engaged employees of the Government of the United Kingdom in Canada. Signed at Ottawa December 13, 1966. Entered into force December 13, 1966.

Belgium

Supplementary Agreement amending the Extradition Treaty between Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland signed at Brussels on October 29, 1901. Signed at Ottawa December 21, 1966.

Bulgaria

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria relating to the settlement of financial matters (With agreed Minute and related Notes). Signed at Ottawa June 30, 1966. Entered into force June 30, 1966.

India

Financial Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. Signed at Ottawa March 29, 1966. Entered into force March 29, 1966.

Supplementary Agreement amending the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India relating to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station, signed at New Delhi December 16, 1963. Signed at New Delhi December 16, 1966. Entered into force December 16, 1966.

Ireland

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ireland for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Ottawa November 23, 1966.*

Israel

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Israel constituting an Agreement permitting amateur Radio stations of Canada and Israel to exchange messages from or to third parties. Jerusalem September 9 and 12, 1966. Entered into force September 12, 1966.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Israel concerning Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of ships or aircraft. Ottawa November 30, 1966. Entered into force November 30, 1966.

* Subject to ratification.

Korea

Trade Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Korea. Signed at Ottawa December 20, 1966. Entered into force December 20, 1966.

Malawi

Exchange of Notes to make applicable to Malawi the Trade Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, signed at Salisbury February 6, 1958. Entered in force January 6, 1966.

Malaysia

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Malaysia concerning the provision of military transport aircraft to Malaysia. Signed at Kuala Lumpur April 22, 1966. Entered into Force April 22, 1966.

New Zealand

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of New Zealand concerning application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally-engaged employees of the Government of New Zealand in Canada. Signed June 22, 1966. Entered into force June 22, 1966.

Norway

Convention between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Ottawa November 23, 1966.*

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on the privileges, exemptions and immunities of the Organization in Canada. Signed at Paris October 18, 1966.*

Poland

Long Term Wheat Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. Signed at Ottawa July 26, 1966. Entered into force November 5, 1966.

Sweden

Supplementary Agreement modifying the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Royal Government of Sweden for the avoidance of double taxation and the establishment of rules for fiscal assistance in the matter of income tax. April 6, 1951. Signed at Stockholm, January 21, 1966. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa July 14, 1966. Entered into force July 14, 1966.

Republic of Tanzania

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning the provision of military transport and liaison aircraft to Tanzania. Signed at Dar-es-Salaam April 30, 1966. Entered into force April 30, 1966.

Trinidad and Tobago

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with respect to taxes on income for the avoidance of double taxation, the prevention of fiscal evasion and the encouragement of international trade and investment. Signed at Washington, D.C., September 28, 1966.*

* Subject to ratification.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Protocol to further extend the Trade Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Done at Ottawa on February 29, 1956, and extended by Protocols of April 18, 1960, and September 16, 1963. Signed at Moscow June 20, 1966. Entered into force provisionally June 20, 1966. Effective from April 18, 1966.

Air Transport Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with Memorandum of Understanding). Signed at Ottawa July 11, 1966. Entered into force July 11, 1966.

United Kingdom

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains. Signed at Ottawa December 12, 1966.*

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally engaged employees of the Government of the United Kingdom in Canada. Signed at Ottawa December 13, 1966. Entered into force December 13, 1966.

United Nations

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Nations concerning matters relating to Canadian participation in the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. Signed at New York February 21, 1966. Entered into force February 21, 1966, deemed to have been effective from March 13, 1964.

United States of America

Air Transport Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America (with related notes). Signed at Ottawa January 17, 1966. Entered into force January 17, 1966.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending the period of the loan of submarine U.S.S. *Burfish* to Canada. Washington May 11, 1966. Entered into force May 11, 1966.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the use of land at the United States Naval Base Argentia, for the establishment of a ferry service between North Sydney and Argentia. Washington June 6 and 10, 1966. Entered into force June 10, 1966.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the continued use by the U.S.A. of land adjacent to Argentia for the operation of a communications site by the U.S.A. Ottawa June 15, 1966. Entered into force June 15, 1966.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the loan by the United States of Loran A Equipment in addition to that loaned under Agreement of June 8, 1965. Ottawa April 19 and July 28, 1966. Entered into force July 28, 1966.

Supplementary Convention between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America further modifying and supplementing the Convention and accompanying Protocol of March 4, 1942, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes as modified by the Supplementary Conventions of June 12, 1950 and August 8, 1956. Signed at Washington, D.C., October 25, 1966.*

* Subject to ratification.

Exchange of Notes to bring into force definitively the Agreement concerning automotive products between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, signed at Johnson City, U.S.A., on January 16, 1965. Ottawa September 16, 1966. Entered into force September 16, 1966.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning the establishment of an International Arbitral Tribunal to dispose of United States Claims relating to Gut Dam. Signed at Ottawa March 25, 1965. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Washington, D.C. October 11, 1966. Entered into force October 11, 1966.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Venezuela extending to October 14, 1967 the Commercial Modus Vivendi between the two countries of October 11, 1950. Caracas September 30, 1966. Entered into force September 30, 1966.

West Indies

Protocol amending the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of July 6, 1925. Signed at Ottawa July 8, 1966. Entered into force July 8, 1966.

Yugoslavia

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the waiver of visa fees for non-immigrant travellers between the two countries. Belgrade September 19, 1966. Entered into force January 1, 1967.

2. Multilateral Agreements

International Load Lines Convention. Done at London April 5, 1966. Signed by Canada April 5, 1966.*

Agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan for the application of Agency safeguards in respect of the Bilateral Agreement between these Governments for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Done at Vienna June 20, 1966. Signed by Canada June 20, 1966. Entered into force June 20, 1966. (Tripartite).

Nam Ngum Development Fund Agreement. Done at Washington May 4, 1966. Signed by Canada May 4, 1966. Entered into force August 29, 1966.

Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Done at Manila December 4, 1965. Signed by Canada December 4, 1965. Entered into force August 22, 1966.

Convention concerning employment policy adopted by the ILO Conference at its forty-eighth session, Geneva, July 9, 1964. Signed by Canada September 16, 1966. Entered into force July 15, 1966; to enter into force for Canada September 16, 1967.

Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds adopted by the ILO conference at its nineteenth session, Geneva, June 21, 1935. Ratified by Canada September 16, 1966. To enter into force for Canada September 16, 1967.

Protocol for further extension of the International Wheat Agreement 1962. Done at Washington April 4, 1966. Signed by Canada April 28, 1966. Entered into force with respect to Part I and Parts III and VII of the Agreement on August 1, 1966. Entered into force with respect to Part II of the Agreement on July 16, 1966.

* Subject to ratification.

Proces-Verbal extending to December 31, 1967, the validity of the Declaration of November 12, 1959, on the provisional accession of the Government of Tunisia to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Done at Geneva December 14, 1965. Signed by Canada March 25, 1966. Entered into force January 6, 1966; for Canada March 25, 1966.

Proces-Verbal extending to December 31, 1967, the validity of the Declaration of March 5, 1964, on the provisional accession of Iceland to GATT. Done at Geneva December 14, 1965. Signed by Canada March 25, 1966. Entered into force January 6, 1966; for Canada March 25, 1966.

Proces-Verbal extending to June 30, 1966, the validity of the Declaration of November 13, 1962 on the provisional accession of the Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia to GATT. Done at Geneva December 14, 1965. Signed by Canada March 25, 1966. Entered into force December 28, 1965; for Canada March 25, 1966.

Protocol for the accession of the Government of the Swiss Confederation to GATT. Done at Geneva April 1, 1966. Signed by Canada September 2, 1966. Entered into force August 1, 1966; for Canada September 2, 1966.

Protocol for the accession of the Government of the People's Republic of Yugoslavia to GATT. Done at Geneva July 20, 1966. Signed by Canada September 2, 1966. Entered into force August 25, 1966; for Canada September 2, 1966.

International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Done at New York, March 7, 1966. Signed by Canada August 24, 1966*.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 21, 1947. Canadian Instrument of Accession deposited January 19, 1966. Entered into force for Canada March 29, 1966.

United Nations Convention on Road Traffic. Done at Geneva September 19, 1949. Canadian Instrument of Accession deposited December 23, 1965. Entered into force for Canada January 22, 1966.

Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Done at Vienna July 1, 1959. Canadian Instrument of Acceptance deposited June 15, 1966. Entered into force for Canada June 15, 1966.

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Done at Vienna April 18, 1961. Signed by Canada February 5, 1962. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 26, 1966. Entered into force for Canada June 25, 1966.

Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Done at Washington July 15, 1963. Signed by Canada July 15, 1963. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited January 23, 1964. Entered into force April 29, 1966.

Protocol modifying Article IV of the Convention on International Exhibitions, signed at Paris November 22, 1928. Done at Paris January 1, 1966. Signed by Canada November 16, 1966.

* Subject to ratification.

Secretary of State for External Affairs	Under-Secretary
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1967
ANNUAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS





CANADA

Report of the Department of
EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS
1967

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

Cat. No.: E1-1967

THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of External Affairs. In accordance with the provisions of the Department of External Affairs Act, it covers the activities of the Department during the calendar year 1967.



*Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

Ottawa, January 3, 1968.



As part of an extensive introduction to the work of the Department, six probationary officers meet the Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his office in the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

PREFACE

Secretary of State for External Affairs

The centennial year was very important for Canada abroad as well as at home.

Our centennial celebrations transformed the view which other countries held about Canada. Millions of foreign visitors came to Expo 67 in Montreal. World statesmen accepted the Federal Government's invitation to see our country and our people. Special information programmes during the year sharpened the image of Canada throughout the world.

The effect of the centennial year on our international relations was not restricted to foreign countries. It was equally significant for Canadians. At Expo the pavilions of more than 60 countries gave us a unique insight into other attitudes and ways of life. The millions of Canadians who attended the fair could not help but enrich their knowledge of the world. At the same time, the Canadian Government was offered an unequalled opportunity to exchange views with the leaders of other countries on subjects of mutual interest.

The centennial year contributed to the enhancement of Canadian influence and stature in the world. It also helped Canadians to see more clearly our distinct place in the community of nations, and in particular our duty as an affluent and fortunate country to do all we can to help bring peace and economic development to the world as a whole.

To say that foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy may be to oversimplify the relation between international and national affairs. Yet a country's foreign policy must reflect the aims and aspirations of its people. In Canada's case, foreign policy must be based on a consensus of Canadians across the country and must reflect our bicultural character and our federal structure. In developing and carrying out foreign policy, the Government must give expression to Canada's cultural traditions so that both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians can take satisfaction and pride in what is done in Canada's name. In addition, the Government recognizes that the provinces have special interests which they may wish to see represented.

The Federal Government took certain steps in 1967 to give further recognition to the bicultural and federal aspects of foreign policy. For example, within the Department of External Affairs we formed a new division to deal exclusively with the international aspects of federal-provincial relations. At the same time, the strong support of the Government for the conception of *francophonie*—that is, our relations with French-speaking countries—was given tangible expression by the creation of a new division in External Affairs to provide a focus for this developing interest.

Canada has long been an outward-looking country. Our international interests have developed and widened gradually with our increasing strength and influence. It seems to me, however, that in 1967 we came to a yet greater realization of the part which we could—and must—play in

dealing with the main international problems that beset the world community. It was the Government's conviction that the Canadian people wished to have our country play a full and independent role in international organizations and in our bilateral contacts.

There were many difficulties around the world in 1967 to be faced and dealt with: the arms race continued unabated; internal violence in a number of countries threatened international peace; the Vietnam conflict built up in intensity; war in the Middle East caused distress and upheaval; the response of the affluent world to the growing needs of the economically under-developed areas was disappointing.

Fortunately these problems were to some extent balanced by the progress of the international community in efforts to mitigate the dangers of even wider conflict and tension. Some advances were recorded in such areas as arms control, East-West relations and expanded international trade. The general world picture in 1967, therefore, encompassed both positive and negative features; it provided cause for both hope and concern.

It is not my purpose to anticipate the detailed discussion of the year's events which appears in the annual report itself, but a few comments on some of the main issues confronting Canada as a responsible member of the world community in its widening international role might be appropriate.

The Vietnam war continued to cast its menacing shadow across the international horizon. By mid-1967 it was evident that the attempts we and others had made to find a "de-escalation equation" had not, unfortunately, succeeded in winning the agreement of the parties concerned. As a result of our diplomatic soundings over the previous year and a half, we had become convinced that the key to the creating of an atmosphere in which talks could take place was the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. While there was no guarantee that a suspension of the bombing would bring about a beginning of talks, a unilateral suspension of the bombing would create a new situation in which pressure might be brought to bear on Hanoi to enter into preliminary talks.

In publicly putting forward this view before the United Nations General Assembly on September 27, I made it clear that the obligations for restoring peace were reciprocal and that it would be unrealistic to place the burden of responsibility for making essential concessions on only one side. Unless the decision to suspend the bombing was to lead to some tangible response by North Vietnam, the chances of a reversion to military measures would have to be taken seriously into account.

I hoped then, and I still hope, that North Vietnam itself will see the force of this argument and that those countries which have particularly close relations with North Vietnam can be persuaded to use their influence constructively in the interests of peace so that at least a beginning can be made in the search for a settlement.

The record of East-West relations in 1967 was uneven. There is no denying that crises such as Vietnam had a damaging effect upon the development of *détente*. On the other hand, the process of *détente* was not reversed. Mutual restraint and responsibility were displayed to minimize the risk of a direct clash even over issues on which there was fundamental disagreement. A good deal of practical but unspectacular co-operation took place during the year. For example, the large number of Soviet citizens and other East Europeans who visited Canada in 1967 gave impetus to the

process of *détente* in a very real way. In addition, we in Canada viewed with cautious satisfaction the progress made between East and West in overcoming differences in the search for a non-proliferation treaty.

The tolerable state of East-West relations continued to rest very considerably on the military balance which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's collective forces had achieved. But NATO in 1967 was not prepared to fall back on a *status quo* position. The Organization, including Canada, made it clear that it favoured mutual reductions in NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, a relaxation of tension and increased bilateral contacts between its members and the countries of East Europe. Canada was active in the evolution of the Western alliance's policies on matters of collective defence, and we reaffirmed our continued intention to make an appropriate contribution to the alliance's defensive strength.

✓ In 1967 Canada continued to demonstrate in many ways its hopes for the future of world peace and well-being through the United Nations. We began our third two-year term on the Security Council. We continued to play our part in UN efforts to relieve suffering and to improve the social and economic standards of life among the majority of the world's peoples. We were members of the UN peacekeeping forces in being during the year, particularly UNFICYP in Cyprus and, until May, UNEF in the Middle East.

Through our membership on the Security Council, we were actively involved in efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. From 1956 until last May, UNEF, which embodied a new conception in peace-keeping, prevented the recurrence of border incidents along the Israeli-U.A.R. line in Sinai. Its removal was followed, with frightening swiftness, by a new outbreak of hostilities in June. To halt the fighting and create conditions in the area in which the parties to the dispute could move towards a solution, three important steps were taken by the UN with full Canadian participation and support: establishment of a UN supervised cease-fire; appointment by the Security Council in November of a special representative to assist in finding a permanent settlement; and provision of relief to the refugees displaced by war. Despite the UN's contribution to easing the crisis, however, at year's end the most difficult step remained: negotiation of a secure and just settlement. ✓

In describing Canadian foreign policy in 1967, I could, of course, allude to many other important points: the successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round tariff negotiations; the signing and ratification of the Outer Space Treaty; the substantial growth of Canada's development assistance programmes in accordance with our pledge to reach the international aid target of one per cent of national income as soon as economically and administratively possible; the great range of activities within the Commonwealth; progress under the automotive trade agreement with the United States; our fruitful bilateral relations with more than 100 countries around the world, and the substantial expansion of the Department of External Affairs to deal with the growth of our external programmes. But these issues are considered in the body of the report, and I have wanted in these remarks to restrict myself to a few of the main concerns with which we had to deal in 1967.

As the Minister directly responsible for Canadian foreign policy, I have been assisted greatly by the advice and hard work of the Department of External Affairs. This preface gives me an opportunity to thank the men and women of the Department for their imaginative contribution to the

evolution and implementation of Canadian policy in the past year. External Affairs personnel are a dedicated group of highly-qualified people who, in our many missions abroad, often must perform their duties under difficult, and sometimes dangerous, circumstances.

It will be readily apparent to the reader of the annual report that the conduct of a country's foreign relations is a complex operation. The Department of External Affairs is the only government department whose primary concern is international relations. Yet I should be remiss if I did not acknowledge the support of my colleagues in the Cabinet and of the departments whose responsibilities include some involvement in foreign affairs. I have received assistance and encouragement from them all. This has been important in permitting Canada to harmonize its policies over the entire range of international activity to the benefit of the country both at home and in the world community.

As the centennial year in Canada gives way to International Human Rights Year, I know that, as Minister for External Affairs, I shall be able to count upon the support and co-operation of all concerned in meeting the challenges for Canada which lie ahead in framing and carrying out our increasingly important international policies.

Paul Martin

*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

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I

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities of the Department during the centennial year. During 1967, the Department developed and supported new programmes that were designed to make Canada better known abroad. Informational activities at posts and missions abroad were expanded and the extensive programme of state and other visits permitted thousands to see Canada for the first time.

The main function of the Department is the protection and advancement of Canadian interests abroad and, to this end, Canada in 1967 had diplomatic relations with 110 countries and international organizations. Of its missions and posts abroad 82 are embassies, 21 are offices of high commissioners and 19 are consulates general. There are also seven permanent delegations to international organizations.

In Ottawa, the Department's headquarters staff is headed by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux. Mr. Cadieux is assisted by a Deputy and four Assistant Under-Secretaries. The heads of 30 divisions, whose work is outlined below, are responsible to these senior officials, each of whom supervises the activities of a group of divisions.

II

REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. United Nations

United Nations membership in 1967 increased to 123 from 122 in 1966, with the admission of the People's Republic of South Yemen in December.

During 1967 the situation in the Middle East occupied much of the time of the Security Council and the General Assembly. In June, and again at greater length in December, the situation in Cyprus was also considered in the Security Council. Canada was involved closely in both these situations through its membership on the Security Council and by virtue of its contingents in the two UN forces in the areas concerned. The withdrawal of the UN Emergency Force at the request of the United Arab Republic in May brought this pioneer peacekeeping venture to an end after more than ten years of valuable service in the cause of peace. Canada continued to contribute, however, to the Force in Cyprus and to the observer missions in the Middle East and in Kashmir.

A positive step towards peace was the entering into force in October of the Outer Space Treaty, by which, *inter alia*, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction were barred from outer space.

In the economic field, the developing countries continued to press for more economic aid, for preferential trading arrangements and for additional technical assistance. Although these countries succeeded in establishing the United Nations Capital Development Fund in 1966, it has received no voluntary contributions whatsoever from the major contributing countries in 1967, its first year. The contributor states considered that existing organizations, especially the UNDP, the World Bank Group and the regional development banks, provided adequate machinery for channelling multilateral aid to developing countries, and that whatever additional funds they intended to offer would be used more effectively by these agencies rather than by the new Capital Development Fund. Another significant development in a related field was the decision to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the leading international agency for providing assistance to refugees. In its programme of social action, the UN adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, an important step toward the objective of providing all people throughout the world with a comprehensive charter of human rights.

Peace-keeping—Authorization, Financing, Control

The twenty-first session of the General Assembly, failing to adopt a substantive resolution on peace-keeping, requested the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to continue its comprehensive review of the subject and report to the fifth special session.

The Special Committee's first meeting took place in February, when it decided to establish two working groups to facilitate detailed examination of the subject. One group was to study various methods of financing peacekeeping operations; the other, matters relating to the facilities, services and personnel members might voluntarily provide for peacekeeping operations. Both working groups held a series of meetings in which a generally more business-like atmosphere prevailed, but little progress was made on substantive issues. Consequently, the fifth special session simply renewed the Committee's mandate and requested that it report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. But, because preoccupation with the situation in the Middle East prevented the Committee from meeting, it had nothing to report beyond this fact.

At the twenty-second session, various resolutions were discussed, and particular attention was given to the remarks and suggestions on the subject made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report. A resolution was adopted which confirmed the Special Committee's mandate; it suggested that a "study" on matters relating to member states' contributions to peacekeeping operations would be appropriate, and renewed the appeal for voluntary financial contributions from member states to help overcome the deficit caused by past peacekeeping operations. So far only 23 members have made such contributions, including Canada and Britain but not France, the U.S.S.R. or the U.S.A. The Secretary-General believes, as indicated in the introduction to his annual report, that the present *minimum* deficit should be estimated at between \$60 and \$62 million.

Peacekeeping Operations

In May 1967, during the events associated with the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was withdrawn. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) continued to operate and, in July 1967, its numbers were augmented. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued to operate in essentially the same form in 1967 as in 1966. Canada took part in all four of these undertakings.

India-Pakistan

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was formed with Canadian participation after the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir on January 1, 1949, to observe, report and investigate violations of the cease-fire. When hostilities broke out between India and Pakistan in August 1965, Canada, at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, temporarily increased its contribution to UNMOGIP to a total of 19 officers and, in addition, provided an air-transport unit of six aircraft; later this contribution was reduced, as the result of a decrease in tension in the area, to its previous level of nine military observers and one RCAF *Caribou* aircraft and crew, a contribution to UNMOGIP which Canada has sustained since that time. Total UNMOGIP observer personnel currently number 53. The cease-fire line has been relatively quiet during the past year.

Middle East

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was created in 1948 by the Security Council and since 1949 has had the task of supervising the application and observance of the terms of the General Armistice Agreements reached between Israel on the one hand and Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt (now the United Arab Republic) on the other. The Canadian contribution to this force has been substantial since 1953 and during 1967 was sustained at a level of 20 military officer observers out of a total of 178. UNTSO is currently supervising the cease-fire arrangements reached between Israel on the one hand and the United Arab Republic and Syria on the other at the end of hostilities in June 1967.

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established in response to a General Assembly resolution of November 5, 1956, after an outbreak of hostilities between Israel and Egypt. In recent years the Force, numbering approximately 3,500 men, had been mainly concentrated in the Gaza Strip along the armistice demarcation line with Israel, and had also patrolled along the international frontier between the U.A.R. and Israel in the Sinai Peninsula; in addition, a small detachment was stationed near the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba at Sharm-el-Sheikh. At the start of 1967, Canada's contingent consisted of approximately 800 men; their role was to provide logistic support, including air transportation, to the Force.

In April and May 1967, border incidents led to an increase in tension in the Middle East, and on May 16, the United Arab Republic notified the Commander of UNEF that it had ordered its troops to occupy the frontier zone on the U.A.R. side of the border between the U.A.R. and Israel; at the same time, U.A.R. forces occupied Sharm-el-Sheikh. The United Nations Emergency Force concentrated in its base camps on the orders of its commander. On May 18, the U.A.R. asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to issue orders to withdraw the Force from the U.A.R. and U.A.R.-controlled territory as soon as possible. After meeting with the Advisory Committee, consisting of nations contributing to UNEF, the Secretary-General indicated his acquiescence. RCAF transport aircraft undertook the withdrawal of the Canadian contingent, which was completed by May 31. Unfortunately, two other contingents of the Force suffered a number of casualties during the Arab-Israeli hostilities, which began on June 5. The last elements of the Force left U.A.R.-controlled territory on June 17, and the existence of the Force was formally terminated.

Cyprus

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was created by the Security Council in March 1964, to help prevent the recurrence of fighting in Cyprus and to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of law and order on the island. During 1967, the total strength of the Force has been of the order of 4,700, with the Canadian contingent numbering 880. There was a sharp increase in tension in the Cyprus dispute in mid-November 1967, accompanied by a threatened outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey. In response to appeals by the Secretary-General, which were accompanied by conciliation efforts on the part of several members of the international community including Canada, the parties to the dispute were able to agree on measures to

withdraw a large proportion of the non-Cypriot armed forces (other than UN forces) on the island and to reduce their military preparations. It was hoped that it would then be possible to move on to discussion of broader political issues, but, unfortunately, by the end of 1967, a final agreed settlement of the problems confronting Cyprus had not yet been reached.

In the general field of peace-keeping, the Department of External Affairs not only assisted in the formulation of Canadian policy but also provided liaison between the Department of National Defence and the United Nations in dealing with detailed operational matters. Because the situation in Cyprus held implications for NATO, the Commonwealth and the stability of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Department continued to follow developments closely relating to that island. As a participant in UNFICYP, Canada refrained from publicly advocating any particular solution but urged the necessity for negotiations between the parties with a view to the attainment of a political settlement. Further, during the period of increased tension, Canada played a leading role in the initial negotiations between the Governments of Greece and Turkey which led eventually to a return to conditions approaching normality. Because of the two major crises in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1967, Canadian missions in Nicosia, Cairo and Tel Aviv continued to sustain particularly heavy burdens in ensuring that Canadian views were made known to local governments and in discharging responsibilities relating to the safety of Canadian citizens resident in the areas of crisis. The responsibility of our permanent mission to the United Nations was correspondingly heavy.

Southern African Questions and Colonialism

Racial discrimination in Southern Africa and colonialism continued to be major preoccupations of the United Nations in 1967. In August, a United Nations seminar on these questions was held at Ketwe, Zambia; 32 countries, including Canada, participated. Early in the year, a 15-nation Ad Hoc Committee, of which Canada was a member, examined various proposals for implementing the General Assembly's decision to assume responsibility for South West Africa and bring it to independence. Subsequently, at a special session held in April and May, the General Assembly established an 11-member Council to administer the territory. The Council's failure to obtain entry into South West Africa was considered by the Assembly at its twenty-second session, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Security Council to take appropriate measures.

At the twenty-second session, the General Assembly also adopted resolutions on *apartheid* and on various colonial issues, including Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories, the effects of foreign economic interests on colonial territories, and the role of the Specialized Agencies with regard to non-self-governing peoples seeking independence. As in previous years, Canada supported practical measures designed to combat racial discrimination and to obtain self-determination for non-self-governing peoples.

Outer Space

In 1967 the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space culminated in the coming into force, on October 10, of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and

Use of Outer Space. Canada's instrument of ratification was deposited in Washington, London and Moscow on the same date. The text of the Treaty had been worked out at the twenty-first session between representatives of the states principally concerned, especially the United States and the U.S.S.R. The other matter which commanded the interest of the Outer Space Committee was the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which had originally been scheduled for September 1967 but postponed to August 1968, to allow more time for preparation. The Canadian delegation played an active role in the tabling of a resolution (later passed unanimously) calling attention to the Conference, endorsing its objectives, which are the examination of the practical benefits of space programmes and the opportunities available to non-space powers for international co-operation in space activities, with special reference to the needs of the developing countries, and stressing the need for effective participation therein. The Outer Space Committee is to report on the results of the Conference to the twenty-third session.

Elections

Canada was elected at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly to a two-year term on the Security Council, beginning January 1, 1967. This is Canada's third term on the Security Council. Canada is one of two non-permanent representatives of the Western group of states on the Council. At the twenty-second session of the Assembly, Pakistan was elected to take the place of Japan, Senegal and Algeria to take the places of Nigeria and Mali, and Hungary to take the place of Bulgaria. The two-year terms for the newly-elected members of the Security Council commence January 1, 1968.

Human Rights and Social Questions

A significant development in the field of human rights in 1967 was the adoption by the twenty-second session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. This Declaration, consisting of a preamble and 11 articles, outlines the principles of equal rights for women with men, and requests governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to work for their implementation. The Declaration, among other things, calls for measures to abolish all laws, customs, regulations and practices that are discriminatory against women; to ensure women the right to vote and hold public office; to give women equal rights with men in the field of civil law and in education at all levels. It also declares child marriage and betrothal of young girls before puberty to be prohibited, and that effective action be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage.

Progress was also made during the twenty-second session in the deliberation on a draft Convention on the Elimination of Religious Intolerance, which has been in preparation and under discussion for several years in the responsible United Nations bodies. The preamble and Article I of the draft Convention were adopted by the Third Committee during the session. Canada abstained on the vote because of inappropriate references to political issues.

Canada continued to play an active role in the field of social development through the Economic and Social Council, the Statistical and Narcotic Drugs Commission, the Housing, Building and Planning Committee, the Commission on Social Development, and the various Specialized

Agencies. Again, in 1967, Canada actively participated in the work of the United Nations Children's Fund through public support, as well as with the private support of the Canadian UNICEF Committee. Dr. J. W. Willard, Deputy Minister of National Welfare, continued to serve as Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

By its Resolution 2089, on December 20, 1965, the twentieth session of the General Assembly, accepting the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Committee for Industrial Development and the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), established an autonomous organization to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The creation of this Organization was the result of several years of discussion concerning the need for intensified United Nations action to accelerate the industrial growth of the less-developed countries. The purposes of UNIDO are to encourage and promote industrialization in these countries and to be responsible for "reviewing and promoting the co-ordination" of UN activities in the field of industry.

The structure of the Organization consists of three components—a governing body consisting of 45 elected members known as the Industrial Development Board (IDB); a secretariat (which grew out of the secretariat of the former Committee for Industrial Development), and subsidiary bodies. The General Assembly created the IDB by Resolution 2152 (November 17, 1966). The normal term of office on the Board is three years. Canada was elected in 1967 to a three-year term which expires on December 31, 1969.

The administrative costs of the new organization will be met from the regular budget of the UN, while its operational programmes will in the main be financed from voluntary contributions and through participation as executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The headquarters of the Organization is in Vienna, and the secretariat established itself there during the year. At present UNIDO occupies temporary quarters, pending completion of a permanent headquarters being built by the Austrian Government. The chief activity of UNIDO during the year has been the holding of a major international Symposium on Industrial Development in Athens in November and December, to which Canada sent a delegation.

Canada intends to work with other UN members to make UNIDO a creative and effective force in advancing industrial development in the less-developed countries. Canada considers that UNIDO should concentrate its attention on the definition and solution of specific industrial problems in particular countries and regions. In this context, it considers that UNIDO should devote its energies, manpower and resources to specific productive projects, rather than to abstract studies and research which would not offer immediate, concrete results. To this end, Canada welcomed the appointment of UNIDO liaison officers to the offices of the UN resident representatives in many parts of the world. UNIDO, in co-operation with the UNDP, the Specialized Agencies and the World Bank, has an important part to play in the general pattern of aid to the developing world and its future performance will be measured against these criteria.

Economic and Social Council

At the end of 1967, Canada completed the final year of its three-year term on the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This body, which consists of 27 members, has three basic functions:

- (1) To act as governing body for the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields;
- (2) to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations systems of organizations in these same fields; and
- (3) to provide a forum for the discussion of issues of international, economic and social policy and to formulate recommendations for the United Nations system of organizations.

The Council met in May and June in New York (forty-second session), and in July and August in Geneva (forty-third session). Shorter meetings were held in New York in the autumn (resumed forty-third session).

As the annual report observed last year, the Economic and Social Council was in 1966 on the threshold of a new phase in its approach to economic and social development. With the creation, in November 1966, of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and its establishment of its headquarters in Vienna in 1967, the last major sector of development had acquired its own agency. The United Nations system of organizations now embraces agencies in the following major fields: labour, health, food production, education, science and culture, financing, aeronautics, postal administration, meteorology, telecommunications and trade. After 20 years of experimentation and development, the institutional structure for promoting economic and social progress by multilateral action is virtually complete. The major task of ECOSOC in 1967 shifted from the creation of new organs and programmes to the supervision and modification and improvement of the existing system, and this is likely to be the pattern of its work in forthcoming years.

For the first time the Council attempted to organize its work in such a way that the spring session was devoted to a review of the programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and the summer session to the co-ordination of United Nations programmes and the discussion of major issues of economic and social policy.

Partly because of the new timetable, which scheduled the discussion of fundamental economic issues for the summer session, and partly because much of the summer session was taken up with an unproductive debate on whether responsibility for the damage caused in the Arab-Israel war should be placed on Israel, the Council did not devote much attention to important economic problems in its two sessions in 1967. Indeed, there was very little substantive discussion on such pressing and difficult problems as food aid, the implementation of development plans, and the utilization of human resources, all of which are matters of fundamental interest to developing countries, on which constructive work should have been possible.

As a consequence of these developments, the Council and its Economic and Social Committees dealt mainly with routine items and the examination of agency and commission reports. Among these were reports on the Survey Programme of National Resources, an expanded programme of assistance in the fields of public administration, water desalination, and new sources of energy. The Council, in spite of some opposi-

tion, approved the allocation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) of new responsibilities in the field of family planning. The reports of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Industrial Development Board (IDB), the Trade and Development Board (TDB), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were examined, but no new ideas arose in these discussions.

Although there was little of interest in the Council's discussion of economic issues, Canada played a leading role in one of the few substantive decisions which the Council did take in this field. Based on a report by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (ACAST), the Council approved a resolution which Canada sponsored, focusing attention on the serious food problem confronting many countries and especially the need to increase the production and use of edible proteins. It requested the Secretary-General to draw the ACAST Report and its recommendations to the attention of the Specialized Agencies and member states; to report to the forty-third session on how Agency funds are being used to carry forward this programme; and to make any recommendations for any further action he considered desirable.

In its examination of social and human rights questions, the Council and its Social Committee examined the reports of the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The Council also considered the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and a proposal to establish a post of high commissioner in the field of human rights.

In 1967, Canada, with other member countries, continued to devote attention to the problem of programme co-ordination and the need for continuing to improve the administration of the broad range of programmes covered by ECOSOC. In this context, the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, of which Canada is a member, continued its efforts to review the various economic programmes of ECOSOC and to co-ordinate the work being carried forward in related fields. This Committee, together with five additional members, was constituted by ECOSOC as the Expanded Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to undertake a study of the programmes administered by the Specialized Agencies and the United Nations in an effort to suggest further measures for improving and co-ordinating ECOSOC's work programme. The Committee met twice in 1967, and a good start has been made on this project.

Viewing the record of Canada's participation in the Council over the past three years, it is apparent that our hopes of restoring ECOSOC to its central role in the United Nations system of organizations have not been realized. Some progress was made in giving the Council more authority as a co-ordinating agency, but the attempt to revitalize the Council's responsibilities for, and participation in, the supervision and evaluation of the economic activities of the United Nations system fell short of what had been considered desirable. While it is true to say that

there are other forums in which such issues as trade, industrial development and technical assistance are discussed and new programmes formulated, ECOSOC continues to carry a heavy responsibility as the central organ through which the work of the agencies can and should be co-ordinated.

It will probably be ten years before Canada will again be successful in being elected to the Council. It will continue, however, to serve for the next two years on the Committee on Programme and Coordination and the Expanded Committee on Programme and Co-ordination of ECOSOC. Through this body, as well as other agencies and committees in the United Nations system, it will continue to participate actively in the expanding programme for economic and social development for which ECOSOC is responsible.

Disarmament

During 1967, Canada continued to participate actively in international discussions about arms control and disarmament. Attention was focused on the disarmament negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC), of which Canada is a member, and the twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Disarmament Division is that part of the Department responsible for the preparation of reports and recommendations relating to policy, the co-ordination of research, and the preparation of information on current disarmament matters of interest to the public. It also assists the Adviser to the Government on Disarmament, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, in the discharge of his responsibilities. General Burns normally leads the Canadian delegation to the ENDC in Geneva, and, in the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, acts as Canadian spokesman at Geneva and during disarmament debates at the United Nations. Since disarmament and arms control involve specialized technical information, this Division maintains close contact with various political and functional divisions within the Department, and with interested departments and agencies of the Canadian Government such as the Directorate of Strategic and Force Planning in the Department of National Defence, the Seismology Division of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Defence Research Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Atomic Energy Control Board. Throughout the year, efforts were concentrated on the following measures: the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; the control of conventional and nuclear armaments; regional proposals for arms control such as the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone; the extension of the partial nuclear test ban treaty; and proposals for general and complete disarmament.

While some progress was made during the year, this progress was offset by other developments. The two most promising developments were the signing in February of a treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the tabling in August of identical draft non-proliferation treaties by the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Advances were also made in the development of seismic methods for the detection of underground tests. However, escalating conventional arms races in certain areas and increased interest in antiballistic missiles and other sophisticated nuclear delivery systems only served to emphasize the many difficulties which lay ahead. Atmospheric nuclear test programmes were continued by France and the People's Republic of China, while the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. continued underground nuclear testing.

A positive contribution to the cause of arms control and disarmament occurred on February 14, 1967, when, at Tlatelolco, Mexico, 14 Latin American states signed a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. All other qualified states that participated in the preparation of the Tlatelolco Treaty have now signed, and the ratification process is expected to begin in 1968. The primary significance of the treaty lies in the fact that it establishes the first nuclear-free zone in an inhabited part of the world.

Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee

The ENDC resumed its session in Geneva on February 21, 1967, and discussions continued into December, with a six-week recess commencing in March. While it was generally agreed that general and complete disarmament was the ultimate objective, debate centred on a treaty to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, since this measure promised more immediate results. Some attention was also devoted to other measures of arms control and disarmament such as a comprehensive test ban treaty and conventional arms control.

Non-proliferation has been under discussion in the Committee regularly since the latter part of 1965. By early 1966, both the United States and the Soviet co-chairmen had elaborated and tabled draft treaties, but important differences in approach prevented progress until United States and Soviet leaders began bilateral discussions later that year. Early in 1967 these discussions developed into formal negotiations, which soon produced the broad outlines of an agreed approach to a treaty. The Committee adjourned in the spring to allow the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to consult their allies. When the Committee reconvened in May, negotiations were again carried forward until late summer. On August 24, the co-chairmen tabled separate texts of an agreed draft treaty that were identical except for a key article on safeguards.

The basic provisions of this draft stipulate that states possessing nuclear weapons shall not transfer such weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over them to any recipient, or assist or encourage non-nuclear-weapon states to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices. They also stipulate that states not possessing nuclear weapons shall not receive the transfer of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over them, or manufacture or otherwise acquire such weapons or devices. However, the right of non-nuclear parties to develop their peaceful nuclear programmes without restriction is also clearly laid down. The tabled draft lacks the important verification (or safeguards) provision, which would apply international safeguards to the peaceful nuclear activities of signatories so as to prevent the clandestine diversion of nuclear materials intended for peaceful purposes to military uses. Because negotiation of the safeguards provision was still in progress when the twenty-second session of the UN General Assembly undertook its examination of disarmament questions, the Committee decided not to adjourn for the session. Rather, it reported on an interim basis that treaty negotiations were continuing and that it would report in full at a later date.

Although the debate in the ENDC has continued, much of the substantive negotiation has been *in camera*—either bilaterally between the co-chairmen themselves or between the co-chairmen and their respective allies. The non-aligned members of the Committee thus tended to feel somewhat left out and expressed dissatisfaction at the pace and course of

events. These countries submitted a number of papers and suggestions relating to the treaty and, once the draft was tabled, a number of specific amendments, many of which were designed to effect a better balance of treaty obligations as between nuclear and non-nuclear signatories. The co-chairmen and other Committee members have been examining these amendments with a view to amending the draft where possible with the special interests of the non-nuclear states in mind.

The Canadian delegate, General Burns, contributed frequently to the debate, stressing the importance and urgency Canada attached to a non-proliferation treaty and seeking to facilitate the negotiations. On points of difference between the co-chairmen, he suggested ways of narrowing and reconciling these divergences. While acknowledging the inherently discriminatory character of a non-proliferation treaty, which might tend to perpetuate the present monopoly of nuclear weapons, he argued that it was clearly in the immediate interest of all states to halt the spread of such weapons. At the same time, he urged the nuclear powers to accommodate the views of the non-nuclear states as far as possible by establishing a fair balance of obligations under a treaty. He suggested undertakings by the nuclear powers to move towards the control and reduction of nuclear weapons and their acceptance of the same safeguards they were proposing for the peaceful nuclear activities of non-nuclear states. He also urged that, in conjunction with the treaty, the nuclear powers provide special security assurances to exposed non-aligned states and make specific arrangements for extending the benefits of "peaceful" nuclear explosions to non-nuclear states. As it now stands, the draft reflects in one way or another most of the views Canada has expressed in the Committee.

Discussion of a possible comprehensive test ban focused on the problem of ensuring that underground nuclear tests would not be carried on clandestinely. During the session, the Soviet Union maintained its position that national means of detection were adequate but again failed to introduce any supporting data. On July 19, 1967, the Swedish delegate suggested that identification methods had so improved during recent years that it had become meaningful to discuss the possibilities for control without "on-site" inspection. The Canadian representative, General Burns, was not in full accord with the Swedish position since Canadian scientific studies indicated that there was still a substantial margin of error in seismic identification. The British and American representatives presented evidence substantially similar to the Canadian position.

On July 6, General Burns made a statement on conventional arms control, in which he suggested that, as an interim measure pending progress on general and complete disarmament, a scheme for the international reporting or registration of conventional arms transfers to areas of tension in the world might be examined by the Committee. This suggestion was related to President Johnson's proposal for such a registration scheme for the Middle East, which Canada has endorsed.

Disarmament at Twenty-Second General Assembly

The agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly included six disarmament items—namely, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; the question of general and complete disarmament; the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests; the elimination of foreign military bases in Asia, Africa and Latin America; the Treaty for

the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America; and a supplementary item introduced by the Soviet Union on the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

During his speech to the UN General Assembly on September 27, 1967, the Secretary of State for External Affairs mentioned that there had been three important developments in arms control in the past year: the Treaty on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Treaty to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, and the submission of draft non-proliferation treaties by the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Mr. Martin described a non-proliferation treaty as "a vital step towards nuclear arms control, in itself an important prerequisite to ultimate nuclear and general disarmament". Support was also expressed for the Secretary-General's report on nuclear weapons, conventional arms control, and discussions leading to limitations on nuclear weapons systems.

Discussion of disarmament items in the First Committee came relatively late, since, in the light of the continuation of the ENDC session into December, it was uncertain what arrangements would be made to co-ordinate discussions between the General Assembly and the ENDC. Debate began with the two items not formally under consideration by the ENDC—the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

A resolution publicizing the aims and objectives of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America was approved in the Assembly by a vote of 82 (Canada) to none, with 28 abstentions. Among the abstentions were the Soviet bloc, France and a number of African countries. Canada, in supporting the resolution, welcomed the creation of the first nuclear-free zone in an inhabited part of the world as a development that would not only aid the non-proliferation negotiations but would contribute to the stability, security and peaceful development of the area. Canada was concerned, however, that, while the Latin American and Caribbean states should have every access to the benefits of nuclear energy for their economic and social development, the treaty should not be interpreted as permitting national peaceful nuclear explosions. Also, Canada expressed the hope that the treaty would be designed to embrace all sovereign states in the region, as, under Article 25 and an associated resolution relating to territorial disputes, Guyana and British Honduras are at the moment barred from acceding to the treaty.

Believing that the conclusion of such a convention would facilitate agreement on other disarmament questions, the Soviet Union circulated a memorandum containing a Convention for the Prohibition of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a request that the matter be inscribed on the United Nations agenda. During the debate on this item in the First Committee, Canada expressed its concern at the possible further spread of nuclear weapons and reaffirmed its willingness to support measures which offered effective means for nuclear weapons control. Noting that a sense of insecurity on the part of nations gave rise to the desire to arm, which in turn heightened that sense of insecurity, the Canadian representative nevertheless emphasized that this costly and dangerous trend would not be stopped by a convention of the sort under discussion. Rather, security of a lasting character must be sought—first, through precise measures to control and limit nuclear weapons, as well as other types of armaments, and, secondly, through agreed measures of disarmament leading to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons as part of a phased, controlled programme of general disarmament.

For these reasons, Canada abstained both in the First Committee and in plenary on a resolution urging all states to examine the question of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons or other proposals on the use of nuclear weapons, as well as to undertake negotiations respecting this matter through the convening of an international conference either by the ENDC or directly between states. In explaining its vote, Canada pointed out that it had voted against the 1961 Declaration, and that it did not believe the convention under discussion was either essential or urgent; moreover, because the convention was not verifiable, its acceptance would substitute the shadow for the substance of arms control. However, as a result of its long-standing interest in and concern for disarmament questions, Canada did not reject outright the urgings of a substantial majority of the members of the United Nations that such a problem receive further study. Similarly, Canada expressed sympathy for the argument that, under the non-proliferation treaty, those states required to renounce the future acquisition of nuclear weapons were entitled to guarantees on the part of the present nuclear powers that they would not use such weapons against non-nuclear-weapon signatories. Ultimately, the resolution was adopted in plenary by a 77-0-29 (Canada) vote. Those voting in favour were members of the Soviet bloc, India, most Arab and Latin American states, and a number of other non-aligned members. Canada abstained with its NATO allies, Australia, New Zealand and some non-aligned nations. Cuba's abstention was notable, as it reserved the right to defend itself with all necessary weapons.

The two matters discussed under the general subject of the non-proliferation treaty were the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee report on non-proliferation and the conference of non-nuclear-weapon states. The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee having submitted only an interim report on the non-proliferation treaty negotiations, the subject was touched on only peripherally in the disarmament debate. A procedural resolution (2346A), calling on the Committee urgently to continue its work to report by March 12, 1967, and recommending the resumption of the twenty-second UNGA at an early date on the receipt of the Committee's report, was passed in the Assembly by a vote of 112 (Canada) to one (Albania), with four abstentions (Cuba, France, Gabon and Guinea).

Resolution 2153B, passed during the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, provided for a preparatory committee for the conference of non-nuclear-weapon states to make the necessary arrangements for such a conference and report to the twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly. During the twenty-second session, Resolution 2346B, acknowledging the preparatory committee's report confirming the dates of the conference as August-September 1968, and inviting all non-nuclear-weapon states who were members of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to attend, was passed in plenary by a vote of 110 (Canada) to none, with eight abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Gabon, Guinea and India).

Discussion of the question of general and complete disarmament followed much the same pattern as in last year's debate. Most representatives agreed that general and complete disarmament remained the ultimate objective of disarmament negotiations but that partial measures such as a non-proliferation treaty presented more immediate opportunities for agreement. Canada, with 21 other countries, co-sponsored a draft resolution which requested the ENDC to resume consideration of the question of

general and complete disarmament at the earliest possible date and to report progress to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly. This draft was approved by the General Assembly as Resolution 2342B by a vote of 113 (Canada) to none, with three abstentions (Cuba, France and Gabon).

Within the context of general and complete disarmament, there was some discussion of ways of preventing chemical and biological warfare. Two draft resolutions were introduced, one by the Maltese representative, recommending that the ENDC consider problems relating to the use of chemical, biological and radiological weapons with a view to the revision, updating or replacing of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare. The draft also called for a study by the Secretary-General of the effects of these weapons. The Hungarian representative introduced a draft resolution demanding "strict and absolute compliance by all states with the principles and norms established by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925" and declaring the use of these weapons for the purpose of destroying human beings and the means of their existence to be "a crime against humanity". It also urged universal accession to the 1925 Geneva Protocol. Subsequently, Upper Volta introduced amendments which would have deleted any reference to "a crime against humanity" and requested all states to comply strictly with the Geneva Protocol. While some Western and non-aligned states supported the updating of the 1925 Protocol, the East European states opposed any revision on the grounds that the Protocol would be weakened. Since the sponsors refused to combine their resolutions, and opinion was sharply divided, both resolutions were withdrawn.

Canada took a very active part in ensuring wide distribution for the Report of the Secretary-General on the Effects of the Possible Use of Nuclear Weapons and on the Security and Economic Implications for States of the Acquisition and Further Development of These Weapons (Document A/6858). Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution expressing the hope that all states, and the ENDC, would consider the report's conclusions, and calling for its wide distribution as a UN publication and through national and intergovernmental organizations. Canadian support was based on the pressing need to halt the nuclear arms race and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the existing non-nuclear-weapon states. The draft was approved as Resolution 2342A by a vote of 113 (Canada) to none, with one abstention (Cuba) in the General Assembly.

The eight non-aligned members of the ENDC introduced a draft resolution on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. The resolution was similar to one passed last year, but expressed increasing concern that nuclear tests were continuing in the atmosphere as well as underground. The resolution urged, *inter alia*, the suspension of nuclear-weapon tests in all environments and requested the ENDC to consider a treaty banning underground nuclear-weapon tests as a matter of urgency. In the debate, Eastern European states supported a comprehensive ban based on national means of verification. The Canadian position was expressed by General Burns, who pointed out that improved seismic detection might some day obviate the need for on-site inspections but that, for the time being, such inspections remained necessary. The draft

was adopted as Resolution 2343 in the General Assembly following a vote of 103 (Canada) to one (Albania), with seven abstentions (Algeria, Cuba, France, Gabon, Guinea, Mali and Mauretania).

Consideration of the elimination of foreign military bases in Asia, Africa and Latin America was very brief, debate being limited to the customary attacks by Soviet-bloc nations on United States military influence in various parts of the world, notably Southeast Asia. A procedural draft resolution sponsored by India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, referring the matter to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee for further study, was passed by a vote of 105 (Canada) to none, with 13 abstentions in plenary, to become Resolution 2344. In commenting on this issue, the Canadian delegate pointed out that the proposal to eliminate foreign bases involved the sacrifice of the collective security arrangements of the Western countries without any balancing obligation on the part of the U.S.S.R. and its allies, and that phased, balanced progress toward general and complete disarmament would result in the elimination of foreign military bases.

B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

For Canada, collective defence arrangements not only contribute to our own security but also represent one of the ways in which we have sought to play an international role recognized as being responsible. Canada therefore continues to attach cardinal importance to its membership in the North Atlantic alliance. The continuing peace, prosperity and stability of the countries of Western Europe are of vital interest to Canada. Since Canada is a partner in NATO, this means continuing to contribute, in appropriate measure, to the alliance's forces based in Europe and those based in Canada.

In the most important political development of the year in NATO, a study of the future tasks of the alliance, which the NATO Council undertook at its December 1966 ministerial meeting, was completed at the December 1967 meeting. The Harmel Exercise, as it was called, concluded that:

- (a) There was a continuing need for defensive military arrangements.
- (b) Additional emphasis should be placed on the political objectives of NATO, particularly a further *détente* in East-West relations.
- (c) The political activities of the alliance would be all the more effective if there was full and timely consultation among the members.
- (d) The military tasks of the alliance were not incompatible with but rather a necessary complement to a constructive political role for the alliance.

This increased emphasis on political objectives was reflected in the discussions held during the two ministerial meetings in 1967. The first took place in Luxembourg on June 13 and 14 and the second in Brussels on December 13 and 14.

With the withdrawal of France from NATO's integrated military organization, defence questions are now discussed, in the first instance, in the Defence Planning Committee, while political affairs continue to be discussed in the North Atlantic Council. While the loss of French military forces from NATO's integrated command is regrettable, this procedural arrangement has provided for the continued involvement of France in

those aspects of NATO in which it continues to participate, while permitting the other members to take decisions on matters from which France has withdrawn.

The French decision to withdraw from the integrated military structure of the alliance required the removal of NATO forces and bases from France. For Canada, the French decision involved the relocation of the I Air Division headquarters at Metz and of the RCAF units stationed at Marville to Lahr, Germany. Arrangements were made with the French to co-locate at Lahr during the period of transition, which lasted from the end of March to September. Stationed now at Lahr is the headquarters of the Air Division along with No. 1 Fighter Wing and Air Movements and Communications Units. The air-base at Lahr was officially taken over by the RCAF on October 6. Canadian policy in this transition period was guided by the desire to maintain the closest possible co-operation between France and the other 14 member nations, while preserving the military effectiveness of the defence forces.

At the December 1966 NATO ministerial meeting, it was decided to move the North Atlantic Council from Paris to Brussels and to co-locate it with the Military Committee, until then located in Washington. It was also decided to build a temporary headquarters. The new North Atlantic Council headquarters was formally opened on October 15, 1967.

The Defence Planning Committee has successfully dealt with three major questions in 1967. First, agreement was reached on the new strategy of "flexible response". This provides for a flexible and balanced range of appropriate conventional and nuclear responses to all levels of aggression or threats of aggression. Secondly, greatly improved procedures for the planning of force levels have been instituted. In December 1967, ministers adopted a five-year force plan for the period 1968-72. This included a firm commitment of forces for 1968 and an outline of national plans for the period 1969-72. Thirdly, approval was given for the formation of a standing naval force in the Atlantic. Ships from participating countries will be placed for a given period under the operational command of NATO, which will provide further visible evidence of NATO solidarity.

A new group now meets regularly at the defence minister level to examine matters of nuclear strategy. Canada occupied a seat on the Nuclear Planning Group, as it is called, during the year. Although Canada's membership on the Nuclear Planning Group is on a rotational basis, Canada will sit regularly on the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, to which the Group reports. The Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee reports in turn to the North Atlantic Council. During the year, the Nuclear Planning Group conducted a number of studies on strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. A progress report on these studies was presented before the meeting of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, which met for the first time in December.

Special attention should be drawn to the subject of force reductions, for it illustrates the new thrust of the alliance as well as being important *per se*. The alliance is studying the possibility of balanced force reductions, seeking to determine whether security and stability can be preserved in Europe while some reduction is worked out in the present confrontation of military power now existing on that continent. While the concern of NATO remains one of security, the focus of the activity of its members is thus increasingly directed at how to improve East-West relations and ultimately to achieve a settlement in Europe.

C. The Commonwealth

After accepting the Freedom of the City of London on 27 November, the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, had this to say about the Commonwealth in his Mansion House address:

This association of free states is going through difficult times, but no international arrangement or system offers a more hopeful example of the kind of flexibility and adaptability that is required internationally to meet the challenges and demands of today's sweeping changes and new conditions. . . . We have now an association of 26 member states¹ from every part of the world, varying greatly in size, in power and in wealth; of different creeds, different forms of government, different ways of life. . . . The Commonwealth, with all its frustrations, but with all its promise too, has established a bridge between these different cultures, these different races, at a time when there are not many bridges of this kind left in the world. Some parts of the bridge seem at the moment to be rather shaky. But that means that we should not scrap the bridge, but that we should strengthen it, and thereby increase its value to ourselves and to the world.

In keeping with the importance we attach to our Commonwealth association, Canada's external aid for developing countries continued to be directed in the main to Commonwealth countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. Canada is an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan and continued to support the role of the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Secretariat, now in its third year, has the responsibility of organizing and servicing a variety of official Commonwealth conferences; it facilitates the exchange of information between member countries and generally stands at the service of all Commonwealth governments as a visible symbol of the spirit of co-operation which animates the Commonwealth.

Within the Department, the Commonwealth Division is responsible for general Commonwealth matters—that is, for questions affecting the Commonwealth association and Canada's role in it, and for preparations for Canadian participation in Commonwealth prime ministers' meetings and other gatherings and for relations with the Commonwealth Secretariat and other Commonwealth organizations. In addition to this functional rôle, the Division has responsibility, as an "area division", for matters affecting Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, and Singapore—that is, all the Commonwealth countries except those in Africa and the Mediterranean, which are dealt with by other area divisions. The Commonwealth Division is also responsible for Canadian relations with Ireland.

¹ Commonwealth members, now numbering 26, listed according to the year (post-1931) when membership was proclaimed, are: Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India (Aug. 15, 1947), Pakistan (Aug. 15, 1947), Ceylon (Feb. 4, 1948), Ghana (Mar. 6, 1957), Malaya (Aug. 31, 1957), Cyprus (Aug. 16, 1960), Nigeria (Oct. 1, 1960), Sierra Leone (Apr. 27, 1961), Tanzania (Dec. 9, 1961), Jamaica (Aug. 6, 1962), Trinidad and Tobago (Aug. 31, 1962), Uganda (Oct. 9, 1962), Kenya (Dec. 12, 1963), Malawi (July 6, 1964), Malta, G. C. (Sept. 21, 1964), Zambia (Oct. 24, 1964), The Gambia (Feb. 18, 1965), Singapore (Aug. 9, 1965), Guyana (May 26, 1966), Botswana (Sept. 30, 1966), Lesotho (Oct. 4, 1966), Barbados (Nov. 30, 1966). Early in 1965, Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania. Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined with the Federation of Malaya in September 1963 to form Malaysia. In August 1965, Singapore was separated from Malaysia.

Royal Visits

Of particular interest during 1967 was the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada and Head of the Commonwealth, accompanied by her husband, His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, to take part in the July 1 celebrations in Ottawa and later to see Expo 67. Other members of the Royal Family visiting Canada included Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, who toured the Atlantic provinces in July, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and the Honourable Angus Ogilvy, who visited the Western provinces and the territories in May and June. The Duke of Edinburgh came to Canada again in July to open the Pan-American Games and returned in November to inaugurate the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

Britain

The close and continuous relations between Canada and Britain in all fields—political, commercial, financial, immigration, cultural and defence—achieved a new peak during Canada's centennial year. The practice of continuing consultation on economic subjects of mutual interest was formalized at the first meeting of the Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Matters, held in London during April. The Committee reaffirmed the importance of maintaining a high volume of trade between the two countries and considered various questions relating to international trade and international programmes of development assistance, with particular reference to Commonwealth programmes. Canada was particularly fortunate during 1967 to be host to British visitors representing virtually every level of government, including the leaders of all major British political parties and, in particular, Prime Minister Wilson. In addition, Prime Minister T. O'Neil of Northern Ireland attended British Week in Toronto and visited Expo 67. Notable among Canadian visits to Britain was that of Prime Minister Pearson to London in November to receive an honorary degree from the University of London and the Freedom of the City already referred to. This visit coincided with the devaluation of the pound sterling and the crisis in Cyprus, and thus gave an opportunity for a direct exchange of views by the Prime Ministers of the two countries on these matters. In addition, representatives from virtually every level of Canadian government visited Britain and, in almost all cases, ample opportunity was available for formal and informal exchanges on most matters of common interest. Canada's Parliament was particularly honoured this year as the recipient of special resolutions of congratulations from both Houses of the Mother of Parliaments. The year also saw the retirement of the Honourable Lionel Chevrier as Canadian High Commissioner in London and the appointment of Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie as his successor.

Ireland

Canada was honoured in its centennial year by the Republic of Ireland, which acknowledged its historical relations with Canada in a special joint Canada-Ireland July 1 celebration in Dublin. Tributes to Canada's centennial were profuse and included the issuance of special postage stamps and the celebration of a number of commemorative church services. In our commercial relations with Ireland, 1967 has witnessed the revision of the 1932 Canada-Ireland Trade Agreement.

Commonwealth Caribbean

The agreements reached at the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference held in Ottawa in July 1966 continued in 1967 to further the special relation which has traditionally linked Canada and the West Indies. On January 31, 1967, senior officials of participating countries gathered at Castries, St. Lucia, for the first meeting of the Trade and Economic Committee established under the terms of the Protocol to the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement signed at the 1966 Conference. International economic developments, including discussions on the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations and international commodity arrangements of special interest to the participating countries, as well as a broad range of bilateral subjects related to Canada-West Indies trade and to development assistance, were reviewed at the meeting.

Commonwealth Caribbean heads of government played a significant role in the observance of Canada's centennial. The visit to Ottawa of the Honourable L. Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana, on July 9, was followed on August 1 by that of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable Hugh L. Shearer. The Right Honourable Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was welcomed on August 29 and, on September 19, Canada was honoured by the visit of the Honourable Errol W. Barrow, Prime Minister of Barbados. Another distinguished visitor was the Honourable E. M. Gairy, Premier of Grenada, who visited Ottawa on September 3, 1967.

During the year Canada also welcomed the achievement of new constitutional status in association with Britain by the former West Indian colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia. Special "Statehood Day" ceremonies were held by the West Indies (Associated States), at which Canada was represented variously by the Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, the Honourable E. J. Benson, Minister of National Revenue, and by Mr. Donald S. MacDonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. As an additional gesture of recognition, the Canadian High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago and to Barbados was concurrently appointed Canadian Commissioner to the West Indies (Associated States).

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

Matters of interest to Canada in the subcontinent in 1967 were the fourth Indian combined elections for the Centre Government and states governments, some further easing of the tension between India and Pakistan and the continued problem of an adequate food supply. The Congress Party was returned to office with a small but absolute majority at the Centre, but, for the first time, lost its dominant position in the states, in more than half of which it no longer had an absolute majority. In May, Dr. Zakir Husain became the first Muslim to be elected President of India. The tense relations between Indian and Pakistan were slightly eased in the year and there were visits by the military leaders of each country to the other. Canada continued its food-grain assistance to the subcontinent and flour shipments to Ceylon. At the commencement of 1967, the food shortage in India was particularly acute and approximately one million tons of Canadian grain were shipped. The serious agricultural situation has now improved with a favourable monsoon. The President of India and the Prime Minister of Ceylon made state visits to Canada in connection with the centennial celebrations and Expo 67.

Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore

Australia and New Zealand continued to extend their interest in Asia, establishing even closer relations, both political and economic, with countries in the area. During 1967, both countries increased their military and civil assistance to the Republic of Vietnam. Prime Minister Holt of Australia visited Canada in connection with centennial celebrations and Expo 67, and this was an occasion for extensive and largely informal talks with Prime Minister Pearson. Expo 67 drew many ministers and officials from both Australia and New Zealand to Canada and their visits provided many opportunities for useful discussions with their Canadian counterparts.

Malaysia was faced with new problems resulting from the sharp fall in the price of natural rubber. A 30 percent decrease in the price of this vital export is seriously threatening plans for development, while continuing terrorist activities on the border with Thailand and in Borneo have necessitated large expenditures on building up the nation's armed forces. Singapore completed its second year after separation from Malaysia with every indication that it could stand by itself as an independent state.

Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore were all faced with the need to reassess their defence arrangements by the announcement of the British Government that it was hoped to withdraw all its forces from the area by the mid-1970s. Apart from the defence aspect, their withdrawal will have a significant economic impact on Malaysia and Singapore, especially the latter.

III

AREA DIVISIONS

African and Middle Eastern Division

The Government of Canada has continued over the past year to develop and intensify its bilateral relations with countries in Africa and the Middle East. Canada now has 14 diplomatic missions¹ and maintains diplomatic relations with a total of 39 countries in the region. One new mission was established in 1967, the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Kenya, and during the year diplomatic relations were established with the Malagasy Republic and Lesotho through non-resident accreditation.

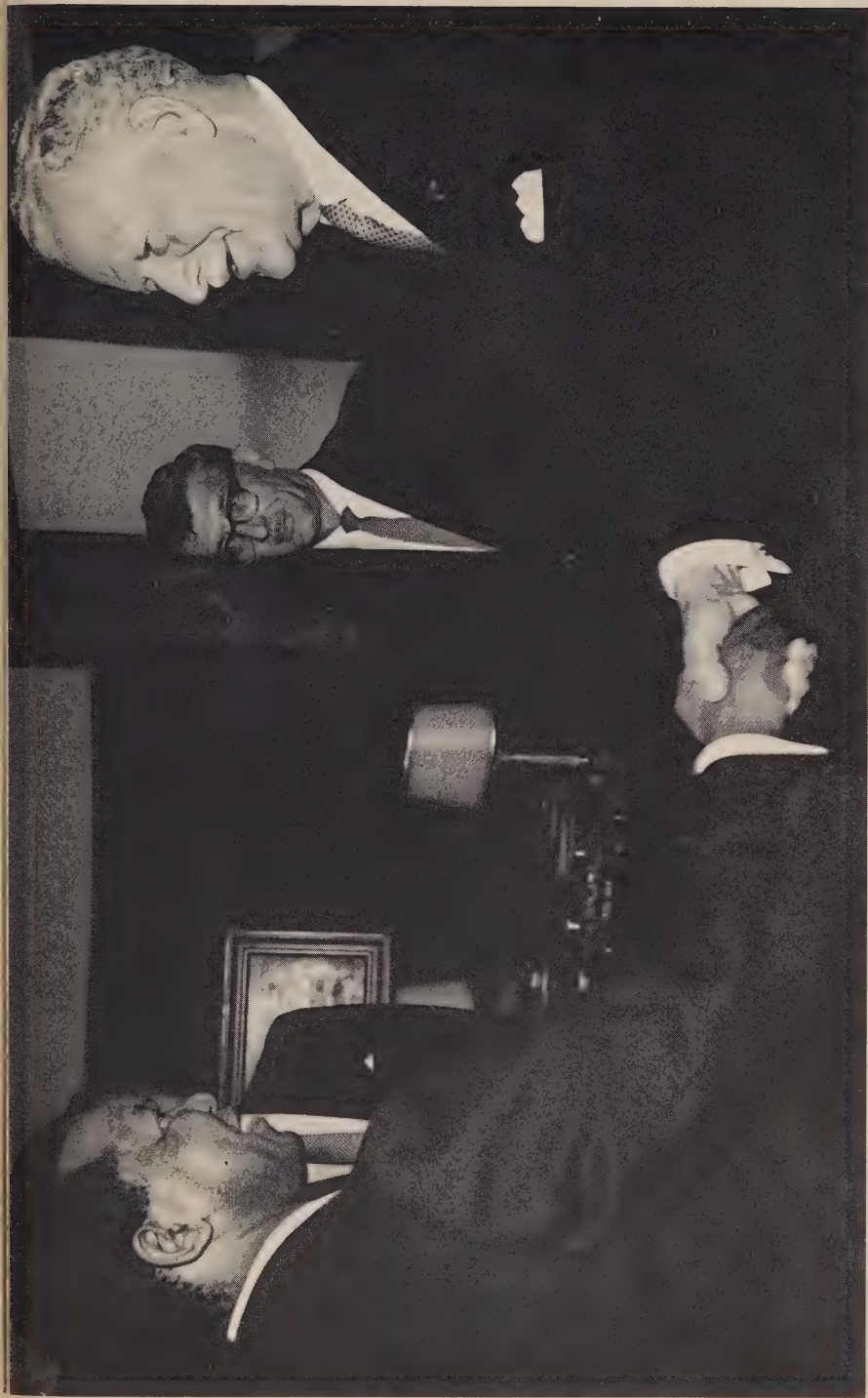
Special attention has been devoted to expanding Canada's relations with French-speaking Africa. The programme of aid to these countries reached record levels, and the Canadian Government indicated its particular interest in *la francophonie*, a world-wide grouping of French-speaking states, proposed by President Senghor of Senegal. Our interest was further underlined by a visit to a number of *francophone* countries in Africa by the present Minister of Justice, Mr. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.

The Canadian Government continued to show concern about the Rhodesia problem and to pursue the search for a solution which would guarantee majority rule in Rhodesia before independence is granted. Canada's trade with Rhodesia has been suspended, except for certain items of a humanitarian nature, and the selective mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council were thus implemented in full. The Security Council remains seized of the problem. The Government has maintained regular consultation with the British Government and other Commonwealth governments, through the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee in London and otherwise, to discern the most effective means of bringing an end to the illegal situation in Rhodesia.

Canada has also actively participated in the deliberations on other African questions at the United Nations, both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council. These included the problems posed by the *apartheid* policy of the Government of South Africa, the Portuguese African territories, mercenary incursions into the Congo and the question of South West Africa. The last was a principal subject of attention at the fifth special session of the UN General Assembly in April-May 1967, following the consideration of this problem earlier in the year by the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, of which Canada was a member.

Other areas of tension in Africa have been of concern to Canada. The tragic civil war in Nigeria occasioned a temporary interruption in parts of Canada's aid programme to that country and necessitated the

¹ Cameroun, Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.



His Excellency Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada, welcomes Mr. A. S. Mohale, High Commissioner-designate from Lesotho to Canada. Mr. Mohale presented his Letters of Commission on July 20, 1967. In the background is Mr. R. E. Collins, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.



Diplomatic conversation in Ottawa: Left to right—the Honorable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson; the interpreter; First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

withdrawal of Canadian civilians from the (former) Western and Mid-Western Regions of Nigeria. In the Congo, Canada viewed with concern the eruption of difficulties in the latter half of the year. Canada responded to a request from the International Committee of the Red Cross for an aircraft to assist in an evacuation of certain Katangan refugees from Rwanda, but in the event this aircraft was not used.

Canada continued during 1967 to discharge its obligations as protecting power for British interests in Tanzania, while at the same time acting in a similar capacity for Tanzania in Britain.

Events in the Middle East during 1967 were dominated by the Arab-Israeli dispute. Canada, from the beginning of the crisis in May, sought to help find a peaceful solution through the United Nations. With the outbreak of war on June 5, major efforts were made to bring about the termination of hostilities as well as to protect Canadian citizens and Canadian interests in the countries party to the conflict. Having assumed a seat on the Security Council in January 1967, Canada was particularly well placed to play an important role in bringing about the Council resolution which led to a cease-fire.

In the aftermath of the hostilities, the Canadian Government gave tangible proof of its concern for the plight of the refugees by contributing to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency emergency assistance valued at approximately \$1.25 million over and above a contribution of approximately \$1.5 million for 1967. On the political plane, Canada has participated actively in the difficult but always vital quest for a just and stable peace in the Middle East. Specifically, Canada played a prominent part in the activities at the United Nations which led to the passage of a resolution calling, *inter alia*, for the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary General to assist the parties in reaching such a solution.

Until the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and the United Arab Republic late in 1967, Canada continued to carry out its responsibilities as protecting power for British interests in the U.A.R. This function had been assumed in December 1965.

Many of the countries of Africa and the Middle East demonstrated their interest in Canada by participating in Expo 67, where their pavilions not only pleased many Canadians but gave them a glimpse of the diverse cultures and traditions of the region. Among the numerous distinguished visitors received this year, Canadians had the pleasure of welcoming from Africa and the Middle East:

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

President Shazar of Israel

President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran

General Ankrah of Ghana

President Hamani Diori of Niger

President Ahidjo of Cameroun.

Representatives of 15 other heads of African or Middle Eastern states visited Canada during the year.

Commonwealth Division

The report for this Division is found in the chapter entitled "Representation in International Organization".

European Division

The European Division's responsibilities within the Department cover the whole of continental Europe, East and West. In all, Canada has diplomatic relations with 25 countries of the area, maintaining 21 resident missions and six consular offices. Some 25 European nations are represented in Ottawa by diplomatic missions, three of which share dual accreditation with Washington.

During 1967 relations with the countries of Western Europe, with which intimate ties of history, culture and common interest have long existed, were greatly enhanced by their impressive participation in Expo 67 and by the unprecedented number of distinguished visitors to Canada in connection with the centennial celebrations and the International Exposition. The heads of state or their representatives from Western Europe who visited Canada on this occasion included, in chronological order: Prince Albert and Princess Paola of Belgium; the Federal President of Austria, Dr. Franz Jonas; Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Heinrich Lübke; President Asgeirsson of Iceland; President de Gaulle of France; Vice-President and Foreign Minister Spühler of Switzerland; Princess Margrethe and Prince Henrik of Denmark; Prime Minister Paasio of Finland; King Constantine and Queen Anna-Maria of Greece; President Saragat of Italy; Princess Christina of Sweden; and Prince Harald of Norway.

Significantly, the year saw the first visit ever made to Canada by a representative group from the European Parliament and by the President of the European Community.

Pursuing its policy of increasing and diversifying Canada's relations with French-speaking countries, and with France in particular, in order to reflect Canada's bicultural and bilingual character on the international scene, the Canadian Government has been promoting increased exchanges and contacts with France in all fields throughout 1967. The Franco-Canadian Joint Cultural Commission met in Ottawa in June to review and plan cultural arrangements between the two countries. In addition to cultural and academic exchanges and co-operation developed under a 1965 agreement, promising headway was made in the scientific and commercial fields. Following a visit to France by a Canadian scientific mission in January, a programme of scientific exchanges was agreed on between the two countries. There were visits in the course of the year by Economic and Finance Minister Michel Debré, and by a delegation of French parliamentarians particularly interested in trade and investment. The France-Canada Joint Economic Committee met in Paris in October to discuss a broad range of bilateral and multilateral questions. An agreement on defence research, development and production was signed with France in November. In July representatives of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the French Atomic Energy Commission met in Montreal to discuss co-operation in the field of heavy-water nuclear reactors and agreed to meet regularly in the future. More than 120,000 French citizens went to Expo 67. With France and other *francophone* countries, Canada was a founding member in Luxembourg in May of the Association interparlementaire des Pays de Langue française.

Canada continued its active co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany on both bilateral and multilateral levels. During the year Ottawa received several official visitors from Bonn. In the autumn, the

Minister of Scientific Research and the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications met with their Canadian counterparts in Ottawa to encourage closer exchanges in their respective areas. In this connection, joint efforts have already begun in meteorological testing at Churchill. The first meeting ever held in this country of a group of Bundestag and Canadian parliamentarians was the successful beginning of what both countries foresee as a series of frequent contacts. Important negotiations were held between Canada and Germany at the end of the year to set up reciprocal social-security arrangements.

The close relations which have always existed between Canada and Belgium were strengthened by the signature of a bilateral cultural agreement in May. In the same month, Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands renewed in both their official and private capacities the long-standing sentimental and family ties between their country and Canada. During the successful autumn visit of Italy's President Saragat and Foreign Minister Fanfani, extensive talks were held and appreciation expressed by the visitors for the governmental and private assistance Canada had given to alleviate damage following the disastrous floods in Tuscany and to help restore the priceless art treasures of Florence. On the occasion of the visit of Austria's Federal President, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Lujo Tomic-Sorinj (who was to return later to visit the Arctic), signed an extradition treaty with the Canadian Minister for External Affairs.

The year 1967 saw a continuing improvement in relations between Canada and the Communist countries of Europe in the political as well as the economic, technological and cultural spheres. Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia participated in Expo 67 and the events associated with it. Their pavilions were among the most popular at Expo, the Soviet Union being the largest foreign participant.

With the Soviet Union, the most important achievement was the exchange of notes on consular matters concluded on July 14. This agreement is designed primarily to protect citizens of each country visiting the other from any difficulties which may arise from differing citizenship laws and legal processes. In April, in pursuance of an agreement reached during the visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Moscow in November 1966, the U.S.S.R. set up a consulate general in Montreal with jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec. A Canadian consulate will at a later stage be established in the Soviet Union in a city to be decided on at the time.

The centennial of Canadian Confederation, the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet state and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries all coincided in 1967. In this context, the state visit in August of the First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr. Polyansky (who also visited Canada in 1966), as the representative of Chairman Podgorny was particularly welcomed. During the year, the President of the Privy Council of Canada and the Ministers of National Health and Welfare, of Fisheries and of Industry visited the Soviet Union.

It is possible to record only the outstanding developments in our relations with the other countries of Eastern Europe during 1967. In connection with Canada's centennial and Expo 67, President Novotny of Czechoslovakia paid his first visit to Canada in May. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister David, who had visited Canada the previous year. Prior to their visit, a preliminary claims agreement was signed between

Canada and Czechoslovakia. In September the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Mika Spiljak, made an official visit to Canada and represented President Tito at the Yugoslav national day at Expo. In October, at the invitation of the Canadian Speakers of Parliament, a Polish Parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Czeslaw Wycech, Marshal of the Polish Sejm, returned a visit made to Poland by a Canadian Parliamentary delegation in 1966.

On April 3, letters were exchanged establishing diplomatic relations between Canada and Romania; a further exchange of letters, dated May 5, concerned a consular understanding and a preliminary claims agreement. A Bulgarian Embassy was established in Ottawa and a non-resident ambassador was accredited in April. Mr. Bruce Williams, who was appointed Canadian Ambassador to Yugoslavia in November, will by dual accreditation become Canada's first Ambassador to Bulgaria and Romania. A Canadian consul was posted to Budapest during 1967, in anticipation of the establishment of a resident embassy at a later date.

Large numbers of visitors from Eastern Europe came to Canada for Expo, over 6,000 from the Soviet Union alone. Many of these were members of governments, senior officials, scientists, journalists and other persons influential in public life. Their impressions of Canada and the hospitality they received will contribute substantially to greater mutual understanding.

Far Eastern Division

The Far Eastern Division is concerned with all East and Southeast Asian countries other than those which are members of the Commonwealth. There are resident Canadian diplomatic missions in Japan, Indonesia and Thailand, a consulate general in the Philippines, and a Canadian Government trade commissioner's office in Hong Kong. The Canadian High Commissioner to Malaysia is also accredited to Burma. Canadian delegations have participated with India and Poland in the work of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia since 1954. The work of these Commissions is the concern of the Far Eastern Division, which also has primary responsibility for the whole range of questions arising out of the Geneva settlements of 1954 and 1962.

Japan

As one of the major industrial powers of the world, Japan continued in 1967 to be the Far Eastern nation with which Canada maintained the most extensive and varied bilateral relations. In the political field the year was highlighted by the state visit to Canada of their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu in July, and by the visit of Foreign Minister Takeo Miki to Ottawa in November. In addition, a large number of other important visits, including those of cabinet ministers, took place in both directions. In total, almost 16,000 Japanese visited Canada in the first nine months of this year (in comparison, in the whole of 1962, five years ago, fewer than 2,500 did so). Most of these, of course, came to see Expo 67, at which Japan was a major exhibitor.

Thailand, Burma, Korea

In April 1967, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the Canadian decision to open a resident mission in Bangkok, Thailand. The appointment of Mr. J. C. Britton as the first resident Canadian

ambassador in Bangkok was announced in August. The opening of the mission, which took place in September, was a fitting climax to a fruitful year in Canadian-Thai relations, the highlight of which was a state visit to Canada in June of the King and Queen of Thailand in connection with the celebration of the Thai national day at Expo 67. Canadian economic assistance to Thailand continued to increase during the year.

Canadian relations with Burma and Korea were also highlighted this year by state visits from important personalities to attend national day celebrations at Expo. Brigadier Tin Pe, Vice-Chairman of the Burmese Revolutionary Council, came to Canada in May and Dr. Doo Sun Choi, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea and now President of the Korean Red Cross, represented the Korean head of state during a visit in June. In November, Canadian delegates visited Rangoon for the eighteenth meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan. During the year, Canadian representatives attended as observers a number of meetings of a consultative group of countries interested in furthering the economic development of Indonesia and helping to relieve some of that country's economic burdens.

In keeping with the announced Canadian view that the foundations of future peace and stability in Asia must be laid on a firm economic as well as a political base, Canada continued to contribute to both bilateral and multilateral efforts to develop the region. A Canadian director was active, during the first full year of operation of the Asian Development Bank, in the careful planning and decisions which are essential to the eventual success of that organization.

Indochina

The unabated conflict in Vietnam continued, throughout 1967, to constitute one of the major preoccupations of the international community but, despite the repeated efforts made by the governments of a number of countries, including Canada, and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the objectives of de-escalation of the hostilities and negotiations leading to a political settlement remained as remote as ever.

As a member of the International Control Commission in Vietnam, Canada had given its full support to a proposal by the Government of India that the three Commission powers—Canada, India and Poland—meet in New Delhi as a “nucleus” around which a broader range of contacts might develop. It became clear in January that this proposal could not be carried forward in view of Polish reservations as to the timing of any joint Commission initiatives. The Secretary of State for External Affairs told the House of Commons that it was, nevertheless, Canada's intention to continue exploring possibilities in this regard with its Commission partners. A further opportunity to do so occurred in early September, when the President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Mr. Ales Bebler, sent to the heads of the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Britain (the co-chairmen powers of the 1954 Geneva Conference) and of Canada, India and Poland (the three International Commission members) a letter suggesting a meeting among representatives of their five governments with a view to working out a line of common action in attempting to obtain a settlement of the Vietnam problem. The suggested agenda to be worked out in preliminary consultations would, it was indicated by Mr. Bebler, have to include discussion of discontinuing the bombing of North Vietnam and convening a conference on Vietnam to be attended by all those directly interested. In his reply to Mr. Bebler,

the Prime Minister restated Canadian support for any move which held a reasonable prospect of leading in the direction of peace in Vietnam. Without attaching any pre-conditions as to the possible agenda of the proposed five-power meeting, the Canadian Government would be prepared to take part if agreement on the utility of such a meeting could be reached with the other powers, and especially with the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference. This proposal met with resistance from the U.S.S.R. and Poland, and it seemed unlikely that it, or the follow-up suggestions subsequently put forward by Mr. Bebler, would provide a mutually acceptable basis for convening any kind of meeting on Vietnam.

With the implementation of the Tet (Lunar New Year) truce in early February and the accompanying suspension of bombing raids against North Vietnam, hopes were again raised that preliminary agreement might be reached leading to negotiations between the two sides. Despite a number of significant international efforts at the time, however, negotiations failed to materialize, and the bombing was resumed in mid-February.

When he outlined the Canadian position on Vietnam on February 13 in the House of Commons, the SSEA referred specifically to the question of the bombing of North Vietnam and said:

...this may be the key to the whole problem. I am confident that, if it is not the key element in the present military-diplomatic puzzle, it is certainly a most important factor. There are other factors. Even though I hope the bombing does stop, there are other actions and responsibilities which must also be fitted into the total pattern of steps toward a peaceful settlement.

With the Canadian position thus defined, late in March the Canadian Government responded favourably to a proposal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant. The Secretary-General's proposal envisaged a standstill truce (an important element of which would, of course, be a cessation of the bombing), followed by preliminary talks and, finally, by the reconvening of the Geneva Conference. Canadian willingness to play a constructive role in this regard was again made clear, and it was also noted that the Canadian Government would be fully prepared to use whatever influence it could exert by virtue of its membership in the International Commission. The Governments of the U.S.A. and of South Vietnam also responded favourably to the appeal of the Secretary-General, but the Government of North Vietnam rejected it, on the grounds that it made no distinction between the "aggressor" and the "victim of aggression". The Government of North Vietnam also asserted that the United Nations had absolutely no right to interfere in the Vietnam question. This same negative attitude towards the role of the world organization was reiterated in official North Vietnamese statements later in the year when active consideration was being given, in New York and elsewhere, to the possibility of the Vietnam problem being put before the Security Council by the U.S.A.

Recognizing that all previous attempts to arrange a cease-fire and to prepare the way for negotiations had not had the intended results, on April 11 the Secretary of State for External Affairs presented to the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs a series of suggestions summarized under four points which, if acted upon, would offer the advantage of maintaining "a condition of parity between the two sides at all stages of the process" of bringing the two sides together. At that time there were to the Canadian Government's knowledge no initiatives in progress or being planned. It was therefore decided that the Canadian suggestion should be presented publicly in order to maintain

a focus of attention on realistic alternatives to exclusively military courses of action. The central feature of the Minister's suggestions was a progressive re-application of the conceptions of a cease-fire and a disengagement of forces as embodied in the 1954 Agreement; this would be "an agreed preliminary to direct negotiations between the two sides and which would of itself help to create a favourable climate for such discussions". The four steps proposed by the Minister in his presentation to the Committee were the following:

- (1) The restoration of the demilitarized character of the zone on either side of the 17th Parallel by the withdrawal of all military forces, supplies and equipment from that zone, by the enforcement of a prohibition against artillery action across the zone, and by barring any overflights of the zone except for purposes of impartial supervision (the restoration of the buffer character which the DMZ was originally intended to have would take place in conjunction with a cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam);
- (2) the freezing of the course of military events in Vietnam at their existing level (this might entail the practical re-application of those articles of the Geneva Agreement prohibiting reinforcement of troops or introduction of arms, munitions or other war material into North or South Vietnam from any source or quarter);
- (3) the cessation of all active hostilities between the parties;
- (4) the complete return to the cease-fire provisions of the Geneva settlement.

At this fourth stage, provision would have to be made for the liberation and repatriation of prisoners, for the withdrawal of forces whose presence in the area of conflict was not provided for at Geneva, and for the dismantling or conversion to peaceful purposes of military bases.

In outlining these suggestions, the Minister acknowledged that he was not very optimistic that they would be immediately acceptable to all those directly involved in the conflict, and subsequent reactions showed that the four-point programme as a whole was not likely to be implemented in the near future. Nevertheless, the programme, as publicly presented, remained a realistic approach to de-escalating the conflict if the parties wished to act on it, and a reaffirmation of Canada's view of the helpful services the International Commission could perform in relation to these problems.

By the time the United Nations General Assembly convened in September, it seemed to the Canadian Government that the Vietnam situation, and all previous efforts to find a path towards negotiations and a political settlement, had reached a disturbing impasse. It was therefore decided that it might be worthwhile for Canada to advocate a new approach even if such an approach necessitated the U.S.A. taking a calculated risk which, it seemed, would not be any greater than the dangers involved in the unbroken continuation of the hostilities. Addressing the General Assembly on September 27, the Minister outlined the Canadian Government's views in the following terms:

It seems clear to me that all attempts to bring about talks between the two sides are doomed to failure unless the bombing is stopped. That is a matter of first priority if we are to start the process of de-escalation and to open the door to the conference room.

Mr. Martin went on to note, however, that there was no hope for a peaceful settlement if the total burden of responsibility for making essential concessions were placed only on one side. It would be clear to all that a halt to the bombing was only one side of a military equation, and that no progress could be made, nor could there be any hope of success, unless it was also recognized that there existed another side to this equation. The Minister reiterated Canada's willingness to render all possible assistance in bringing about negotiations and the establishment of an equitable settlement in Vietnam.

When the Minister was questioned subsequently in the House of Commons about the position he had enunciated in the General Assembly and was asked whether the Government of North Vietnam would enter into negotiations if the bombing were stopped, Mr. Martin replied that there was no absolute guarantee that a suspension of the bombing would necessarily and immediately bring about a beginning of talks leading to peace. However, he felt that talks could not get started unless the bombing was stopped, and that, if this condition obtained, the North Vietnamese would be forced to react, particularly since they and their closest friends had placed so much emphasis on this point. "If this point were met," the Minister continued, "I should think that a number of countries which have particularly close relations with North Vietnam would use their influence constructively and in the interests of peace." Mr. Martin concluded with the observation that, if the North Vietnamese remained inflexible and refused to demonstrate a willingness to break out of the prevailing conflict, they would incur a serious responsibility for the war's continuation.

At the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels early in December, the Secretary of State for External Affairs reiterated Canada's view that there should be a cessation of the bombing in an attempt to unblock the path to negotiations. All other approaches to a peaceful settlement had failed to bring the parties into meaningful political contact, and, even though there would be obvious risks involved in a unilateral cessation of the bombing, there appeared to be few, if any, other alternatives available which offered the same possible advantages, to counterbalance the danger, as a cessation of the bombing.

The effect of the Vietnam situation continued to be felt in neighbouring Cambodia and Laos. During the year, the Royal Government of Cambodia requested the International Commission to investigate a number of incidents on its borders with South Vietnam. It also took the initiative of requesting the Commission to make investigations into certain allegations regarding the use of Cambodian territory by North Vietnamese forces and the use of the port of Sihanoukville for arms shipments destined for North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces. By year's end, the Commission had completed one aerial investigation and had made a start on a control of Sihanoukville. Despite continued Canadian efforts within the Commission, no decision has yet been taken on an earlier Cambodian request to the Commission to exercise strict supervision of Cambodia's borders and ports.

In Laos, the International Commission has experienced difficulty in agreeing to deal with a number of outstanding questions concerning investigations into incidents in which North Vietnamese forces were involved, interrogations of North Vietnamese prisoners captured some time ago and complaints by the Royal Lao Government and by the Communist Neo Lao Haksat party regarding violations of the 1962

Protocol to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos. Canadian efforts during the year were directed at having the Commission give effective consideration to these outstanding items.

Chinese Representation in the UN

Debate took place in the United Nations General Assembly from November 22 to 28 on the question of Chinese representation. Three resolutions were before the Assembly: a procedural resolution (A/L 532) to the effect that any proposal to change the representation of China in the United Nations was an "important question" within the meaning of Article 18 of the Charter and therefore required a two-thirds majority; a second resolution (A/L 531) which would have the effect of seating representatives of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and its organs and expelling those of the Republic of China; and a third (A/L 533) proposing the establishment of a study committee to look into all aspects of the question of Chinese representation with a view to submitting its recommendations to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly in 1968. These resolutions were, with minor changes, the same as those tabled at the twenty-first session.

In the voting which took place on November 28, Resolution A/L 532 was approved by 69 votes in favour (Canada) to 48 against, with four abstentions; Resolution A/L 531 was defeated by 45 votes in favour to 58 against, with 17 abstentions (Canada); Resolution A/L 533 was defeated by 32 votes in favour (Canada) to 57 against, with 30 abstentions. Before the vote, the Canadian representative explained the Canadian position, in the following terms:

On the substance of the issue, we shall abstain as we did last year on the resolution put forward by Cambodia and a group of co-sponsors. That resolution, drafted in familiar terms, is no more satisfactory to us than the only other option with which this Assembly has been presented—that is, to ignore the existence of the People's Republic of China. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, suggested to this Assembly last year that neither of these options took account of fundamental changes which have occurred in China since the United Nations was established. Nor did they point to a rational solution of the problem. He suggested at that time that, rather than continue in either of these two sterile directions, the Assembly would do better to address itself to seeking an interim arrangement which would allow maximum participation of the people of China in the work of our organization without depriving those who already belong of the voice to which they have as much right as anyone else in this Assembly. This, I would emphasize, is not, as some have called it, a "two-Chinas" policy.

The essence of the Canadian position was last year, and is now, that the representatives of both governments should be seated here as an interim solution—an interim solution pending settlement (and I repeat that) of the jurisdictional dispute between them. We believe that, irrespective of new factors which recent developments on the mainland have introduced, we must continue to work towards the eventual (and, in our view, the necessary and effective) association of the People's Republic of China with the international community. Because the resolution accomplishes only part of our objective and does not, in our view, provide a reasonable way out of the present impasse on the Chinese representation issue, we will abstain on this proposal as we did last year.

Latin American Division

This Division is concerned with Canada's relations with the countries of Latin America. These relations are of long standing but in recent years have begun to expand in scope and importance.

Canada has had diplomatic relations with all 20 Latin American countries since 1957 and has maintained 14 embassies in the area, nine headed by ambassadors and the others by *chargés d'affaires*. Normal diplomatic and commercial relations have continued with Cuba in keeping with our practice of maintaining such relations with foreign countries irrespective of their system of government or their conduct of foreign affairs. The export or re-export from Canada to Cuba of military and strategic goods, and of articles of U.S. origin, has been prohibited for some time. The situation in the hemisphere has made it impossible, in respect of Cuba, for the Government to extend certain facilities normally available for the encouragement of trade.

While the matter of Canadian membership in the Organization of American States remains under review, Canada is involved, to an increasing degree, in hemispheric affairs. Canada is a member of three subsidiary bodies of the OAS, and maintains membership in several other inter-American agencies not officially linked with that Organization. Canadian observers were present at the special meeting of foreign ministers of the OAS which was held in Buenos Aires in February, and also at the spring meeting of OAS heads of state in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Canada participated in the 1967 meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and of the Economic Commission for Latin America. A meeting of the Central Bank Governors of the hemisphere was convened in St. Gabriel, Quebec, in May. In September, Canada was host to the Special Committee meetings of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in Ottawa. In 1967 Canada commenced sending observers to meetings of CIAP, the executive committee of the Alliance for Progress.

An additional \$10 million was allocated this year to the Canadian development-loan programme for Latin America. Since its inception in 1964, the programme, administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, has had \$40 million allocated to it. To date ten development loans have been approved for a total of \$21,176,000. An additional Canadian financial contribution to Latin American development has been made through long-term commercial credits provided under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act. Since the end of 1960, when they first became available, Section 21A funds totalling \$152.2 million have been extended to Latin America. A further \$15 million of special Section 21A funds allocated for capital projects to be designated by the Bank have not yet been committed. The matter of providing grant aid to Latin America to permit the implementation of a programme of technical assistance to the area is at present under review. The Canadian Government continues to assist indirectly the Canadian University Service Overseas in its operations throughout the world, including those which it is undertaking in Latin America.

As a country that has employed its knowledge of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, Canada was pleased to note the establishment, on the initiative of the Latin Americans themselves, of a Latin American Nuclear Free Zone, the first such zone in an inhabited area of the world. During the year, Canada continued to enjoy close working relations with the Latin American states involved in the preparatory work for the draft Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Four Latin American countries—Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and Venezuela—participated in Expo 67. Their pavilions, their performers and their official visitors demonstrated to Canada something of the diversity, colour and dynamism of these countries.

In September, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, made a month-long trip to Latin America, during which he visited most of Canada's diplomatic missions in the area. Mr. Pelletier wished to acquaint himself with current conditions and trends in Latin America, an area for which he had special responsibility. He also had talks with government officials stressing the wide variety of matters of mutual interest. Mr. Pelletier's visit represented yet another step in the establishment of closer ties between Canada and the countries of South and Central America.

The President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr. Felipe Herrera, visited Ottawa from December 10 to 12, to review with ministers and senior officials the arrangements existing between Canada and the Bank through the External Aid Office and the Export Credits Insurance Co-operation.

Relations Among French-Speaking States Division

This Division was established late in 1967. Its main responsibilities are three: first, with other divisions to co-ordinate policy regarding *francophonie*; second, to study relations between "francophone" countries; and third, to deal with questions arising out of the activities of international bodies connected with *francophonie*.

United States Division

This Division is concerned with the totality of Canada's relations with the United States and has general responsibility for co-ordinating the many strands of this broad, complex and close relation. This involves a continuing review and analysis of all aspects of the constantly increasing range of matters of interest to the two countries.

In exercising this function, the Division maintains close liaison with other government departments and agencies and with other divisions in the Department which have primary responsibility for certain aspects of these bilateral relations, such as those that have to do with defence arrangements and trade and commerce. The Division has specific responsibility for matters of bilateral concern relating to the development of water resources, transportation links (including highways and international bridges), international parks, water and air pollution, international fisheries commissions and fisheries conservation, shipping (including tolls and pilotage on the St. Lawrence Seaway system), and trans-border traffic and migration, in their international context. The Division works closely with the International Joint Commission, with the International Boundary Commission, and with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and other international commissions and organizations concerned with Canada-United States matters. The Division is also responsible for co-ordinating interdepartmental views on the construction and maintenance of international bridges and on international transportation questions in Canada's Pacific Coast region.

In the field, our relations with the United States are conducted through the Embassy in Washington, the Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Seattle, and the Consulates in Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia. As a result of the expansion of Canada's interests in the United States, a new Consulate was opened in Dallas, Texas, on October 16.

During the year, the close and friendly relations between the two countries at all levels were further enriched by the notable contribution made by the Government and people of the United States to the celebration of Canada's centennial of Confederation. The number of United States citizens who visited Canada and Expo 67 during the centennial year considerably exceeded the entire population of Canada. The legislatures of a large number of American states honoured Canada by passing resolutions of congratulations on its centennial.

President Johnson visited Canada on May 25, stopping for a tour of Expo 67. During his visit, he met with Prime Minister Pearson to exchange views and discuss aspects of the international situation of mutual concern. This informal and friendly meeting followed the pattern of similar meetings between the two leaders in recent years. At Expo, President Johnson paid an historic tribute to the relations existing between Canada and the United States when he said:

We of the United States consider ourselves blest. We have much to give thanks for. But the gift of Providence we cherish most is that we were given as our neighbours, on this wonderful continent, the people and nation of Canada.

During the year, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the United States Secretary of State met on several occasions to exchange views on a broad range of international topics. A number of other Canadian Cabinet Ministers also had meetings with their counterparts in the United States Government in which there were profitable exchanges on matters of particular interest to their respective departments. In addition, the tenth meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group was held in Ottawa in May. Twenty-four members of the Canadian Parliament and a comparable number from the United States Congress participated in this meeting to exchange views on a wide range of subjects with particular emphasis on trade, transportation and defence matters. This was followed in June by the annual meeting of the Joint Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs in Montreal.

One of the most active aspects of the work of the Division involves liaison with the International Joint Commission. During 1967 the Commission pursued a number of investigations resulting from requests made by the two governments. Of particular significance are the investigations being conducted by the Commission into the problems of water levels and pollution in parts of the Great Lakes system. The Commission has already filed an interim report with the two governments arising from the latter study. Measures aimed at reducing pollution of the Niagara River are also receiving the Commission's special attention. In March the governments asked the Commission to undertake a study of a different nature, requiring an examination of the possibility of enhancing the spectacle of the American Falls at Niagara. This investigation is now proceeding.

Two reports produced by the Commission this year deserve particular mention. In July, the Government made public the Commission's report on development of the Richelieu-Champlain Waterway connecting the lower St. Lawrence with the Hudson River at Albany, New York; the Commission concluded that neither the improvement of the existing waterway nor the development of other routes for the purpose of commercial navigation was economically justifiable. Late in the year, the Commission submitted its report on the co-operative development of the

Pembina River Basin in Manitoba and North Dakota. The recommendations contained in both reports are under study by the Canadian and United States Governments.

In June, an agreement was concluded between Canada and the United States whereby Canada assumes full responsibility for the winter maintenance of the Canadian section of the Haines Road in the Yukon, providing the Alaskan section of the road is kept open by the state authorities, as at present.

IV

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Through its Economic Division, the Department participates actively and continuously in the formulation and execution of Canada's international economic policies. This work is, of course, shared among a number of departments and agencies in Ottawa. The Department of External Affairs has the particular responsibility of ensuring that international economic policies are conducted in harmony with the more general foreign policy considerations and objectives of the Government.

The scope and variety of Canadian participation in international economic affairs increase with each passing year. In part, this reflects a prolonged period of expansion in the domestic economy. In part also, it results from the increasing reliance which the international community now places on a complex network of multilateral economic institutions. The range of Departmental activity in economic affairs may be illustrated by the present organization of the Economic Division in three functional sections, as follows:

- (1) A *Commercial Policy Section* concerned with general economic and trade relations, and with Canadian participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and a number of other multilateral institutions.
- (2) An *Aid and Development Section* responsible for the foreign policy aspects of Canada's involvement in the development process in poorer nations. The Section co-ordinates Canada's participation in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other bodies concerned with the trade problems of developing countries; it also works closely with the External Aid Office in the formulation of Canada's aid programme, and with the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other agencies in connection with the financing of Canadian exports.
- (3) A *Transport, Communications and Energy Section* responsible for the international ramifications of nuclear and other forms of energy, civil aviation, maritime transport, meteorology, telecommunications and science.

Commercial Policy

International trade again increased substantially during 1967. The Canadian economy, with those of other developed countries, continued to advance during 1967 but at a slower rate than during the last few years.

Multilateral Economic Relations: On June 30, the GATT Kennedy Round of trade and tariff negotiations was successfully concluded with agreement among 50 major trading nations on the following points: unprecedented and far-reaching most-favoured-nation tariff reductions; a new arrangement for cereals involving higher minimum and maximum prices and an important food-aid programme; an anti-dumping code; and

special tariff concessions on products of particular interest to developing countries. The negotiations, begun in 1963, were based on the principle of across-the-board, 50 percent tariff cuts by a number of major trading countries; selective tariff cuts equivalent in value to concessions obtained were made by Canada and other countries for whom across-the-board cuts were not appropriate because of their trade and economic structures. During the course of the Kennedy Round, Argentina, Iceland, Ireland and Poland negotiated to become full members of the GATT.

With the completion of the Kennedy Round, a high-level meeting of GATT members agreed upon a future work programme for the organization. This new programme is intended to prepare the way for an eventual new round of negotiations and is concerned particularly with the problems of trade in certain industrial sectors, agriculture, non-tariff barriers, and the trade problems of developing countries.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, which provides a forum for consultation on trade and economic questions among the countries of Western Europe, North America and Japan, held its annual meeting at ministerial level in Paris on November 30 and December 1. The Canadian delegation was led by the Honourable R. H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and included Mr. D. S. Macdonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and a number of senior officials. The ministers devoted much of their time to the problems of the less-developed areas and welcomed the progress made by a special group of member countries which had been established to examine trade relations with developing countries. It was agreed that the broad lines of the group's work should serve as guide-lines for member governments at the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

For a number of years representatives of the ten leading Western industrial countries, including Canada (known as the Group of Ten), have met regularly to discuss what steps might be taken to ensure that the future growth of the world economy would not be hampered by a shortage of international liquidity. This agreement reached by the Group of Ten countries this year was approved by the IMF at its annual meeting at Rio de Janeiro, September 24 to 30, and would provide a contingency plan for issuing "special drawing-rights" to supplement existing international monetary reserves. Canada was represented in both the Group of Ten discussions and at the IMF meeting by the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, and played a prominent role in seeking to find a formula for new international liquidity which would both be flexible enough to meet the needs of a dynamic world economy and attractive enough to be freely held as an asset by the world's major central banks.

Bilateral Economic Relations: The Joint Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met in Montreal in June. Meetings of this Committee provide an opportunity for ministers from the two countries to review matters of international and bilateral interest. On this occasion, among other matters, Canadian ministers drew attention to the problems arising from the effects which certain American laws and regulations may have upon Canadian companies, especially those concerning securities transactions and foreign assets control but noted that good progress had been made in dealing with particular facets of these problems. The United States ministers reiterated their concern over those aspects of the Canadian Bank Act which, in their view, have had the effect of discriminating retroactively against a bank in Canada

owned in the United States. Canadian ministers took a different view of the effect of the Bank Act and stressed the importance of effective Canadian ownership of major financial institutions. They reiterated Canada's intention to encourage increased participation by Canadians in the ownership and control of Canadian industry while continuing to maintain a hospitable climate for foreign investment.

Despite fluctuations in demand and the continuing process of adjustment, trade in automotive products under the 1965 Canada-United States Automotive Products Agreement continued to expand substantially in 1967. A comprehensive review of the Agreement began in mid-December in order to examine progress made toward achieving the objectives of the Agreement and to consider further steps toward fulfilling its objectives.

In 1967, the United States again received over half Canada's total exports. As in past years, close and continuous consultation with the United States was required on a wide range of subjects.

Contacts with Britain on trade and economic matters continued to be close and frequent during the year. In April, the first meeting of the Canada-United Kingdom Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs took place in London. The Canadian delegation was headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and included the Ministers of Trade and Commerce, Finance, Industry and Agriculture. The Committee discussed a number of questions of mutual interest, including the Kennedy Round, world economic prospects, specific trade problems and the problems of less-developed countries.

Britain remained Canada's second most important trading partner during 1967. Although this trade continued to be characterized by a substantial surplus for Canada, Britain succeeded in increasing its exports to Canada significantly during the year. In connection with Britain's renewed application to join the European Economic Community, Canada expressed the view that this was a matter for Britain to decide and stated that it would not stand in the way of the British application, while seeking, nevertheless, constructive ways to protect Canadian interests involved. Following devaluation of the pound in November, Canada participated in the international co-operative efforts to stabilize world finance markets.

Canada's economic ties with Japan and with the Western European countries progressed favourably during the year. The Franco-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met in Paris at the end of October to discuss economic co-operation between the two countries. Economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe also continued to develop satisfactorily during 1967. Since the conclusion of the trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. in 1963, that country has purchased over one billion bushels of Canadian wheat, and trade has increased substantially in other commodities as well.

Aid and Development

Increasingly, the question of how to reduce the disparity between the living standards in rich and poor nations preoccupies international organizations concerned with economic and social development; matters relating directly to this question—greater trading opportunities and more and better aid for developing countries—also figure ever more prominently in bilateral relations among states. This growing emphasis on the responsibility of the world community to commit itself to the support



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth tosses a coin into the Centennial Fountain during her visit to Parliament Hill on the First of July. Looking on are the Prime Minister, Mrs. Pearson and the Secretary of State, Miss J. V. LaMarsh.



A group of Ghanaians visit a Canadian portable exhibit at Kumasi in October. On the right, Mr. Vaughan Johnstone of the Canadian High Commission, Office in Accra.

of the development process reflects not only the increasing influence of the new nations in international bodies but also a deeper and more general recognition of the relation between international security and the solution of the economic problems which face the majority of the globe's population. Since aid and trade measures to assist developing countries now constitute a highly important dimension of foreign relations, it follows that the Department of External Affairs has a major role to discharge, both at headquarters and through its missions, in the formation and expression of Canadian policies in these fields, both on the bilateral and the multilateral level.

Published for the first time this year, the annual review of the External Aid Office contains a detailed description of Canada's bilateral aid programme and an account of its contributions to multilateral assistance programmes in the fiscal year 1966-67. The External Aid Office bears primary responsibility for administering the Canadian aid programme. The Department of External Affairs maintained the closest day-to-day liaison with the Office and, through the interdepartmental machinery established for the purpose, participated on an active and continuing basis in the development of the aid policies best suited to serve the national interest in the broadest sense. However, the aid responsibilities of many Canadian diplomatic missions abroad, particularly in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, involved departmental personnel directly and continually in the execution of Canadian programmes in countries in those regions.

Foreign policy considerations have been among those determining Canada's traditionally strong support of multilateral assistance schemes. These include schemes carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Through its contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, Canada has supported that Agency's capacity to make development loans on highly advantageous terms. During the year under review, Canada was active in international discussion of the replenishment of IDA's resources, taking the position that the important contribution which the Agency had made to economic development justified a replenishment at a substantially higher level. Another important multilateral channel for the disbursement of Canadian aid funds is through regional development banks, a number of which have already been established, with others now in the process of formation.

Since aid has become a joint international undertaking, Canada works closely with international institutions designed to co-ordinate the bilateral programmes of donor countries. Under the World Bank, for instance, Canada participates in consortia and consultative groups through which members can reach a joint assessment of the needs of recipient countries and work with them to determine the most effective way in which those needs can be met. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, whose members account for most of the flow of resources for development assistance from the non-Communist world, is another of the important co-ordinating bodies designed to expand aid resources, increase their effectiveness, and improve the terms on which assistance is offered.

During the year, international discussion of the trade problems of the developing countries was intensified. Within the various organs of the United Nations concerned, as well as in the GATT, much attention was devoted to the need for action in a wide variety of fields to help developing countries to expand and diversify their exports so as to enable them to

finance their urgent development requirements. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), established in 1964 as a permanent organ of the Assembly with its headquarters in Geneva, has now become the principal forum for detailed analysis and exhaustive international discussion of these issues. During 1967, Canada, as a member of all four of UNCTAD's functional committees and of its executive body, the Trade and Development Board, participated in a large number of meetings devoted to examining such questions as improvements in the international market for primary commodities, measures to assist developing countries to expand their exports of manufactured products, and steps to increase the flow and ameliorate the terms and conditions of development assistance. Of particular significance was the autumn meeting of the Trade and Development Board, which acted as the preparatory body for the second session of UNCTAD as a whole, which will convene in New Delhi early in 1968. This meeting promises to be an event of major international importance. It will review the entire range of problems which has engaged the organization over the past four years, focusing attention, *inter alia*, on a system of tariff preferences for the manufactured exports of developing countries, techniques for stabilizing and raising earnings from exports of primary products, problems of indebtedness, and regional integration and co-operation among the developing countries themselves.

Transport, Communications and Energy

Atomic Energy: During the past year, Canadian officials and scientists continued to participate in a variety of conferences and symposia relating to various aspects of nuclear energy, including the eleventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held in Vienna in September 1967. Canada was again designated to hold one of the five seats on the Board of Governors reserved for members who are most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. Canada has been a member of the Board of Governors every year since the inception of the Agency and has given the Agency active support in all of its activities. Mr. J. A. McCordick, the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, serves as Canada's representative on the Board and provides the principal channel of communication from the Agency to the Department of External Affairs and other departments and agencies of the Government interested in atomic energy matters. As in past years, Canada continued to provide qualified atomic energy experts to serve on the Agency's staff and to assist the Agency in its technical assistance activities. This year Canada made a voluntary contribution of \$57,200 (U.S.) towards the Agency's fund for this latter purpose, in addition to the payment of \$251,300 (U.S.) as Canada's assessed share of the regular budget.

Canada's bilateral atomic energy relations with other countries also continued to develop during the year and there have been visits and exchanges of atomic energy specialists with several countries. A Canadian-designed nuclear-power station is attracting growing interest in other countries contemplating the construction of nuclear reactors to generate electrical energy, and Canadian industries are active in international competitive bidding in this field. The anticipated growth in uranium sales also began to materialize this year and Canadian uranium-mining industries have announced arrangements to sell substantial amounts to foreign customers.

Canada continues to attach the greatest importance to the development of adequate international safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials

and equipment supplied for peaceful purposes are not used to make nuclear weapons. All of Canada's general bilateral agreements relating to the transfer of nuclear equipment and materials provide for such safeguards. During the year safeguards inspections were carried out in accordance with the provisions of our bilateral agreements, and consultations on safeguards matters were held with a number of governments and with the European Atomic Energy Community. Canada also participated in a detailed study by the International Atomic Energy Agency to develop an extension of the existing safeguards system to apply to nuclear-fuel fabrication and conversion plants.

Science: During 1967, the Department continued to act in a liaison capacity in the field of science policy and international scientific co-operation, in keeping with the Government's active interest in the development of science and the role it plays in national and international development. The Department serves largely as a channel of communication between international scientific organizations such as the scientific committees of the OECD and Canadian agencies such as the Science Council of Canada, the National Research Council and departments of the Government which have an active interest in scientific matters. The Department also played an active role in the studies being conducted in the OECD and in NATO in regard to technological disparities between certain countries in some sectors of their economies.

International Telecommunications: Further progress in the use of communications satellites was the most dramatic and significant development in the field of international telecommunications during 1967. The number of countries participating in the International Telecommunications Satellites Consortium (INTELSAT) rose to 58. Canada has been a member of the Consortium since its beginning in 1963. By the end of the year, INTELSAT had four communications satellites in operation over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, providing transoceanic telephone, television relay and data-transmission services.

The international agreement under which INTELSAT was set up envisaged that definitive arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system to replace the present interim arrangements would be considered by participating governments not later than 1969. The governments concerned, including the Canadian Government, are turning their attention to this important question.

Another significant development in the telecommunications field was the first meeting of the new Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, which was held in London during April. The Council is concerned with communications links between Commonwealth countries and will replace the old Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau and the associated Telegraph Agreements.

Civil Aviation: During the year, officials of the Canadian Government concerned with civil air transport, together with representatives of Canada's international airlines, held discussions with representatives of several countries with a view to extending and improving international routes flown by Canadian airlines. In some cases, as with the U.S.S.R., agreement was reached to amend an existing bilateral air agreement; in other cases, agreement was sought for the establishment of completely new air services. Although satisfactory progress was achieved in these various discussions, no new bilateral air agreements were concluded in 1967.

V

DEFENCE AFFAIRS

The search for international peace and stability through participation in collective security arrangements has been a long-standing objective of Canada's foreign policy. Thus defence policy is an important element of foreign policy, and the interrelation of the two is reflected in the existence of the Cabinet Committee on External Affairs and Defence, the focal point in the development of Canadian defence policies and programmes having foreign policy implications. Many of the matters considered by the Committee are submitted jointly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence, and the two departments co-operate closely both in the formulation and the execution of those elements of defence policy which have a direct bearing on Canada's external relations.

The Department's two Defence Liaison Divisions are, therefore, concerned with matters involving Canada's international commitments and activities in the defence field. The most important of Canada's continuing international defence responsibilities include Canadian membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, co-operation with the United States in the defence of North America, participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and the provision of military assistance, including training and, on occasion, the supply of equipment, to a number of newly independent countries. No less than in previous years, Departmental activity continued, during 1967, to range over a wide variety of defence problems. Progress continued in the reorganization of the Canadian Forces. The Canadian Forces Reorganization Bill, establishing a single unified defence force called the Canadian Armed Forces, was approved by both Houses of Parliament.

In the broad area of North American defence, close co-operation with the United States, in NORAD, on the Permanent Joint Board on Defence and elsewhere, continued as in previous years. As the NORAD Agreement provides that it will terminate on May 12, 1968, discussions have begun with the United States about future arrangements for the air defence of the continent.

Canada has continued its programmes of military assistance to certain developing countries. These programmes, first begun in the early sixties, were undertaken in response to requests from those countries for assistance in developing modest defence forces as an element of stability necessary to their sustained economic development and social progress. This military assistance is thus complementary to the much larger Canadian foreign-aid programmes in the economic field. The emphasis in military assistance programmes is on training, either through the offer of vacancies in Canadian military training establishments or through the despatch of Canadian Armed Forces advisory and training teams abroad. Military assistance has, on occasion, included the provision of some equipment, notably military transport aircraft for Malaysia and Tanzania.

Delivery of the four *Caribou* and five of the eight *Otter* aircraft, provided under the programme for Tanzania, was completed in 1967. Planning is going forward for the construction, with Canadian financial and engineering assistance, of a military academy in Tanzania. During the year, a total of 212 members of the armed forces of Ghana, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia received training in Canada. The last group of Malaysians to be trained under a two-year programme of assistance to that country undertaken by the Canadian Government in 1965, 15 pilot trainees, commenced their course in Canada in the spring of 1967. In addition to this latter programme, Canada this year made available to Malaysia the services of a senior Air Adviser to the Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Malaysian Air Force.

The Department of External Affairs continued its co-operation with the National Defence College in 1967, through the provision of a senior officer to serve as a member of the directing staff and the provision of other officers from time to time to lecture to the College on various aspects of international affairs.

VI

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Press and Liaison, Information, Cultural Affairs and Historical Divisions undertake a wide variety of activities, both domestically and externally, which are related to the conduct of Canadian external policy. Their responsibilities include liaison with press and public; the production of departmental publications; the assembling, editing, and publishing of state papers; the operation and maintenance of the departmental library and press-clipping services; the preservation of departmental archives and problems of access to them; historical research; liaison with UNESCO, and with national and international educational, cultural and journalistic groups; and the distribution to missions abroad of printed materials, exhibits, Canadian art, photographs and films, books, periodicals and newspapers.

The objectives of these divisions are variously to make known and explain Canada's external policies, attitudes and history and to provide materials and initiate programmes designed to make Canada better known and understood abroad. Culturally, the projection of Canadian achievements in the educational, scientific and artistic fields helps to increase national prestige and, by the same token, to enrich Canada through such exchanges with other countries.

Press and Liaison Division

The Division is responsible for the relations between the Department and members of the press, radio and television media, and assisting them in reporting on Canadian foreign policy and current developments in international affairs. To do this, it answers inquiries from the press and gives briefings on a regular weekly basis or whenever some international development becomes particularly significant. It assists in the preparation of press conferences for the Secretary of State for External Affairs and for distinguished foreign visitors to Ottawa. The Division also makes special press preparations for events such as international conferences held in Canada and those held outside Canada which are attended by Canadian officials. It tries to facilitate the work of Canadian journalists travelling abroad, including those who accompany the Secretary of State for External Affairs when he attends conferences in other countries. The Division makes arrangements for the distribution in French and English of advance texts of speeches to be made by the Minister, and of press releases and policy statements.

During recent years the Press and Liaison Division has devoted increasing attention to the difficult problem of keeping Canadian posts abroad informed on major news events in Canada and government policy announcements. The Division sends important Government policy statements in English to 53 posts by wire and to 39 posts by air-mail and in French to 12 posts by wire and 26 by air-mail. The Division has also

arranged to have the Canadian Press prepare a nightly bulletin of Canadian news which now reaches 50 posts by wire and 42 by air-mail in the English language. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation prepares a similar bulletin in French, which is sent to 12 posts by wire and 18 posts by air-mail. These services are expanding as communication facilities, staff and budgetary limits permit. The Division also offers guidance and assistance to posts abroad in dealing with the press in their areas.

Press and Liaison Division selects important Departmental documents for the Cabinet, the National Defence College and other Government officials concerning developments outside the country of interest to them.

The Division works in a consultative capacity with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service. The CBC-IS in 1967 transmitted programmes in 11 languages to Eastern and Western Europe, Latin America, Africa and Oceania giving Canadian news, comment on developments in world affairs and entertainment programmes. The CBS-IS also exchanges programmes with foreign broadcasting networks, providing them with radio transcriptions and television productions.

At the end of the year, the Government announced that the CBC-IS would be placed under the direct budgetary control of the CBC. The Department expects to continue to take an active interest in the CBC's external broadcasting, in consultation with the Corporation, as an important aspect of its effort to acquaint the peoples of the world with Canada and Canadian foreign policy.

Information Division

Information on Canada's External Relations

The Information Division provides Canadian posts abroad with material on Canadian external relations as part of a wider responsibility to make Canada and its people better known and understood abroad. Within Canada, mainly in answer to public enquiries, it provides information on the country's participation in world affairs. In addition to the publications described in the section below entitled "Publications and Photographs", statements by Ministers and reference papers are issued on various aspects of Canadian affairs, including external relations.

Co-operation with Interested Non-Governmental Organizations

Throughout the year, co-operation was maintained with non-governmental organizations interested in Canada's external relations. Financial assistance was given to the Atlantic Council of Canada. Administrative liaison and briefing were provided for the fifty-sixth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Palma de Mallorca, March 27 to April 2, 1967). The Division also co-operated in the information field with the various international and regional organizations of which Canada is a member, such as the United Nations, NATO and the OECD, by distributing their information material within Canada.

Publications and Photographs

The Department produces the following periodical publications: the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, the monthly *External Affairs*, the *Annual Report* and *Canada and the United Nations*, and such formal publications as

treaties, state papers and diplomatic lists. In addition, general information publications designed to acquaint the people of other countries with Canada are also produced. The folder *Colourful Canada* has been widely distributed abroad in 13 languages (English, French, German, Polish, Czech, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Sinhalese, Japanese, Serbo-Croat and Arabic). Preparatory work has been undertaken on a folder to be entitled *Twenty Million Canadians*, which will replace *Colourful Canada*. The new folder will be issued in 1968. A revised version of *Facts on Canada*, a booklet designed principally for school use, was issued in English and French during 1967. The German, Spanish, Dutch, Russian and Italian versions of this publication will be issued early next year and Japanese and Portuguese versions later in the year. *Canadian Neighbour*, intended for distribution among young people, played a useful role in the information programme in the United States.

The Department and its posts continued to distribute photographs, transparencies and photo-features to publishers and to provide photographic materials for display purposes.

Visitors Programme

Leading foreign journalists and broadcasters visited Canada under the Department's auspices and a number of group visits took place, from the United States, Belgium, Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Mexico and French-speaking Africa. A Sub-Committee on Visitors Programmes was established, with membership from a number of departments and agencies which assist media representatives. Continuing and useful co-operation was received from other departments and various levels of government throughout Canada, and from non-governmental organizations.

Programmes were also arranged for several academic and other groups in Canada during the centennial year.

Films

The distribution of Canadian films in co-operation with the National Film Board continues to be one of the most effective information activities of the Department. A new record of attendance was set in the first six months of 1967, when the audiences at showings arranged by Canadian posts totalled 33,873,580, an increase of more than 1½ million over the previous record. During the same period, the posts arranged 189,493 screenings, compared to 170,763 screenings for the first six months of 1966. Special films were produced by the CBC International Service and by the National Film Board to mark the centennial and Expo 67. Most of these films were cleared for unrestricted television use, and posts arranged more television screenings of Canadian films than ever before. Because of the centennial, a special effort was made to organize prestige and centennial film showings, which were arranged by the posts in: Accra, Addis Ababa, Ankara, Beirut, Bogota, Berlin, Boston, Buenos Aires, Canberra, Capetown, Chicago, Dublin, Djakarta, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Lima, Montevideo, New Delhi, New York, Nicosia, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Santiago, Singapore, Wellington, Yaoundé. Funds were provided by the Centennial Commission to assist with the programme of prestige showing by diplomatic posts and to pay for projection equipment and films which were presented to the two "Canada" schools in Buenos Aires.

The Department extended assistance to representatives of the National Film Board and of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in connection with visits to various countries.

International Trade Fairs

In co-operation with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, the Department sponsored participation in the Poznan International Trade Fair (June 11 to 25). At the Barcelona Samples Fair (June 1 to 15), the Zagreb Autumn International Fair (September 7 to 17), the Brno International Trade Fair (September 10 to 19) and the Pacific International Trade Fair in Lima (October 27 to November 12), the Department also co-operated in the information aspects of the exhibits sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Portable Exhibits

A number of portable information exhibits, designed and constructed for the Department by the Exhibition Commission, were used, particularly in connection with centennial celebrations, by many posts in Africa, Asia, Western Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States. The Department also sponsored participation in the Toulouse and Malta International Trade Fairs (April 13 to 24 and July 1 to 15) by means of a portable information-trade exhibit, and in the Bordeaux International Trade Fair (June 15 to 24) with a portable information-cultural exhibit. This exhibit was also used successfully as part of a Canada Fortnight at Annecy from September 22 to October 2. Work has begun on additional portable exhibits for the use of posts in Australasia, Britain, German-speaking countries and Japan. Through the courtesy of the Exhibition Commission, all posts received some display material on the Centennial/Expo theme.

1967 World Exhibition

As a part of the celebration of Canada's centennial in 1967, the Canadian Government was authorized by the International Bureau of Exhibitions to hold a first-category Universal and International Exhibition in Montreal from April 28 to October 29 (Expo 67). In 1964, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the Department extended invitations to other governments and international organizations to participate in the Exhibition. From then until the end of Expo 67, posts have been active in disseminating information about the project, encouraging participation, and helping countries to organize their exhibitions. The Department continued during the year to co-operate with the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition by advising it on questions affecting Canada's external relations and assisting the Corporation on foreign policy questions related to the Exhibition. In addition, during the Exhibition the Department and Expo 67 maintained close liaison to ensure that important private visitors to Expo 67 were properly received. Arrangements for state visitors at Expo 67 were made between Expo 67 and the Commissioner General for State Visits. The Department is continuing to co-operate with the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition during its "phase-out" period.

Centennial

During 1967, the Department continued to co-ordinate the planning and execution of the centennial activities of Canada's posts abroad. Close liaison was maintained with and support given to the Centennial Commission in its activities abroad.

Additional funds were secured for all heads of post to enable them to undertake special projects to mark the centennial. The Department provided financial backing for special observances in Britain and France. Presentation copies of *Canada: A Year of the Land* were provided to heads of post.

In consultation with the Department, the Centennial Commission provided special grants to selected posts on all continents to finance larger centennial projects. In some instances, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission also co-operated in these projects. The Department and the Office of the High Commissioner in London, the Embassy in Paris, and the posts in the United States assisted the Centennial Commission in its special activities in Britain, France and the United States. The Centennial Commission provided all Canadian posts with centennial medallions which were presented by the posts to Canadian schoolchildren living abroad. The Centennial Commission made available to the Department a number of publications which were distributed by our posts. Special sets of centennial slides were provided at our request by the Centennial Commission for 35 posts.

The Department provided advice and assistance to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, which placed information advertising on Canada's centennial in publications around the world.

Academic Relations Section

An Academic Relations Sections was established early in 1967 to provide, within the Department of External Affairs, a focus for relations with those departments of Canadian universities particularly concerned with the study of international affairs. The Section has been examining various means by which mutually beneficial co-operation between the Department and the Canadian university community can be extended. More extensive personal contact between officers of the Department and members of the faculty at a number of universities has been developed during the year. The two groups have always had much in common and the activities of the Section are aimed at providing a closer working relation. It is hoped that the Department will be able to take increasing advantage of the expertise in international relations and area studies being developed on campuses in Canada.

Canadian academics and the Department have always shared, although from different vantage points, an interest in observing and analyzing international affairs. In addition, all Foreign Service Officers and, increasingly, many officers in other categories, are university graduates, and the underlying skills they must employ in the Service are those begun and developed during their university years. The interests of Canada can only be served by the preservation and development of close relations between the Department and the Canadian academic community.

Cultural Affairs Division

The Cultural Affairs Division is charged with the responsibility of promoting Canadian culture abroad and facilitating access by Canadians to international cultural developments. The Division consists of four sections: Arts, Cultural Agreements and Programmes, Education Liaison and International Organizations and Conferences.

The Arts

The momentum of recent years in the expansion of Canada's relations with other countries in the field of the arts was maintained in 1967.

In the area of the performing arts, liaison was provided when required in connection with performance abroad, arranged by non-governmental agencies, of artistic groups such as The National Ballet of Canada, The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, *Les Grands Ballets canadiens*, and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, which gave performances in the United States. The Department provided assistance in connection with Canadian participation in the Second International Festival of Popular Song in Rio de Janeiro, and maintained liaison with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in connection with participation at the Sopot International Song Festival in Poland.

In the visual arts, the Department collaborated with the National Gallery of Canada in connection with Canadian participation in the Ninth São Paulo Biennial in Brazil and the Third International Biennial Exhibition of Tapestry in Switzerland. Assistance and liaison were provided to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in connection with the *Masterpieces from Montreal* exhibition's tour of the United States. Departmental facilities were also used in providing Canadian participation in the medals exhibition at the twelfth congress of the Fédération internationale des Éditeurs de la Médaille in France, and in the Fifth International Exhibition of Contemporary Ceramics in Turkey. In collaboration with the National Gallery and a number of Canadian cities, a Canadian mural by children was submitted to decorate the fences surrounding the construction site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. The Department's exhibit *Three Centuries of Canadian Architecture* was shown in four cities in Poland and one in Hungary. The Department's collection of Eskimo prints was exhibited in Cuba, Poland, Spain and Portugal. In collaboration with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, a small permanent exhibit was prepared as Canada's contribution to the multinational display at the State Department Exhibition Hall in Washington, D.C. The Department's permanent handicrafts collection was exhibited as part of the *Journées canadiennes* at Annecy, France. Items from the Department's collection of reproductions and photographs of Canadian art and artefacts, books, and recordings of Canadian folk-music were provided for Canadian cultural events in Jamaica, Tunisia, Chile, the United States and Poland.

Assistance was extended to performing arts groups, individual artists, and research scientists travelling abroad, and Canadian cultural organizations were appraised of cultural events abroad in which they might be interested. These included music festivals and competitions, sculpture competitions, Nativity exhibitions, paintings and etchings exhibitions, poetry congresses, folk-arts festivals, theatre publications exhibitions, and children's art exhibitions. Assistance was provided in meeting requests from abroad to publish Canadian poetry and folklore, to obtain Canadian contributions to children's magazines, and to perform Canadian orchestral music. Material relating to cultural life in Canada was distributed to editors abroad preparing special articles about Canada on the occasion of Canada's centenary, and to other professional agencies, while foreign cultural material was obtained in response to requests from Canadian cultural agencies.

With respect to cultural activities in Canada, liaison and assistance were extended to foreign performing groups who sought to give concerts in this country on the occasion of Canada's centenary. Assistance was also given to the National Gallery in connection with the Fine Arts Exhibition of Expo 67 in Montreal and a scheduled exhibition of foreign paintings in 1968 to the City of Montreal in connection with the Fourth International Salon of Cartoons, and to the Institut international de Musique du Canada in Montreal in connection with its competition for singers.

The Department collaborated again this year with the Queen's Printer and the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission in the preparation of the Canadian National Book Exhibit at the nineteenth Frankfurt International Book Fair. With the assistance of posts, the Division also arranged for participation in other international book fairs and exhibitions such as the Berlin International Book Fair, the International Exhibition of Children's Books at New Delhi, and the Exhibition of World's Children's Books in Tokyo.

Books sent abroad for exhibition are usually donated subsequently to local institutions which are recommended by posts, often in consultation with local educational and cultural authorities. In addition, the Department continued a long-standing programme of arranging for presentations to national, university and public libraries abroad of collections of Canadian books and of limited depository library privileges in respect of Canadian Government publications. This programme resulted during the year in presentations of substantial collections of Canadian books to the National University of Ireland, the University of Dublin, the State University of New York, the University of Rajasthan in India, the National Library of Korea, the University of Warsaw in Poland, and the Colegio de Mexico in Mexico City and of smaller collections to the New Public Library at Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, the National University of Iran, l'Université libre du Congo (Kinshasa), the University of Rajshahi in East Pakistan, the University of Zagreb in Yugoslavia and the Jamaica Library Service. In addition to the activities mentioned above, two special presentations of substantial collections of Canadian books were made to the University of Zambia and to the Government of Guyana.

Cultural Agreements

The programme of cultural relations with totally and partially French-speaking countries was launched in 1964 in accordance with the desire of the Canadian Government to stimulate bilingualism and bi-culturalism on the national level and to develop further exchanges of all kinds with France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In 1965 Canada signed with France an agreement for this purpose. The Franco-Canadian Cultural Joint Commission, which has the function of carrying out the terms and conditions provided for in this agreement, met in Ottawa on June 6 to review the various facets of the cultural co-operation which has continued to grow between the two countries since this agreement came into effect. A number of projects for academic, scientific and artistic exchanges were examined, as well as the development of relations in the field of films, radio and television.

With a similar object in mind, the Secretary of State for External Affairs signed in Ottawa, on May 8, 1967, an agreement with the Belgian Government. It is expected that numerous benefits will derive from this agreement.

Scholarships and Educational Visits

Apart from the many exchanges which already exist in other fields, the Canadian Government programme of granting scholarships to foreign students has been substantially increased in 1967. Through this programme, 90 students from France, 16 from Belgium and 12 from Switzerland came to Canada to complete their education. Similarly, during the academic year 1967-68, 22 professors from France, four from Belgium and two from Switzerland were granted scholarships enabling them to teach at Canadian universities. The Department also partially subsidized a trip to France by two Canadian professors who were invited by the Universities of Aix-Marseille and Montpellier to deliver lectures on Canadian literature and law. Finally, collections of more than 800 Canadian books were offered to La Bibliothèque nationale de Paris and to the libraries of the Universities of Poitiers, Toulouse, Aix-Marseille, Lyon and Caen.

In addition, under the terms of the 1964 Franco-Canadian agreement on the exchange of public administration trainees, six graduates of l'Ecole d'Administration de France were invited to study the theory and practice of public administration in Canada.

Cultural Exchanges

In close co-operation with the Department of the Secretary of State, this Department welcomed two groups of French secondary-school students during the summer of 1967. This trip, organized within the framework of the student exchange programme with France, allowed ten French prize-winners of the Concours général de France and seven winners of the Concours Connaissance du Canada to acquaint themselves with Canada.

Artistic Exchanges

In the field of artistic exchanges, the Government subsidized the participation of the Canadian theatrical group of Mr. Jacques Duchesne at the Journées du Canada in Annecy (France). It also gave financial aid to La Comédie des Deux Rives, a theatrical group from Ottawa University, to enable them to perform at the Festival universitaire de Nancy (France).

The year 1967 has also been marked by the foundation in Rome of a Canadian cultural institute, which will have the purpose of promoting cultural relations between Canada and Italy, primarily through the granting of scholarships.

It might also be noted that the Canadian Government granted the sum of \$500,000, spread over a period of three years, to la Maison des Étudiants de Paris in order to enlarge the building and double the present capacity.

Education Liaison

The Department continued to provide liaison with national organizations on educational matters deriving from Canada's relations with other countries and its membership in various international organizations. Among these activities were the NATO Cultural Programme (Research Fellowships and Visiting Professorships) and the ICETEX (Instituto Colombiano de Especialization Tecnica en el Exterior) scholarships programme with Colombia, membership on the Commonwealth Education

Liaison Committee in London, Canadian participation in the Commonwealth Foundation in London and Canadian representation at international meetings concerned with various aspects of education. This year the Department co-ordinated official Canadian participation in the International Conference on Public Education which was held in Geneva from July 6 to 15.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Department had the invaluable advice and assistance of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada on matters of concern to institutions of higher education, and the Canadian Education Association, together with the Council of Ministers of Education, on matters requiring liaison with the provincial departments of education. It also continued to consult many other organizations with specialized interests in the field of education.

Another activity in the field of education was the awarding of a grant, for the third consecutive year, to the German-Canadian Association of Hanover-Cologne to facilitate the summer visit of some 50 German university students. This programme was developed in co-operation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration as an exchange gesture for the annual visit to Germany of approximately 400 Canadian university students at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

International Organizations and Conferences

The Department continued to participate actively in the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and to co-ordinate Canadian Government representation in such UNESCO-sponsored meetings as those of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Committee, the World Hydrological Decade and the International Bureau of Education. A Canadian observer delegation attended the UNESCO-sponsored Conference of European Ministers of Education, which met in November to study access to higher education. A new programme was initiated during the year distributing UNESCO material and documents to interested provincial authorities. The Director-General of UNESCO visited Canada on September 11 to speak at Expo 67 on World Literacy Day. He was later received in Ottawa by members of the Government and attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

The Department continued to work in close association with the Canadian National Commission, on which it has *ex-officio* membership. Dean N. Leblanc of Laval University was appointed president of the National Commission, succeeding Dr. Henry D. Hicks of Dalhousie University.

The Canadian Government sent a delegation to the conference on copyright organized by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) in Stockholm from June 12 to July 14. The purpose of the conference was the revision and ratification of the Berne Convention; the revised Convention is now being studied. Canada was also represented at a meeting of governmental experts to review the application of the Florence and Beirut Agreements, held in Geneva from November 20 to 29, and at the ninth session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Convention as a result of decisions taken at the Stockholm meeting.

Historical Division

Supplementary to its normal tasks involving historical research, compilation and selection of materials for publication, problems of access to classified papers and evaluation of historical manuscripts, the Historical Division incorporates Library Services, an Archives Section, and the Departmental Press Clipping Service.

The Division has been engaged for some time in the selection, compilation, editing and publication of documents illustrating Canada's external relations. A series of volumes in both French and English versions is projected, beginning chronologically with the establishment of the Department in 1909. The first volume, covering the period from 1909 to the end of the First World War, appeared at the end of the year. A second volume will deal exclusively with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, with subsequent units illustrating succeeding periods in the history of Canada's external relations.

In addition to this state papers project, the Division undertakes historical research as required in support of the activities of the Department. Assistance is given to scholars working on official research projects for other government departments, and, as facilities permit, to private scholars, to the degree permitted by current restrictions on access to official documents. This assistance occasionally takes the form of the reading of manuscripts, the correction of factual errors, and the provision of pertinent background information.

The main function of the Archives Section is the preservation and appropriate disposition of material permanently required for historical and other purposes. This includes an examination of Departmental records valuable for research work and the correlation of source materials. Many of these have been systematically indexed and made available to the Department for reference and research purposes.

The Press Clipping Service reads, clips and distributes press items of topical interest to the Department, to the office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to certain other officials upon request. It examines a wide and representative selection of Canadian and other newspapers and periodicals for the purpose.

Library Services

The Departmental Library in Ottawa and the libraries at the posts have continued their steadily-increasing duties of making available to members of the Department, at home and abroad, books, periodicals and newspapers, government documents, records for instruction in 22 languages and reference materials essential to the conduct of the Department's responsibilities in international affairs. Although the holdings of books in the main and the legal libraries are augmented yearly by considerable purchases of works relevant to the Department's principal interests, the chief expenditures continue to be for periodicals and newspapers, many of them by air subscriptions, to keep members of the Department adequately informed of events, and of important commentaries on events, in the complex areas of domestic and international concern.

The libraries at the Canadian posts throughout the world are open to interested citizens of the host countries (most of them students or potential immigrants), to the large numbers of expatriate Canadians, and to Canadian tourists, who each year are moving farther afield, and in

greater numbers. Except in London and Paris, where special provisions have been made, Canadians abroad will not find issues of their local or regional newspapers, but they will find recent copies of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and of *Le Devoir* of Montreal, which are sent daily by air-mail, in abbreviated versions, to more than 80 cities abroad where Canada is represented.

For its various purposes, the budget of the Library had doubled since 1961. The Library is staffed, with supporting clerical assistants, by five fully-qualified librarians, three in Ottawa, and one each in London and Washington. Elsewhere, library affairs are the responsibility of one or more members of the staff of each post, guided by instruction and advice from Ottawa.

Lately, the headquarters staff in Ottawa has been heartened by the welcome duty of acting as consultants on plans for the Library in the proposed new building of the Department, where the Library will be housed in a manner more appropriate to its valuable holdings and to its important functions.

VII

PROTOCOL

Protocol Division

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities and maintains close contact with foreign missions established in Canada.

It makes arrangements for the presentation of credentials by newly-arrived heads of diplomatic missions and for the recognition of consular representatives appointed to Canada. It also prepares credentials for Canadian heads of mission and consular officers who are to serve abroad and for Canadian delegations to international conferences.

The Division keeps foreign diplomatic representatives informed of Canadian laws and regulations which have an effect on the operation of diplomatic missions and consular offices in Canada, and assists them in resolving problems arising from the application of such laws and regulations. It is also concerned with questions of immunities and privileges extended by other governments on the basis of reciprocity to the personnel of Canadian diplomatic and consular posts.

The directory *Diplomatic Corps*, which lists the members of diplomatic missions in Ottawa, and *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada* are published under the direction of this Division.

When the Diplomatic Corps is invited to attend an official function, such as the opening of Parliament or the arrival of a visiting head of state, the Division makes arrangements for the extension of appropriate courtesies to members of the Corps. It also assists the Minister in arranging functions for heads of local missions and for visiting dignitaries.

During 1967, 25 new diplomatic heads of post were accredited to Canada. Of these, the Ambassadors for Upper Volta, Bulgaria, Sudan and Romania and the High Commissioners for Malaysia, Barbados and Lesotho were the first official representatives of their respective countries to be accredited to Canada—Barbados and Bulgaria establishing chanceries in Ottawa. The other new heads of mission accredited in Ottawa during 1967 were from Poland, Gabon, Finland, Nigeria, Haiti, China, Ivory Coast, Ireland, Thailand, Iran, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Congo (Brazzaville), Peru, Costa Rica, Yugoslavia and Israel.

The Chief of Protocol is Chairman of the interdepartmental Government Hospitality Committee, and normally the Division's Visits Section is concerned with arrangements for official visits to Canada by leaders and senior officials of other countries and of international organizations and for the extension to them of government hospitality.

During 1967, the Visits Section co-operated and collaborated with the office of the Commissioner-General for Visits of State 1967 in the planning, organizing and conduct of the 60 visits to Canada by foreign heads of state and heads of government or their representatives.

The Visits Section also gave assistance to the Co-ordinate of Royal Visits 1967 for the visits to Canada of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh from June 29 to July 5; Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother from July 10 to 22; and H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and the Honourable Angus Ogilvy from May 14 to June 9.

The Visits Section was responsible for co-ordinating the arrangements relating to the private visits to Canada of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon to Toronto and Montreal in October and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Toronto in November.

In collaboration with the Visits Section and several other Divisions of the Department, the Government Hospitality Committee made or assisted with the arrangements for a number of informal or working visits of ministers and senior officials of foreign governments and other distinguished persons.¹

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Division, the Visits Section co-ordinated the arrangements for the funeral service in Montreal of the late Sir Donald Sangster, Prime Minister of Jamaica, who passed away at the Montreal Neurological Hospital.

State Visits

The Commissioner-General for Visits of State 1967, the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, presented a report to the Prime Minister, dated November 28, 1967, in which he reviewed the main lines of the programme of state visits during the year and assessed the importance of these visits for Canadian relations with the countries concerned. He reported that there were "55 visits carried out by parties coming from the countries concerned" and that "four countries were represented at the Expo 67 celebrations by ambassadors resident in Ottawa or elsewhere in North America". In the visiting parties there were "20 heads of state, either monarchical or republican, nine heads of government and 26 representatives of heads of state, chiefly senior ministers of the governments concerned".

Mr. Chevrier considered that "the number of such visits in a six-month period and the scope of the programmes arranged for them, obviously unprecedented in Canadian history were also...when combined, unprecedented in the history of any country". He noted that the visits "have undoubtedly led to a significant increase in understanding of present-day Canada and in goodwill in those circles which are most influential in determining policy". He pointed out also that, while it was not expected that there would be extensive opportunities for political discussions in Ottawa, there had been, in all cases, meetings between the visitors and members of the Canadian Government. Since the visitors went to Ottawa and Montreal and usually to one or two provincial capitals in addition, they had excellent opportunities to derive a broad impression of Canada. Reports from Canadian posts in other countries have already indicated that the visits have been most helpful in directing public attention there towards Canada. They have also been of considerable benefit in the development of official relations.

The significance of many of these visits in terms of Canada's relations with various parts of the world is considered elsewhere in this report. For the purpose of this general review of official visits during 1967, it should be noted that the scope of the special programme for the year was

¹ A list of such visitors is found in the Appendix.

such that a separate organization under the Commissioner-General for Visits of State, the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, the Co-ordinator for State Visits, Lieutenant-General Robert W. Moncel, and the Co-ordinator for Royal Visits, Lieutenant-General Howard Graham, had to be set up to undertake all the planning required as well as the actual implementation of arrangements. The Department of External Affairs worked closely with this special organization and contributed directly in a number of ways to the carrying-out of the programme of visits.

VIII

CONSULAR AFFAIRS

All consular matters, other than travel documentation, are dealt with in Ottawa by the Consular Division; the issuance of passports and other travel documents is the concern of the Passport Division.

During 1967, two new consulates were opened, one in the United States at Dallas, Texas, the other in Portugal at Ponta Delgado in the Azores.

Consular Division

The past year saw a considerable increase in the consular and visa work-load, both in the Consular Division and at posts abroad, the result of increasing numbers of Canadians travelling and residing outside Canada, and the heavy flow of foreign visitors to Expo 67. In addition, owing to disturbances in Africa and the Middle East, there was unusual activity in emergency evacuation and planning. Throughout the year, the Consular Division maintained liaison with the Canadian Red Cross Society, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Consular understandings were negotiated with the U.S.S.R. and Romania in 1967, following the pattern of the agreements previously negotiated with Hungary and Bulgaria. These agreements dealt with such matters as renunciation of citizenship, visits, consular access to nationals in detention and the return of passports.

The general consular services performed abroad included: issuing and renewing regular and emergency passports; renewing certificates of identity; granting diplomatic and courtesy visas; issuing immigrant and non-immigrant visas and letters of introduction at posts where the Canadian Immigration Service is not represented; providing advice and assistance on matters concerning citizenship, immigration, tourism, education, marriage and adoption procedures, liability to military service abroad; registering Canadian citizens abroad, providing relief and repatriation for Canadians temporarily distressed or disabled; assisting Canadians under arrest or in detention; advising on cases involving the death of Canadians abroad and protecting Canadian interests in estates; assisting Canadian ships and aircraft and their crews abroad; performing notarial acts, including authentication of legal and other documents; advising, and affording consular facilities to persons proceeding to and from Canada under Canadian aid and technical-assistance programmes; assisting in locating missing persons; assisting Canadian veterans; dealing with enquiries concerning Canadian customs regulations, taxation, children's allowances, workmen's compensation vital statistics, the Old Age Security Pension and the Canadian and Quebec Pension Plans; and generally protecting the rights and interests and, in conditions of emergency, securing the welfare and safety of Canadians abroad.

Agreements are in effect with 22 countries providing for the elimination of the requirement for a visa for a stay of short duration. Under these agreements, Canadian visitors may enter and remain in the country concerned, normally for a period of up to three months. Such privileges are enjoyed by Canadian citizens who travel to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Agreements are also in effect with Iran, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia which allow Canadians to receive visas free of charge, and with Venezuela at a reduced fee. Visas are not required of Canadians who make short visits to the United States, Commonwealth countries (other than Ghana) and Ireland, the French overseas departments and St. Pierre and Miquelon, and certain African and Central and South American countries. In 1967, in recognition of International Tourist Year, Canadian tourists were able to visit Bulgaria and Yugoslavia without visas.

Passport Division

The provision of passport services for Canadian citizens at home and at 89 posts abroad is co-ordinated by the Passport Office, a Division of the Department. The office also provides certificates of identity to stateless persons who are unable to obtain valid travel documents from their country of origin.

As might have been expected, the annual increase in the demand for passport services for 1967 was less than in previous years because of the public's attention to centennial celebrations and Expo 67.

During the 12-month period, the Passport Office issued 218,064 passports and renewed 46,842, a 5.3 per cent increase in services over the previous year. Further, 1,551 certificates of identity were issued and 1,077 were renewed. Gross revenue derived from fees reached \$1,185,780 for the 12-month period.

Over the past ten years, the volume of passport work has increased by 128 per cent and is reflected in the following table for the period mentioned:

Year	Passports		Certificates of Identity		Total Revenue
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	
1958	100,594	15,446	3,276	801	\$ 549,069.16
1959	115,272	16,102	5,353	1,449	622,658.02
1960	134,637	18,411	6,004	2,184	730,605.31
1961	139,218	19,988	4,387	3,209	746,795.76
1962	155,363	23,636	2,807	2,728	826,940.07
1963	164,445	26,964	2,133	1,748	879,929.85
1964	184,569	32,784	1,854	1,313	989,605.71
1965	203,571	38,456	1,190	1,003	1,087,190.92
1966	208,804	42,749	1,699	982	1,129,717.70
1967	218,064	46,842	1,551	1,077	1,185,780.07

IX

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal Division

Under the direction of the departmental Legal Adviser, who is an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Legal Division works to ensure that Canada's international undertakings are conducted in accordance with approved legal principles and practices. It provides the Department with advice on public and private international law, on constitutional and comparative law, and maintains contact on various matters with the Department of Justice, the Office of the Judge Advocate General and other Government legal offices. In addition, the Legal Division follows closely the treatment in the United Nations (including the International Law Commission) of legal questions and other matters having legal aspects and has particular responsibility in connection with Canada's position on items on the agenda of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It concerns itself in a variety of other ways with Canada's role in respect of the development of international law.

The Legal Planning Section of the Division is designed to co-ordinate and assist in planning Canadian policy on legal and quasi-legal questions and, together with the General Section, handles problems referred to the Legal Division from political divisions. The Treaty and Economic Section assists in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements, is responsible for the maintenance of treaty records, the registration of treaties with the United Nations, their publication in the *Canada Treaty Series* and their tabling in Parliament, and deals also with legal aspects of economic problems.

The Claims Section is concerned with the protection of the properties and interests of Canadian citizens which might be subject to nationalization, confiscation or other arbitrary measures by foreign governments. This Section seeks to assist such Canadians by the presentation of international claims, to recover property abroad which has been wrongfully seized or to obtain compensation in accordance with established principles of international law. The Section also considers claims against foreign governments by Canadians who have suffered other injuries or losses and who, after exhausting available legal recourses, have met with a denial of justice. In addition, the Claims Section is concerned with claims against Canada by foreign governments and their citizens.

The General Section handles references from political divisions and is concerned with Law of the Sea questions, including negotiations with foreign countries in respect of matters pertaining to the International Sea and Fishing Laws of Canada and to the Continental Shelf. This Section also deals with problems related to diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities in Canada and abroad and questions arising out of recognition of foreign states and governments.

Development of International Law

During the past year, Canada continued its active participation in the study of seven principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states, begun in 1963, by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. These principles are as follows:

A. States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in other matters inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

B. States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.

C. The duty of states not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, in accordance with the Charter.

D. The duty of states to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter.

E. Equal rights of self-determination of peoples.

F. The sovereign equality of states.

G. States shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

In 1964, Canada was among 27 countries forming a United Nations Special Committee which met in Mexico City for five weeks in order to study four of these principles in detail. Its report was considered by the Sixth Committee at the twentieth session of the General Assembly. One of the results of the Special Committee was a consensus on the text of the principle of sovereign equality of states. The Special Committee, with four additional members, was reconstituted and instructed to meet for seven weeks in 1966 at the United Nations headquarters to draft generally agreed-on formulation on each principle. In New York, two principles received agreement—the principle of sovereign equality of states was reaffirmed and the Special Committee agreed, generally, on the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The results of this session of the Special Committee were embodied in a report for consideration by the Sixth Committee at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. At this session, the report of the 1966 Special Committee was considered and it was readily accepted that the Committee should meet again to complete its work. Once again, the Special Committee was reconstituted with instructions to continue its work towards an agreed draft declaration on the seven principles.

The 1967 Special Committee met for five weeks in July and August in Geneva. The result was agreement on two additional principles. First, the principle that states shall co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter. Second, the principle that states shall fulfill in good faith the obligation assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Legal Sub-Committee of the United Nations General Assembly Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with Canada as one of the 28 members, held its sixth session at Geneva in June and July 1967.

It continued work begun earlier for a draft agreement on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles. The Sub-Committee was asked also by the General Assembly to study legal questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies generally, including space communications. This step followed the successful negotiations in the Legal Sub-Committee at its fifth session on principles governing activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. These principles have been embodied in a treaty which Canada signed on January 27 and ratified on October 10, 1967. The General Assembly has before it the report of the sixth session of the Legal Sub-Committee which, although it produced constructive results, failed to produce complete agreement. It is expected, therefore, that the General Assembly will instruct the Legal Sub-Committee to resume its work early in March 1968 in New York.

Claims

In May, the Minister announced that the Czechoslovak and the Romanian Governments had agreed to commence negotiations towards a settlement of the claims of Canadian citizens whose property in these countries had been nationalized or otherwise taken. During the year, three negotiating sessions were held with Hungary and preparations were made for the opening of claims negotiations with Poland. In addition, the distribution of the monies received under the claims settlement made in 1966 with Bulgaria was completed. Furthermore, Canadian diplomatic channels were used to assist Canadian citizens with claims against other countries.

Canadians with outstanding nationalization claims against Czechoslovakia were invited to submit details of these claims to the Department of External Affairs on forms provided by the Department before September 1. At the request of a number of claimants, the deadline for submissions was extended to January 1, 1968. The deadline for the submission of claims against Romania had originally been set for September 15, but it was also found necessary to extend it to January 15, 1968. Individual claims against Czechoslovakia and Romania were examined in the Department, and correspondence was carried on with claimants in preparation for the opening of negotiations.

Three negotiating sessions were held with the Hungarian authorities during the year in an attempt to reach a settlement of the claims arising out of nationalization and other similar measures (the first was held in January 1966). Canadian officials travelled to Budapest in February and November, and Hungarian officials visited Ottawa in June to pursue the discussions. Some progress was made towards a settlement, but a number of issues separating the two parties remained unresolved.

The examination of individual claims against Poland continued during the year, and the Polish and Canadian Governments agreed to the opening of substantive negotiations early in 1968.

Also during 1967, the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, the Honourable Thane A. Campbell, completed his task of advising the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance on the distribution of \$40,000 which the Canadian Government received in 1966 as settlement of claims against Bulgaria by Canadian citizens and Canadian

juridical persons. Mr. Justice Campbell was appointed under an Order-in-Council issued in 1966. It was determined that there were eight valid claims, the value of which was adjudicated to be about \$180,000.

In addition, the Department has raised with the authorities of a number of other countries the claims of Canadian citizens against their governments concerning the taking of property without the payment of compensation and regarding other injuries and losses.

Certain claims of foreign persons against the Canadian Government were also dealt with.

Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal: United States and Canada

On January 11, 1967, the three-member Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal: United States and Canada held its first formal meeting at its headquarters in Ottawa. The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Tribunal, Dr. Lambertus Erades. The Tribunal was welcomed by the Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and His Excellency Walton Butterworth, United States Ambassador to Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United States. Dr. Erades, who is Vice-President of the Rotterdam District Court in the Netherlands, was appointed jointly by the Governments of Canada and United States. Canada was represented by the Honourable Daniel Roach, a recently retired judge of the Court of Appeal of Ontario; the United States, by Professor Alwyn Freeman of Johns Hopkins University.

The Tribunal was constituted under a Canada-United States agreement of March 25, 1965, which came into force on October 11, 1966. Under its terms, the Tribunal was vested with the power to dispose of claims for damage to property owed by United States citizens on the American side of Lake Ontario. These claims are allegedly attributable in whole or in part to the construction by the Government of Canada of a small navigational improvement in the international section of the St. Lawrence River known as Gut Dam. This Dam was constructed by Canada in 1903-04 following arrangements between the United States and Canadian Governments. The claims arose out of high water levels which prevailed on Lake Ontario in 1951-52. Gut Dam itself was removed in 1953 as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction programme. The United States Government, which is representing the U.S. claimants, has filed against the Government of Canada 230 claims which total approximately \$1,500,000.

The Tribunal held a second session this summer, with meetings both in Ottawa and Washington, which concluded on September 29, 1967. At these meetings, representatives of the two governments presented orally to the Tribunal in a preliminary fashion their respective views regarding the arbitration as a whole.

The third session is scheduled to commence on January 8, 1968, with two weeks of meetings in Washington. The balance of the session will be held at the Tribunal headquarters in Ottawa. At the third session, the Tribunal plans to have oral hearings on the various issues before it, having singled out for priority treatment a question involving an interpretation of the nature and scope of the 1903 Canada-United States arrangements relating to the construction of Gut Dam.

The position which the Government of Canada has maintained from the outset is that there is no basis, either in law or in fact, for these claims. However, it was realized that a suitable form had to be provided in which

to have claims dealt with on their merits, and the Governments of the United States and Canada reached the decision that the most expeditious way to achieve this result was an international arbitral tribunal.

Co-ordination Division

In September 1967, the former Co-ordination Section of the Legal Division became a separate Division concerned with questions of external affairs which may be of particular interest to the provinces. The general function of the new Co-ordination Division is to ensure liaison with other departmental divisions on all matters with federal-provincial implications and to be in touch, as required, with other federal departments and, of course, with the provinces.

More specifically, the Division is concerned with activities such as assisting, in a functional way, in the composition of Canadian delegations to international organizations whenever these delegations include provincial representatives. Other areas of responsibility include participation in the preparation for the negotiations of multilateral treaties which may require implementation by the provinces (e.g. the Covenants on Human Rights, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations), as well as for negotiations of bilateral agreements which either require provincial assistance or are open to their participation.

Finally, the Division is immediately concerned with assisting official representatives of the provinces travelling in foreign countries and, more specifically, with respect to visits abroad by provincial representatives and visits by foreign dignitaries to any of the provinces. The number of such visits abroad is increasing year by year. The Co-ordination Division is in a position to communicate speedily both with appropriate provincial authorities and with interested diplomatic missions abroad. Its function is to ensure that any problem regarding arrangements to be made in preparation for these visits is solved quickly and satisfactorily for all concerned, particularly for the persons or groups travelling abroad.

X

ADMINISTRATION

The increasing responsibilities of the Department in Ottawa and abroad have placed severe strain on the personnel, financial and administrative resources of the Department. The periodic rotation of staff inevitably poses complex problems of organization and administration which few other departments encounter. The administrative divisions of the Department, whose work is outlined below, continued in 1967, a program begun earlier to improve administrative and support services. New techniques in personnel management, accounting and records-keeping have been introduced giving new flexibility in the allocation of limited resources.

Administrative Services Division

It is a fundamental requirement of the Department to provide those conditions of service that will induce well-qualified Canadians to serve away from home for long periods in foreign environments, in some cases under unhealthy or other adverse conditions. Departmental staff abroad must be in a position to acquire suitable housing, educate their children according to acceptable Canadian standards, maintain good health and perform their duties efficiently with a minimum of disruption from circumstances alien to their customary way of life.

The foregoing matters are the primary concern of the Administrative Services Division, which is composed of sections responsible for the development of allowance policy, compensation services, posting services, accommodation abroad, health plans, and leave and attendance matters. Directly related to these responsibilities has been the review of foreign service regulations which this Division, in conjunction with representatives of other Government departments with personnel abroad and the Treasury Board, has pursued in depth and largely completed during the year.

Additional responsibilities of the Division have included the co-ordination of administrative arrangements for the opening of new posts (e.g. Bangkok, and the transfer of Canada's NATO mission from Paris to Brussels), the provision of pay services for the Ottawa staff, the preparation, distribution and amendment of the Departmental *Manual of Regulations*, *Administrative Notices* and circulars, the reproduction of documents, bulletins and directives, and the maintenance of a classified index and record of authorities.

Communications Division

This Division is responsible for the administration and operation of the Canadian diplomatic communication system, which provides for the despatch and receipt of messages by telegram, teletype, Telex, diplomatic courier and diplomatic mail facilities between Ottawa and posts abroad. It also arranges for the provision of telephone service at headquarters and at posts, conducts training courses for communicators, technicians and other departmental personnel and is responsible for buying, leasing and maintaining all equipment used in the system. The division carries out liaison with other departments and agencies that employ these facilities.

During 1967 the expansion and modernization of departmental facilities to provide improved communications services between Ottawa and posts abroad was continued.

Finance Division

The chief responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of annual estimates and general financial control over all expenditures. A new financial-planning section to forecast and develop long-term plans under the programme budgeting system and to improve budgetary reporting and coding systems has commenced operations. Additional functions include the financing of posts abroad, payments of assessments to international organizations, co-ordination of administrative arrangements for travel and removal and the processing of such claims. In addition, the Division provides advice and assistance to other divisions on an *ad hoc* basis, including military assistance programmes, Canadian aid programmes, peacekeeping operations, emergency evacuations, information and cultural programmes and settlement of Canadian claims.

Canada's external relations have expanded considerably during the postwar years, resulting in a budgetary increase to \$83,185,700 in 1967-68 (excluding external aid programmes) from \$4,975,136 in 1945-46.

Financial Management Adviser

Under the direction of the Financial Management Adviser, efforts were continued to develop a financial management system that would be in accord with government-wide principles and would meet the Department's special requirements. To this end, a more detailed programme review procedure was undertaken in June than had been the case in the previous year.

An effort was made by means of a management seminar and through internal documents to acquaint officers and staff with the principles of programme budgeting. An expert in computer techniques was lent to the Department by Treasury Board to ascertain ways in which computer services might be employed by the Department; the possibility was explored of "computerizing" such routine work as the keeping of cumulative records of expenditures and the maintenance of detailed inventory listing of furnishings and equipment at headquarters and posts.

Towards the end of the year, a major study was launched to determine how an effective system of responsibility accounting could be developed in the Department. It is expected that recommendations will be made for improvements in the allocation of responsibility within the Department for such matters as financial planning, estimates, preparation and financial control. Improvements in associated accounting procedures, the organization of the financial function and management reporting are also expected.

Inspection Service

During 1967, the Inspection Service fulfilled to the extent that its limited staff resources permitted the responsibility of examining operations at headquarters and at posts abroad as a means of assessing activities against objectives and of assisting the Department in the achievement of efficiency and effectiveness. To this end, the Service consulted divisions and carried on correspondence with posts on implementation of recommendations arising from its inspection programme. It continued to serve as a co-ordinating and expediting agency for various programmes of improvement in administration undertaken during the year by the Depart-

ment, and also maintained the momentum of the administrative changes set in motion by earlier management studies.

The Service initiated a special study, in conjunction with the Public Service Commission, of the procedures involved in opening new posts. It helped formulate proposals for implementation of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission on the organizational structure of the Department; it assisted through advice and direct participation with the process of conversion of departmental positions to new classifications; it was associated with the effort to develop the detailed requirements for the new headquarters building; it co-operated in the formulation of a departmental policy on training and development, including management training; it was requested to provide co-operation in the planning of financial systems; and, finally, it provided advice and guidance to the Organization and Methods Unit of the Department on a variety of projects.

Tours of inspection were made to the United States, Latin America and Europe, and certain special studies at headquarters were undertaken. The Service also arranged and co-ordinated trips by officers of other divisions, particularly administrative specialists, who, through visits to posts, could make the benefits of their specialization more widely effective and could learn something about operations abroad.

A new development was the creation of an Operational Audit Section within the Inspection Service. The responsibilities of this Section, which were initiated with the hiring of a senior auditor, are: (a) To review and appraise the soundness, adequacy and application of existing management controls and reports; (b) to ascertain the extent of compliance with established policies, plans and procedures, but also to inform senior management of any cases where adherence to laid-down policy may be detrimental to the overall effectiveness of departmental objectives; (c) to determine the extent to which assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses of all kinds; (d) to assess the reliability of accounting and other data developed within the organization. The senior auditor undertook an initial tour toward the end of the year, and also served as a member of a project team at headquarters determining financial management requirements.

Also during 1967, the development of the six basic manuals of the Department was carried through to completion. Responsibility in this field has now been transferred to the Administrative Services Division, where an Administrative Publications Section is functioning for this and other purposes.

Organization and Methods Unit

This Unit was established in 1964 to keep the management and operating procedures of the Department under constant review. The addition of two new officers in 1967 enabled the Unit to expand its activities and thereby increase its usefulness to the Department.

A study of the Registry Division was completed and recommendations made which, when implemented, should greatly improve records management and services. The Unit is also providing personnel to advise and assist the Registry Division in a pilot project to test the effectiveness of the proposals resulting from this study.

A comprehensive study of the material-management activities of the Department is continuing, and an interim report on equipment control has been prepared. To assist in implementing the proposed equipment-control

system, which will make use of automatic data-processing equipment, the Unit undertook to develop a standard nomenclature and machine listing for equipment held at two posts abroad.

The Unit took an active part in the now completed study of the organizational structure of the Department, conducted by the Organization Division of the Public Service Commission, and in ensuing discussion on the recommendations in the report.

Studies have also been completed on the organization and operations of the Economic Division; of the establishment needs of the Registry Division; and of the Department's messenger service. A study of Production Services is now under way.

The Unit participated in a pilot project to develop a "computerized" financial management system for personnel pay and allowances; examined the flow of papers within the Department and made evaluation studies of mechanical equipment suitable for transmitting papers throughout the new headquarters building; and made contributions to training courses conducted by the Department's Training Section and the Public Service Commission. In addition to providing a day-to-day consulting service to the various divisions on an *ad hoc* basis, the Unit advised and assisted in the introduction of new and revised procedures resulting from previous studies.

As part of a continuing programme for the improvement of the Department's forms, procedures associated with these are being examined and many have been improved. The strength of the Unit is still deficient but it is anticipated that a Forms Control Officer will be appointed in the near future.

Personnel

Two divisions, Personnel Services and Personnel Operations, supervise all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and administration of departmental personnel.

The Personnel Services Division directs all matters affecting the organization, establishment, classification, recruitment and induction of personnel. It also supervises locally-engaged staff at Canadian missions abroad (ten such employees were rewarded this year for long and meritorious service with trips to Ottawa and Expo 67).

With the introduction of public service collective bargaining, a Staff Relations Section was created to provide liaison with the Treasury Board in its capacity as employer. It will assist in the negotiation and interpretation of collective agreements; provide departmental management with advice on staff relations; monitor grievance procedures; and provide liaison with employee organizations.

The Personnel Operations Division deals with the selection, training, promotion and posting of all personnel. It has a posting section which is responsible for assigning officers, stenographers, clerks, communicators, security guards and other classifications of personnel to the 32 divisions in Ottawa, the 86 embassies, offices of high commissioners, consulates general, consulates and other missions, as well as to other departments and offices. The Division maintains personnel records and looks after various aspects of the welfare of members of the Department. In addition, it has responsibility for a variety of other matters, such as the administration of policy on designation and precedence of officers of all Federal Government departments represented abroad.

The operations of the Department would be impossible without proficient administrative and technical employees. Competitions are regularly held by the Public Service Commission to recruit clerks, communicators, stenographers, technicians and other personnel for the Department. In general, External Affairs personnel are considered to be "rotational"—which means that they are required to serve abroad as well as in Ottawa. There are, however, some categories which are Ottawa-based and "non-rotational".

As in previous years, Foreign Service Officers were recruited directly through the Public Service Commission's University Recruitment Programme. This year, 53 Foreign Service Officers I were recruited. A few officers with specialized experience were added to meet particular needs. In addition, 16 Administrative Trainees (formerly Junior Executive Officers) were recruited for administrative, consular and information work at home and abroad. A small number of specialists in personnel, finance, and organization and methods were also recruited.

Entrants to the foreign service do so on a career basis under the merit system. Only Canadian citizens who have resided in Canada for at least ten years are eligible for admission. To enter the annual competition, applicants must possess a university degree, preferably with postgraduate study. The examination for entry at the junior level consists of two parts, a written test and an interview. A few candidates with exceptional academic standing or related experience are recruited at higher levels.

The Department continues to attract women to its officer grades. In 1967, seven women were admitted, bringing to 83 the number of female officers within the Department. Of these, two are heads of mission.

Senior positions such as those of ambassador, high commissioner and consular general are normally filled by the appointment of career officers, but occasionally distinguished citizens are appointed from outside the Department.

Registry Division

This Division is the custodian of all official departmental records. It is responsible for receiving, opening and distributing all incoming mail; for the filing of all correspondence and documents according to subject; for keeping these readily available; for scheduling all records for retention or destruction; and for the functional control over all records management activities at posts. The Head of Registry Division is the Departmental Records Co-ordinator and is responsible for liaison with the Dominion Archivist in the field of records management.

Under the supervision of a Central Control attached to Registry headquarters, which ensures the maintenance of uniform methods and procedures, the administration of the Division's decentralized Records Units continues to work effectively. This, in spite of the fact that further decentralization took place as a result of the move of several divisions to new locations. The supervisors of such Units submit regular reports to headquarters on their work, the performance of their personnel and on file examination and upkeep. Further, they prepare and submit statistical reports from which work measures and standards can be established. Such statistics permit headquarters assessment of the work volume of the Units and the allocation of personnel to the best advantage.

The new departmental filing system, designed to provide headquarters and post personnel with a uniform classification system introduced in 1963, has gained wide acceptance and its effectiveness has been sustained.

Training courses in records management were operated for 70 departmental personnel and were geared to meet the latter's needs according to their position, qualifications and past experience.

During 1967, the Division provided assistance and guidance to various posts regarding the system and techniques of records management; briefed personnel going on posting, both in the clerical and officer categories, on the disposal of obsolete records aspect of records management; and gave counsel regarding the selection of records personnel for certain posts.

The preparation of records schedules as a guide for the systematic retirement, disposal or long-term retention of departmental records at headquarters and at posts is near completion. In 1967, approximately 1,200 linear feet of obsolete records, excluding those of the Passport Division, were destroyed in Ottawa and abroad under existing Treasury Board authorities.

In order to give the Dominion Archivist a picture of the nature and scale of records-management problems as a whole, the Departmental Records Co-ordinator submitted an up-to-date inventory of all records in the possession of the Department, both at headquarters and at posts.

During the past year, the management of departmental records has continued to improve. The responsibilities of the Division were extended and the use of new techniques and methods enabled it to keep abreast of these new demands. The increase in its establishment and the continuing efforts made to bring it up to permitted strength reflects the growing concern for, and the importance of, proper records management.

Supplies and Properties Division

This Division is responsible for the acquisition of sites and for the purchasing and construction of buildings abroad. It arranges for the leasing of office accommodation, official residences for heads of post, as well as staff quarters at some missions. The repair and upkeep of all government-owned or government-leased properties also forms part of its activities.

A number of buildings were acquired during 1967 and several construction projects are under way or in the development stage. The Department now owns or leases 83 chanceries, 77 official residences, and 346 staff quarters abroad. Technical staff carry out inspections of these buildings at regular intervals as part of a preventive maintenance programme.

The Division also arranges for the purchase of furniture, furnishings and equipment for chanceries, official residences and staff quarters, including major schemes of interior decoration for new premises. All official vehicles for the Department's use abroad are purchased by this Division, which is also responsible for replacement, servicing, maintenance and insurance of such vehicles.

The Division operates a Stores and Shipping Depot, which orders, packs and ships stationery, office supplies and equipment for posts abroad. It also makes personal purchases and arranges for the packing and transportation of household effects belonging to rotational staff of the department. Personnel are also assisted with customs clearance upon return to Canada.

Appendix 1

PUBLICATIONS

A. Publications of the Department

The Department of External Affairs issues two free catalogues of its publications—one for residents of Canada, the other for residents of other countries. Free publications may be ordered from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, or from Canadian missions abroad. Publications for which there is a charge may be ordered from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. It should be noted that certain publications are only available outside Canada.

1. Publications Available in Canada and Abroad

External Affairs: A monthly bulletin containing articles on subjects of current international interest and official statements of Canadian foreign policy. Price: annual subscription, Canada, United States and Mexico, \$2.00; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.50.

Annual Report, Department of External Affairs: Report to Parliament covering the work of the Department during each calendar year. (No charge)

Canada and the United Nations: An annual report on Canadian participation in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, \$1.00; other countries, \$1.15.

Canada Treaty Series: Texts of individual treaties, conventions, and other agreements concluded between Canada and other countries. Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, 35 cents each; other countries, 40 cents each.

Canada Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada: A directory of Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad, and of the diplomatic, consular and trade offices of other countries in Canada. Issued three times a year. Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, annual subscription, \$1.50, single copies, 60 cents; other countries, annual subscriptions, \$1.75, single copies, 70 cents.

Diplomatic Corps: A directory of diplomatic missions in Ottawa. Issued three times a year. Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, annual subscription, \$1.50, single copies, 60 cents; other countries, annual subscription, \$1.75, single copies, 70 cents.

Canada and the Colombo Plan, 1961: Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Facts on Canada: An illustrated booklet containing interesting information on life in Canada. Price: Canada, United States and Mexico, 50 cents; other countries, 50 cents.

REFERENCE PAPERS

Background information on various aspects of Canadian affairs. (List of papers revised in 1967. No charge.)

No. 19 Canada's Wheat. January 1967.

No. 50 The Canadian Ministry. November 1967.

No. 57 Co-operative Business in Canada. May 1967.

No. 61 The National Research Council of Canada. May 1967.

- No. 68 The Indians of Canada. May 1967.
- No. 69 The Department of External Affairs. May 1967.
- No. 71 The Eskimos of Canada. May 1967.
- No. 74 Provincial Lieutenant-Governors, Premiers, and Commissioners of Territories. November 1967.
- No. 78 Atomic Research in Canada. May 1967.
- No. 80 Television in Canada. May 1967.
- No. 82 The Trans-Canada Highway. March 1967.
- No. 94 Health and Welfare in Canada. April 1967.
- No. 99 Women in Canada. July 1967.
- No. 101 Housing in Canada. January 1967.
- No. 104 The National Parks of Canada. May 1967.
- No. 105 Taxation in Canada. June 1967.
- No. 108 Wildlife in Canada. May 1967.
- No. 110 Canadian Pacific Railway Company. June 1967.
- No. 111 The Canadian National Railways. May 1967.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

The Columbia River Treaty and Protocol—A Presentation: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Columbia River Treaty Protocol and Related Documents: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3.00.

Report of Disarmament Discussions 1957: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 35 cents; other countries, 40 cents.

The Crisis in the Middle East: October-December 1956: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Canada and the Korean Crisis 1950: Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents.

STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES

Numbered speeches are reproduced by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs. Others are Government press releases.

Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada

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| 67/8 | "Canada, the United States and Vietnam."
(Reply to Faculty Committee on Vietnam.) | Ottawa,
March 10 |
| 67/20 | "A Canadian View of the United States and Vietnam."
"Canada and the Middle East." | House of Commons,
May 24
CBC-TV,
May 30 |
| | "The Middle East." | House of Commons,
June 8 |

Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 67/1 | "Canada and the World Economy."
"Canadian Policy on the Vietnam Conflict." | Board of Trade,
Vancouver,
January 18
Windsor,
February 3 |
| | "Political and Economic Aspects of Canadian Policy in Vietnam and Southeast Asia." | McGill University,
Montreal,
February 10 |

- 67/2 Summary of Statement on Vietnam. House of Commons,
February 13
Remarks by the SSEA on the Handing-over to Guyana of Locomotives Provided under the External Aid Programme. Kingston,
February 16
- 67/3 "Canada as a Member of the Security Council." University of Western
Ontario,
London (Ont.),
February 17
"Education in Canada and the World." Windsor,
February 24
- 67/5 "Aspects of Canada and the United States Foreign Policies." Michigan State University,
East Lansing (Mich.),
February 25
- 67/7 "Canada and *la francophonie*". Montreal,
March 11
- 67/9 "Canada and NATO." Senate External Affairs
Committee,
March 15
"Canadian Co-operatives in International Development". Co-operators Insurance Association Annual Conference. Windsor,
March 18
"Canada's Contribution to International Development through its Educational Assistance Programmes". Toronto,
March 27
- 67/10 "Vietnam". House of Commons,
April 11
"Canada and French-speaking Africa". University of Ottawa,
Ottawa,
April 13
"Canada's Relations with Italy". Ottawa,
April 15
- 67/16 "Canada and Britain in a Changing Commonwealth". London,
April 21
- 67/12 "Canada's Role in Supporting United Nations Peace-keeping Efforts". (Jacob Blaustein Lectures.) ✓ Columbia University,
New York,
April 26
- 67/13 "Canada's Approach to the Vietnam Conflict". Columbia University,
New York, "
April 27
(Jacob Blaustein Lectures.)
- 67/14 "Canada's Contribution to Economic Development in the Less-developed Countries". Columbia University,
New York,
April 28
(Jacob Blaustein Lectures.)
"International Economics and Co-operation". Economic Club of
Detroit,
Montreal,
May 15
- 67/17 "New Dimensions in Canadian Foreign Policy". University of New
Brunswick,
Fredericton,
May 16
- 67/18 "Some Reflections on the Principles Underlying Canadian Foreign Policy". Waterloo Lutheran
University,
Waterloo,
May 22

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| | "Canadian Views on Vietnam". | House of Commons,
May 23 |
| | "The Situation in the Middle East". | Montreal,
May 25 |
| 67/21 | "Canada and Latin America". | Canadian Inter-American
Association Dinner,
Ottawa,
May 31 |
| | "Canada's Medical Aid Programmes in
Developing Countries". | Windsor,
June 4 |
| | "Canadianism". | Calgary,
June 9 |
| | "Middle East Question". | United Nations,
June 23 |
| 67/25 | "Canada's Centennial and National Unity". | Jay Centennial
Celebrations,
Hamilton,
August 13 |
| | "Red Cross Youth and International
Affairs". | Ottawa,
August 14 |
| | "New Perspectives in International Develop-
ment Assistance". | Ottawa,
August 25 |
| 67/27 | "Contributions to International Peace and
Development". | Canadian National
Exhibition,
Toronto,
August 26 |
| 67/28 | "Ending the Arms Race". | Amherstburg Rotary Club,
Bob-lo Island (Ont.),
August 31 |
| | "Canada's Future and National Unity". | Ottawa,
September 6 |
| 67/29 | "Overcoming the World Food Problem".
(Young World Food and Development
Seminar.) | Toronto,
September 15 |
| | "The United Nations as an Instrument for
Peace". | Sault-Ste Marie,
September 24 |
| 67/30 | "Canada and the Universal Forum for
Peace". | United Nations,
September 27 |
| | "How Others See Us". | Halifax,
October 2 |
| | "Law of the Sea". (Standing Committee on
External Affairs.) | Ottawa,
October 26 |
| | "Canada and the United States: Partners in
a World of Change". | Ann Arbor (Mich.),
November 2 |
| 67/32 | "New Frontiers in the Law of the Air". | McGill University,
Montreal,
November 3 |
| 67/34 | "The Government, and the People of Can-
ada and Foreign Aid". | Windsor Rotary Club,
Windsor,
November 6 |
| 67/35 | "Canada and Collective Security". | Canadian Club,
Toronto,
November 13 |
| | "Canada-United States Automotive Agree-
ment". (Canadian Industrial Management
Association.) | London,
November 16 |

- "French Canada in Confederation". Quebec Bilingual Weekly Newspapers Association, Estrel (Que.), November 18
- "Canada and Human Rights". Canada Ethnic Press Federation, Winnipeg, November 24
- "The Individual and Canadian Foreign Policy". Chatham, Ont., November 25
- "The Future of Confederation". University of Windsor, November 26
- "The Public and Canadian Foreign Policy". University of Ottawa, December 4

Donald S. Macdonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

- 67/11 "The Role of the United Nations in International Development: The Canadian Contribution". Ottawa, May 3
- 67/22 "Toward the Control of Nuclear Weapons". Scarborough (Ont.), June 18
(Canadian-American Assembly on Nuclear Weapons.)

Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Permanent Representative of Canada, Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee

- 67/4 "Canadian Statement on Non-Proliferation". Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Geneva, February 28

The Honourable Paul Hellyer, Minister of National Defence

Speech to the National Conference of the World Federalists of Canada. Ottawa, June 2

Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance

- 67/23 "The Outlook for Trade Policy". Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, May 29
- 67/31 "Strengthening the International Monetary System". International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Rio de Janeiro, September 27
- 67/37 "Canada and Capital". Economic Club, New York, November 14

Hon. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce

- 67/6 "Canada's Trade with the Commonwealth Caribbean". Board of Trade, Halifax, February 27
- 67/24 "Foreign Ownership and the Multinational Corporation". Montreal, July 10

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|-------|--|--|
| 67/26 | "Canada's Economic Development". | Kingston,
August 24 |
| 67/32 | "Canada and the United States—A Vital Partnership". | Cincinnati (Ohio),
November 3 |
| 67/36 | "International Developments: A New Dimension for Canadian Business". | York University,
Toronto,
November 6 |

2. Publications Distributed Abroad Only

Canadian Weekly Bulletin: A summary of important developments and announcements.

Reprints: Articles on Canada and Canadian affairs reprinted from various sources.

No. 11 "The Year Some of the Dreams Came True: A Feature Report on Newfoundland", by Hugh Anderson, *The Financial Post*, 17 June 1967.

Colourful Canada: A booklet, illustrated in colour, available in English, French, Polish, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Arabic, Czech, Sinhalese and Japanese.

Canadian Neighbour: A booklet designed for distribution to young people in the United States.

B. Hansard References to Departmental Affairs

The following section consists of references to speeches, statements and replies to questions in the House of Commons during 1967 regarding the work of the Department. Appended separately are references to the reports of the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs.

House of Commons Debates, 1967

Britain: Pp. 15182-3, 21 Apr.; 4309, 15 Nov.; 4437, 20 Nov.; 4502, 21 Nov.; 4567, 22 Nov.; 4684, 24 Nov.; 4712, 4714, 27 Nov.; 4878, 30 Nov.; 5471, 15 Dec.

Canada-U.S. Relations: 11871, 16 Jan.; 12159, 24 Jan.; 12523, 1 Feb.; 12559, 2 Feb.; 13155, 17 Feb.; 13214-5, 13218-9, 20 Feb.; 13429, 22 Feb.; 13508, 27 Feb.; 13553, 28 Feb.; 13761-2, 13764, 13797, 9 Mar.; 13894-5, 13 Mar.; 14369-71, 22 Mar.; 14825, 12 Apr.; 15000-1, 17 Apr.; 64, 11 May; 1191, 6 June; 1873, 1915, 23 June; 1989, 27 June; 2198, 4 July; 3739, 1 Nov.; 3968, 7 Nov.; 4178, 4185, 13 Nov.; 4306, 4310, 15 Nov.; 4328, 4334, 16 Nov.; 4387-88, 17 Nov.; 4452, 4454, 20 Nov.; 4502, 4505, 21 Nov.; 4682, 4685, 24 Nov.; 4828, 28 Nov.; 4844, 29 Nov.; 4929, 1 Dec.; 4973, 4988-9, 4 Dec.; 5040, 5 Dec.; 5145, 7 Dec.; 5264, 11 Dec.; 5316, 12 Dec.; 5405, 5412, 14 Dec.; 5469, 15 Dec.; 5533, 18 Dec.

China: 11528-9, 9 Jan.; 11595, 10 Jan.; 13430, 24 Jan.; 182, 15 May; 2106, 29 June; 2701-2, 2 Oct.; 4390, 17 Nov.; 4716, 27 Nov.; 4871, 30 Nov.; 5261, 11 Dec.; 5305, 12 Dec.; 5529, 18 Dec.

Cuba: 13894, 13 Mar.; 13961, 14 Mar.; 14119, 17 Mar.; 14335, 22 Mar.; 826, 1 June; 2548, 27 Sept.; 3170, 17 Oct.; 3264, 19 Oct.; 4565, 22 Nov.; 4982, 4 Dec.; 5105, 6 Dec.

Cyprus: 14900-1, 13 Apr.; 1714, 20 June; 1810, 22 June; 2274, 5 July; 2300-1, 6 July; 4304, 15 Nov.; 4333, 16 Nov.; 4389, 17 Nov.; 4508, 21 Nov.; 4563, 22 Nov.; 4595, 23 Nov.; 4682-3, 24 Nov.; 4712, 27 Nov.; 4778, 28 Nov.; 4872, 30 Nov.; 4926, 1 Dec.; 4985, 4 Dec.; 5201, 8 Dec.; 5312, 12 Dec.

Estimates: 14373-5, 14397, 22 Mar.

External Affairs: 12907, 10 Feb.; 12985, 13 Feb.; 13620, 1 Mar.; 14029-30, 15 Mar.; 14118, 17 Mar.; 14449, 3 Apr.; 14534-5, 4 Apr.; 14646-7, 7 Apr.; 14745, 14749, 10 Apr.; 14852, 12 Apr.; 14864, 14880-3, 14900-1, 14906, 13 Apr.; 14921, 14938-40, 14945-8, 14 Apr.; 1813, 22 June; 2245, 4 July; 5534, 18 Dec.

External Affairs Committee: 12680, 6 Feb.; 12735, 7 Feb.; 12908-9, 10 Feb.; 13713, 3 Mar.; 13764-5, 9 Mar.; 2259, 5 July; 3017, 12 Oct.; 3113, 16 Oct.; 4718, 27 Nov.; 4843, 29 Nov.; 5111, 6 Dec.; 5527, 18 Dec.

External Affairs Department: 11661, 11 Jan.; 12796, 8 Feb.; 12850, 9 Feb.; 13078, 15 Feb.; 13219, 20 Feb.; 13329-30, 21 Feb.; 14332, 14397, 22 Mar.; 14782, 11 Apr.

External Aid: 12096, 23 Jan.; 12236-7, 25 Jan.; 12558, 2 Feb.; 12909, 10 Feb.; 12935, 12987, 13 Feb.; 13111, 13116, 16 Feb.; 13343, 22 Feb.; 13614-5, 1 Mar.; 13963-4, 14 Mar.; 20, 9 May; 248, 16 May; 312, 17 May; 415, 19 May; 1593, 16 June; 1774, 21 June; 3420, 24 Oct.; 4141, 10 Nov.; 4507, 21 Nov.; 5393, 13 Dec.

France: 12087, 23 Jan.; 12828, 9 Feb.; 13152-3, 16 Feb.; 14782, 11 Apr.; 34, 10 May; 68, 11 May; 3925, 6 Nov.; 4138, 10 Nov.; 4603, 23 Nov.; 4710, 27 Nov.; 4774, 28 Nov.; 4838, 29 Nov.; 4876, 30 Nov.; 5264, 11 Dec.; 5376, 13 Dec.; 5410, 14 Dec.; 5524, 18 Dec.

Middle East: 13106, 16 Feb.; 13856, 10 Mar.; 342, 18 May; 416-420, 19 May; 465-67, 471-509, 23 May; 520-21, 525-536, 24 May; 551-2, 25 May; 601-2, 605, 26 May; 655, 29 May; 718, 720, 30 May; 787, 31 May; 821, 1 June; 1076, 2 June; 1123-27, 1132-33, 5 June; 1185-88, 6 June; 1254-57, 7 June; 1283, 8 June; 1339, 9 June; 1390, 1391-2, 12 June; 1450, 1451, 1453, 13 June; 1511-13, 14 June; 1543-45, 1547, 15 June; 1594-6, 16 June; 1650-2, 19 June; 1711, 20 June; 1772, 21 June; 1806-7, 1813, 22 June; 1870, 23 June; 1927-30, 1935, 26 June; 1984, 27 June; 2075, 2080, 28 June; 2102-3, 29 June; 2145, 30 June; 2193-4, 2199, 4 July; 2272-4, 5 July; 2299, 6 July; 2358, 2380, 2385-6, 7 July; 2920, 10 Oct.; 3168, 17 Oct.; 3365, 23 Oct.; 3468, 25 Oct.; 3672, 31 Oct.; 3930, 6 Nov.; 4508, 21 Nov.; 5137, 7 Dec.; 5201, 8 Dec.

NATO: 11591, 10 Jan.; 12262, 26 Jan.; 12433-4, 30 Jan.; 12501, 31 Jan.; 12536, 12547, 1 Feb.; 12602-3, 2 Feb.; 13155-6, 17 Feb.; 13373, 23 Feb.; 14484, 14487, 4 Apr.; 14569-70, 5 Apr.; 14584, 6 Apr.; 14644, 7 Apr.; 14703, 10 Apr.; 14903-6, 13 Apr.; 62, 11 May; 183, 15 May; 1136, 5 June; 1397, 12 June; 1653, 19 June; 3969, 7 Nov.; 4039, 8 Nov.; 4456, 20 Nov.; 4502, 21 Nov.; 4986, 4 Dec.; 5106, 6 Dec.; 5197, 8 Dec.; 5318, 12 Dec.; 5378, 13 Dec.; 5404, 14 Dec.; 5518, 5528, 18 Dec.

Nigeria: 656, 29 May; 824, 1 June; 1138, 5 June; 1259-60, 7 June; 2829, 5 Oct.; 5137, 7 Dec.; 5260, 11 Dec.

NORAD: 12550-1, 1 Feb.; 13279, 21 Feb.; 14487, 4 Apr.; 14563, 5 Apr.; 14584, 6 Apr.; 14644, 7 Apr.; 14703, 10 Apr.; 14790-1, 11 Apr.; 14841-2, 12 Apr.; 14897-8, 13 Apr.; 15011, 17 Apr.; 15129, 15139, 20 Apr.; 15370, 26 Apr.; 183, 15 May; 4069, 9 Nov.; 5108, 6 Dec.

Rhodesia: 11596-7, 10 Jan.; 11978, 19 Jan.; 12033, 20 Jan.; 12162, 24 Jan.; 13101-2, 16 Feb.; 13276-7, 21 Feb.; 2380-1, 7 July; 2647, 29 Sept.; 2804, 4 Oct.; 2832, 5 Oct.; 3057, 12 Oct.; 3677, 31 Oct.; 3744, 1 Nov.; 4068, 9 Nov.; 4242, 14 Nov.; 4334, 16 Nov.; 4718, 27 Nov.; 4781, 28 Nov.; 5376, 13 Dec.; 5474, 15 Dec.

Territorial Waters: 11592, 10 Jan.; 11667, 11 Jan.; 11950, 18 Jan.; 12543, 1 Feb.; 12856-63, 9 Feb.; 13400-7, 23 Feb.; 13502, 27 Feb.; 13560, 28 Feb.; 14031, 15 Mar.; 14610-8, 6 Apr.; 15523, 8 May; 781, 788, 31 May.

United Nations: 11983-4, 19 Jan.; 12101-2, 23 Jan.; 12419-20, 12435, 30 Jan.; 12472-3, 12403-4, 12497, 12500-1, 12511, 31 Jan.; 12536, 12548-50, 1 Feb.; 12575, 2 Feb.; 12909, 10 Feb.; 12948, 12951, 13 Feb.;

13373, 13424, 23 Feb.; 14560, 14565-9, 5 Apr.; 14921-2, 14938, 14 Apr.; 15111, 19 Apr.; 15126, 20 Apr.; 315, 17 May; 1709, 20 June; 4178, 13 Nov.; 4307, 15 Nov.; 4455, 20 Nov.; 5195, 8 Dec.; 5259, 11 Dec.; 5375, 13 Dec.; 5469, 5470, 15 Dec.; 5525, 18 Dec.

Vietnam: 11665-6, 11 Jan.; 11820, 16 Jan.; 11879-80, 17 Jan.; 11944-5, 18 Jan.; 11976-7, 19 Jan.; 12032-3, 12095-6, 23 Jan.; 12159-60, 24 Jan.; 12232, 25 Jan.; 12258-60, 26 Jan.; 12523, 12525-6, 1 Feb.; 12561, 2 Feb.; 12617, 3 Feb.; 12679-80, 12721-3, 6 Feb.; 12730, 12775, 7 Feb.; 12790-1, 8 Feb.; 12825, 9 Feb.; 12904-5, 12908, 10 Feb.; 12962-7, 12988-95, 13 Feb.; 13007, 14 Feb.; 13070, 15 Feb.; 13429-30, 24 Feb.; 13502, 27 Feb.; 13557-8, 28 Feb.; 14030, 15 Mar.; 14058, 16 Mar.; 14180, 20 Mar.; 14326, 22 Mar.; 14416, 14420, 3 Apr.; 14483, 4 Apr.; 14549-50, 5 Apr.; 14704, 10 Apr.; 14769, 14790-1, 11 Apr.; 14832, 14852-3, 12 Apr.; 14856-7, 14901, 13 Apr.; 14915-6, 14 Apr.; 15126, 20 Apr.; 15180, 21 Apr.; 15368-9, 26 Apr.; 15523-4, 8 May; 11, 9 May; 31, 10 May; 61, 11 May; 129, 12 May; 175-180, 15 May; 241-243, 246, 16 May; 311, 315, 17 May; 341, 347, 18 May; 415, 19 May; 511, 23 May; 601, 26 May; 1392, 12 June; 1596, 16 June; 1983-4, 27 June; 2104-5, 29 June; 2195-6, 4 July; 2426-27, 25 Sept.; 2547-48, 27 Sept.; 2579-80, 28 Sept.; 2645-47, 29 Sept.; 2696, 2 Oct.; 2877, 6 Oct.; 2979-80, 11 Oct.; 3009-11, 12 Oct.; 3061, 3066, 13 Oct.; 3421, 3425, 24 Oct.; 3559, 27 Oct.; 3678, 3730, 31 Oct.; 3854, 3 Nov.; 4040, 8 Nov.; 4179, 13 Nov.; 4236-7, 14 Nov.; 4332, 16 Nov.; 4502, 21 Nov.; 5313, 12 Dec.; 5375, 13 Dec.

House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs

The Committee reported its proceedings on the following dates:

11, 13, 20 April; 8, 15, 20, 22, 27 June; 4 July; 26 October; 3, 9, 16 November; 7 December.

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Appendix 2

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Comparison of staff on 31 December, 1966, and 31 December, 1967:

	1966	1967
Officers		
Ottawa	289	350
Abroad	327	355
Administrative Staff		
Ottawa	689	753
Abroad	645	696
Total	<u>1950</u>	<u>2154</u>
Locally-engaged staff abroad	867	915
Foreign Service Officers recruited	60	67
Other appointments	272	292
Separations		
Foreign Service Officers	24	15
Staff	167	163

Appendix 3

1. CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION¹

A. Embassies

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
*Algeria (Switzerland)	
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels
*Bolivia (Peru)	
Brazil	Rio de Janiero
*Bulgaria (Yugoslavia)	
*Burma (Malaysia)	
Cameroun	Yaoundé
*Central African Republic (Cameroun)	
*Chad (Cameroun)	
Chile	Santiago
Colombia	Bogota
*Congo [Brazzaville] (Congo[Kinshasa])	
Congo [Kinshasa]	Kinshasa
Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Havana
Czechoslovakia	Prague
*Dahomey (Nigeria)	
Denmark	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Quito
*El Salvador (Costa Rica)	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
*Gabon (Cameroun)	
*Gambia (Senegal)	
Germany	Bonn
Greece	Athens
Guatemala	Guatemala City
*Guinea (Senegal)	
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
*Honduras (Costa Rica)	
*Hungary (Czechoslovakia)	
*Iceland (Norway)	
Indonesia	Djakarta
Iran	Tehran
Iraq (Iran)	
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Tel Aviv
Italy	Rome
*Ivory Coast (Ghana)	

¹ No resident diplomatic missions are maintained in countries marked with an asterisk. The country named in brackets is that in which the accredited Canadian representative resides.

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Japan	Tokyo
*Jordan (Lebanon)	
*Korea (Japan)	
*Kuwait (Iran)	
Lebanon	Beirut
*Lesotho (South Africa)	
*Luxembourg (Belgium)	
*Malagasy (Ethiopia)	
Mexico	Mexico City
*Morocco (Spain)	
*Nepal (India)	
Netherlands	The Hague
*Nicaragua (Costa Rica)	
*Niger (Nigeria)	
Norway	Oslo
*Panama (Costa Rica)	
*Paraguay (Argentina)	
Peru	Lima
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
*Romania (Yugoslavia)	
*Rwanda (Congo-Kinshasa)	
Senegal	Dakar
South Africa	Pretoria
Spain	Madrid
*Sudan (United Arab Republic)	
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
*Syria (Lebanon)	
Thailand	Bangkok
Togo (Ghana)	
Tunisia	Tunis
Turkey	Ankara
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow
United Arab Republic	Cairo
*Upper Volta (Ghana)	
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Belgrade

B. Offices of High Commissioners

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Australia	Canberra
*Barbados (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Britain	London
Ceylon	Colombo
Cyprus	Nicosia
Ghana	Accra
Guyana	Georgetown
India	New Delhi
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Nairobi
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
*Malta (Italy)	
New Zealand	Wellington
Nigeria	Lagos

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Pakistan	Rawalpindi Karachi
*Sierra Leone (Nigeria)	
*Singapore (Malaysia)	
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
*Uganda (Tanzania)	
*Zambia (Tanzania)	

C. Permanent Delegations to International Organizations

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>City</i>
North Atlantic Council	Brussels
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	Paris
United Nations	New York
United Nations (European Office)	Geneva
European Communities	Brussels
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris
Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament	Geneva

2. CONSULAR OFFICES

A. Consulates General

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
France	Bordeaux Marseilles
Germany	Düsseldorf Hamburg
Iceland	Reykjavik (Honorary officer in charge)
Italy	Milan
Monaco (France)	
Philippines	Manila
United States of America	Boston Chicago Los Angeles New Orleans New York San Francisco Seattle

B. Consulates

<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
Brazil	São Paulo
United States	Cleveland Dallas Detroit Philadelphia

3. MILITARY MISSIONS

Country

Berlin

4. INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS

Country

Cambodia
Laos
Vietnam

City

Phnom Penh
Vientiane
Saigon

Appendix 4

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA¹

1. Diplomatic Missions Resident in Canada

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
Argentina	Embassy
*Australia	High Commissioner's Office
*Austria	Embassy
Barbados	High Commissioner's Office
*Belgium	Embassy
*Brazil	Embassy
Britain	High Commissioner's Office
Bulgaria	Embassy
Burma	Embassy
Cameroun	Embassy
Ceylon	High Commissioner's Office
*Chile	Embassy
*China	Embassy
*Colombia	Embassy
Congo (Kinshasa)	Embassy
*Cuba	Embassy
*Czechoslovakia	Embassy
*Denmark	Embassy
*Dominican Republic	Embassy
*Ecuador	Embassy
*Finland	Embassy
*France	Embassy
*Germany	Embassy
Ghana	High Commissioner's Office
*Greece	Embassy
*Haiti	Embassy
Hungary	Embassy
India	High Commissioner's Office
*Indonesia	Embassy
Iran	Embassy
Ireland	Embassy
*Israel	Embassy
*Italy	Embassy
*Jamaica	High Commissioner's Office
Japan	Embassy
Korea	Embassy
*Lebanon	Embassy
Malaysia	High Commissioner's Office
*Mexico	Embassy
*Netherlands	Embassy
New Zealand	High Commissioner's Office
Nigeria	High Commissioner's Office

¹ Countries with consulates in Canada are marked with an asterisk.
For more detailed information see *Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada and Diplomatic Corps*.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nature of Post</i>
*Norway	Embassy
Pakistan	High Commissioner's Office
*Peru	Embassy
*Poland	Embassy
*Portugal	Embassy
South Africa	Embassy
*Spain	Embassy
*Sweden	Embassy
*Switzerland	Embassy
Tanzania	High Commissioner's Office
*Thailand	Embassy
Trinidad and Tobago	High Commissioner's Office
*Turkey	Embassy
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Embassy
United Arab Republic	Embassy
*United States of America	Embassy
*Uruguay	Embassy
*Venezuela	Embassy
*Yugoslavia	Embassy

2. Accredited Diplomatic Missions not Resident in Canada

<i>Country</i>		<i>Residence</i>
Algeria	Embassy	Washington
*Bolivia	Embassy	Washington
Congo (Brazzaville)	Embassy	New York
*Costa Rica	Embassy	Washington
Cyprus	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
Dahomey	Embassy	Washington
*El Salvador	Embassy	Washington
Gabon	Embassy	Washington
*Guatemala	Embassy	Washington
Guinea	Embassy	Washington
Guyana	Embassy	Washington
*Iceland	Embassy	Washington
Iraq	Embassy	Washington
Ivory Coast	Embassy	Washington
Kuwait	Embassy	Washington
Lesotho	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
*Luxembourg	Embassy	Washington
*Malagasy	Embassy	Washington
Mali	Embassy	Washington
Mauritania	Embassy	Washington
Morocco	Embassy	Washington
Nepal	Embassy	Washington
*Nicaragua	Embassy	Washington
Niger	Embassy	Washington
*Panama	Embassy	Washington
Romania	Embassy	Washington
Rwanda	Embassy	Washington
Senegal	Embassy	Washington
Sudan	Embassy	New York
Togo	Embassy	Washington
Tunisia	Embassy	New York
Uganda	High Commissioner's Office	New York
Upper Volta	Embassy	Washington

3. Countries having Consulates but no
Resident Diplomatic Missions

Honduras

Liberia

Monaco

Philippines

San Marino

Appendix 5

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL VISITORS TO CANADA IN 1967

In addition to the guests mentioned in the chapter on the Protocol Division and the area divisions, other distinguished visitors to Canada in 1967 included:

The Honourable Frank Aiken, Minister of External Affairs, Ireland

The Honourable E. Miki, Foreign Minister, Japan

Mr. M. M. Debré, Minister of Economy and Finance, France

Mr. B. R. McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kenya

Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Minister of Finance, Kenya

Rt. Honourable A. Wedgewood Benn, Minister of Technology, Britain

Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary-General, OECD

Mr. Jean Rey, President, European Economic Community

Rt. Honourable Edward Heath, Leader of the Opposition, Britain

Mr. Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, India

Rt. Honourable H. Bowden, Commonwealth Secretary, Britain

Dr. R. Prebisch, Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary, United Nations

Mr. Arnold Smith, Secretary-General, Commonwealth

His Excellency Hammede Bargach, Minister of Finance, Morocco

Mr. Manlio Brozio, Secretary-General, NATO

Mr. T. Watanabe, President, Asian Development Bank

The Honourable W. A. Maree, Minister of Community Development, South Africa

The Honourable A. K. Banka, Minister of Development, Malawi

Sir Fred and Lady Phillips, Governor, St. Kitts

Appendix 6

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH CANADA IS A MEMBER

COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology
Commonwealth Defence Science Organization
Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council
Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference and the
Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry
Commonwealth Foundation¹
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Commonwealth Scientific Committee
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

North Atlantic Council

UNITED NATIONS²

Councils and Selected Organs of the General Assembly

Board of Trustees of United Nations Institute for Training
and Research
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees
International Law Commission
Scientific Advisory Committee
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Trade and Development Board
United Nations Disarmament Commission
United Nations Industrial Development Board (IDB)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Security Council
United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

¹ A semi-autonomous organization financially supported by Commonwealth governments.

² A more comprehensive list of United Nations bodies of which Canada is a member is available in *Canada and the United Nations 1966*.

Functional Commissions and Other Selected Bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
 Economic Commission for Latin America
 Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme
 Statistical Commission
 United Nations-FAO World Food Programme

Specialized Agencies and Other Agencies³

Asian Development Bank
 Food and Agriculture Organization
 Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
 International Atomic Energy Agency
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 International Civil Aviation Organization
 International Development Association
 International Finance Corporation
 International Labour Organization
 International Monetary Fund
 International Telecommunication Union
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 Universal Postal Union
 World Health Organization
 World Meteorological Organization

CANADA-BELGIUM

Canada-Belgium Joint Cultural Commission

CANADA-BRITAIN

Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs
 Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

CANADA-FRANCE

Canada-France Joint Cultural Commission
 Canada-France Joint Economic Committee
 Canada-France Parliamentary Association

CANADA-JAPAN

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee

CANADA-UNITED STATES

Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)
 Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
 Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee
 Canada-United States Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal
 Great Lakes Fishery Commission
 International Boundary Commission
 International Joint Commission
 International Pacific Halibut Commission
 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
 Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
 Permanent Joint Board on Defence
 Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission
 Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence Production and Development Sharing Programme

³ During 1967, Canada was a member of the executive boards of all these Agencies with the exception of UNESCO.

CANADA-WEST INDIES

Standing Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Trade and Economic Committee

COLOMBO PLAN

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

COMMODITIES

Cotton Textiles Committee
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Cocoa Study Group
International Coffee Agreement
International Copper Study Group
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Rubber Study Group
International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Tungsten Study Group
International Wheat Agreement
International Wool Study Group

CONSERVATIONAL

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Whaling Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

**CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE****INTER-AMERICAN**

Inter-American Radio Office
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION**INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION****ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT****SCIENTIFIC**

International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Hydrographic Bureau

SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

Appendix 7

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN 1967 AT WHICH CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

(Partial List)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES

- Economic Commission for Europe, Steel Committee, Geneva, June 26-30.
- International Atomic Energy Agency, XI General Conference, Vienna, September 26-October 2.
- International Civil Aviation Organization, Air Navigation Commission, 56th Session, Montreal, November-December.
- International Civil Aviation Organization, South America-South Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting, Buenos Aires, September 13-October 6.
- International Labour Organization, 51st Session, Geneva, June 7-29.
- International Telecommunication Union, World Plan Meeting, Mexico, October 30-November 15.
- International Telecommunication Union, World Administrative Radio Conference on the Maritime Mobile Service, Geneva, September 18-November 4.
- United Nations Committee for a Survey for the Revision of the World Iron Ore Resources, Geneva, October 16-November 6.
- United Nations Cocoa Conference, Geneva, November 28-December 20.
- United Nations Conference on Outer Space, Vienna, September.
- United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva, September 4-22.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2nd Session of the Committee on Commodities, Geneva, May 9-26.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2nd Session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing, New York, April 4-19.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2nd Session of the Committee on Shipping, Geneva, February 21-March 8.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Consultative Committee on Sugar, 4th Session, Geneva, June 6-8.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 5th Session of the Trade and Development Board, Geneva, August 15-September 9, and resumed Session, New York, November 16.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Preparatory Meeting for an International Sugar Conference, Geneva, October 23-30.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2nd Session of the Committee on Manufactures, Geneva, July 4-14.
- United Nations Development Programme, 3rd Session of Governing Council, New York, January 10-24.
- United Nations Development Programme, 4th Session of Governing Council, Geneva, June 12-30.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 23rd Session, Tokyo, April 3-17.

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Steel Committee, Geneva, October 16-21.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, 12th Session, Caracas, May 2-13.
- United Nations Economic and Social Council, 42nd Session, New York, May 8-June 5.
- United Nations Economic and Social Council, 43rd Session, Geneva, July 11-August 5, and resumed 43rd Session, New York, November 1-2 and 13-14.
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 14th Session, Rome, November 4-23.
- United Nations General Assembly, 22nd Session, New York, September 19-December 21.
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1st Session of the Industrial Development Board, New York, April 10-May 5.
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization International Symposium, Athens, November 29-December 19.
- United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (5th), Canberra, March 8-22.
- United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation, Geneva, August 28-September 8.
- United Nations Special Committee on the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States, Geneva, July 17-August 18.

OTHER CONFERENCES

- Air Standardization Co-ordinating Committee, 18th Meeting, Charts and Flight Information Working Party, London, October 9-19.
- Atlantic Policy Advisory Group, Athens, April 18-21, Montebello, October 23-28.
- Board of Governors Meeting on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association and International Monetary Fund, Rio de Janeiro, September 25-29.
- BIRPI (Bureau International Réunis pour la Protection de la Propriété Intellectuelle) Conference, Stockholm, June 12-July 14.
- Canada-France Comité Économique, Paris, October 23-24.
- Canada-United Kingdom Ministerial Meeting, London, April 17-21.
- Canada-USA Ministerial Meeting, Montreal, June 20-22.
- Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting, Rangoon, November 21-December 8.
- Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council, London, November 6-8.
- Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Trade and Economic Committee, 1st Meeting, St. Lucia, January 31-February 2.
- Commonwealth Caribbean Meeting on OAS, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, February 3.
- Commonwealth Consultation Conference, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, January 31-February 2.
- Commonwealth Conference on Planning and Development, Nairobi, May 24-June.
- Commonwealth Conference on Tourism, Malta, October 28-November 1.
- Commonwealth Economic Consultative Committee, Port-of-Spain, September 20-22.
- Commonwealth Survey Officers Conference, Cambridge, August 13-26.

- Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, London, April 17-28, Sydney, November 20-30.
- Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States on Access to Higher Education, Vienna, November 20-25.
- Conference of Senior Commonwealth Officials on Planning, Aid and Trade, Nairobi, May 24-June 4.
- Congress of International Association for Scientific Study of Mental Deficiencies (1st), Montpellier, September 12-20.
- Congress of the International Industrial Relations Associations, Geneva, September 5-8.
- Congress of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science, Amsterdam, August 25-September 2.
- Conseil International du Bâtiment, Oslo, September 25-27.
- Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law, Brussels, May 16-27.
- Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference, Geneva, February 21-March 23, May 18-December 14.
- Fifth Inter-American Statistical Conference, Caracas, October 8-16.
- Fisheries Policing Conference, London, March 6-17.
- Fourteenth Special Meeting of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, Lima, September 11-17.
- Fourth Reunion of Central Bank Governors, Mont-Gabriel, Quebec, May 26-31.
- GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), 24th Session, Geneva, November 9-24.
- GATT: Meeting of Committee on Trade and Development, Uruguay, January 16-20.
- GATT: Kennedy Round of Tariff-Negotiating Conference, Geneva, February 11-24.
- Inter-American Economic and Social Council 5th Annual Meeting, Vina del Mar, June 15-26.
- Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators Meeting, Panama City, April 30-May 10.
- Inter-American Statistical Institute Meeting, Caracas, August 7-18.
- Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, 9th Session, Geneva, December 12-15.
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Assembly, 5th Session October 17-31.
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Council, 18th Session, June 27-30.
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Council, Third Extraordinary Session, May 4-5.
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Bureau and Consultative Council, Paris, January 26-27.
- Intergovernmental Oceanography Commission (5th Session), Paris, October 19-28.
- International Astronomical Union, XIII General Assembly, Prague, August 21-31.
- International Astronomical Union Symposium on Continental Drift, the Motion of the Pole and Rotation of the Earth, Italy, March 21-25.
- International Coffee Council, 10th Session, London, August 21-September 8.
- International Conference on Cartography (3rd), Amsterdam, April 17-22.
- International Conference on Hot-Dip Galvanizing (8th), London, June 11-16.
- International Conference for Mine Safety, Dortmund, September 12-15.
- International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, July 6-15.

- International Conference on Water for Peace, Washington, May 22-30.
- International Congress on Aviation and Space Medicine (16th), Lisbon, September 11-15.
- International Congress of Biochemistry (7th), Tokyo, August 19-25.
- International Congress of Chemotherapy, Vienna, July.
- International Congress on Home Economics (11th), Bristol, July 22-27.
- International Congress of Law Officers (6th), Bad Godesberg, May 15-19.
- International Congress of Plant Protection (6th), Vienna, August 30-September 6.
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 55th Meeting, Hamburg, October 9-18.
- International Council of Scientific Unions, Co-ordinating Committee, London, July 22.
- International Council of Scientific Unions, 7th Executive Committee Meeting, Rome, October 6-10.
- International Diabetes Federation, 6th Congress, Stockholm, July 30-August.
- International Electrotechnical Commission on Safety, Prague, July 14-24.
- International Hydrological Decade, 3rd Session of Co-ordinating Council, Paris, June 6-16.
- International Institute on Civil Rights of French-Language Countries, Lomé, January 18-25.
- International Institute of Refrigeration, Madrid, September 2-5.
- International Labour Force Conference, Geneva, November 9-30.
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group, 11th Session, Geneva, October 2-12.
- International Planktonic Conference, Geneva, September 19-October 4.
- International Rubber Study Group, 19th Assembly, São Paulo, October 14-21.
- International Social Security Assembly, Leningrad, May 10-20.
- International Statistical Institute, 36th Session, Sydney, August 28-September 8.
- International Sugar Council, 25th Session, London, November 15-17.
- International Tin Council Conference, London, March 13-17.
- International Tuberculosis Conference (19th), Amsterdam, October 3-7.
- International Union of Biological Sciences General Assembly, Montreux, September 13-17.
- International Union of Forestry Research Organizations Congress, Munich, September 5-9.
- International Standards Organization, Stockholm, October 5-12.
- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, 14th General Assembly, Zurich and Lucerne, September 25-October 7.
- International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Prague, August 29-31.
- Interpol International General Assembly, Kyoto, September 27-October 4.
- Meetings of Governmental Experts to Review the Application of the Agreements on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, Geneva, November 20-29.
- NATO Ministerial Meeting, Luxembourg, June 13-14; Brussels, December 11-14.
- NATO North Atlantic Assembly, Brussels, November 20-24.
- Organization of American States, Heads of State Meeting, Punta del Este, Uruguay, April 12-14.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee, Paris, July 19-20.

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Special Committee for Iron and Steel, Paris, April 10-13 and June 20-22.
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Ministerial Council, Paris, November 30-December 1.
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, 10th Meeting, Washington, September 1-9.
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History Committee Meetings, Ottawa, September 11-16.
- Photo Maps and Orthnophoto Maps Conference, Ottawa, September 18-22.
- Tenth Pan-American Highway Congress, Montevideo, December 4-13.
- Third Special Inter-American Conference of the OAS, Buenos Aires, February 15-27.
- Universal Postal Union, Annual Meeting of the Executive Council, Berne, May 16-26.
- World Conference of Workers' Education, Montreal, August 16.
- World Congress of Agricultural Credit (4th) Zurich May 15-18.
- World Dental Congress (14th) Paris July 5-13.
- World Federation of Mental Health, 20th Annual Assembly, Lima, November 26-December 1.
- World Meteorological Organization, Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology, 4th Session, Montreal, November 14-December 15.
- World Meteorological Organization, Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, 4th Session, Manila, November 15-29.
- World Meteorological Organization, 5th Congress, Geneva, April 3-28.
- World Petroleum Congress (7th), Mexico City, April 2-9.

Appendix 8

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY: DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1967

1. Bilateral Agreements

Austria

Extradition Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Austria. Signed at Ottawa May 11, 1967.*

Belgium

Cultural Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium. Signed at Ottawa May 8, 1967.*

Bulgaria

Protocol to extend for a period of three years the Trade Agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed at Ottawa on October 8, 1963. Signed at Ottawa April 26, 1967. Entered into force provisionally April 26, 1967. (Effective from October 8, 1966).*

Denmark

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Denmark concerning the application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally-engaged employees of the Government of Denmark in Canada. Ottawa June 19, 1967. Entered into force June 19, 1967. (Effective from January 1, 1967).

Ethiopia

Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan on the one part and the Imperial Ethiopian Government on the other part respecting the war cemeteries, graves, and memorials of the British Commonwealth in Ethiopian territory. Signed at Addis Ababa April 12, 1967. Entered into force November 6, 1967.

Finland

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Finland concerning application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally-engaged employees of the Government of Finland in Canada. Signed at Ottawa January 13, 1967. Entered into force January 13, 1967. (Effective from January 1, 1966).

India

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India concerning application of the Canada Pension Plan to locally-engaged employees of the Government of India in Canada. Signed at Ottawa December 1, 1967. (Effective from July 1, 1967).

Financial Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. Signed at Ottawa December 20, 1967. Entered into force December 20, 1967.

Ireland

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ireland for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal

* Signed subject to ratification.

evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Ottawa November 23, 1967. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Dublin December 6, 1967. Entered into force December 6, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ireland modifying the Trade Agreement of 1932. Signed at Dublin December 21, 1967. Entered into force December 21, 1967.

Israel

Extradition Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the State of Israel. Signed at Ottawa March 10, 1967.*

Japan

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan relating to the Canada Pension Plan. Ottawa September 22, 1967. Entered into force September 22, 1967.

Norway

Convention between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. Signed at Ottawa, November 23, 1966. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Oslo August 24, 1967. Entered into force August 24, 1967.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on the privileges, exemptions and immunities of the Organization in Canada. Signed at Paris October 18, 1966. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited May 22, 1967. Entered into force May 22, 1967.

Romania

Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations. Ottawa April 3, 1967. Entered into force April 3, 1967.

Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning Canadian claims against Romania and Romanian claims against Canada. Ottawa May 5, 1967. Entered into force May 5, 1967.

Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning certain consular matters. Ottawa May 5, 1967. Entered into force May 5, 1967.

Trinidad and Tobago

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with respect to taxes on income, for the avoidance of double taxation, the prevention of fiscal evasion and the encouragement of international trade and investment. Signed at Washington September 28, 1966. Entered into force March 1, 1967.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning certain consular matters. Moscow July 14, 1967. Entered into force July 14, 1967.

Protocol to further extend the Canadian-Soviet Trade Agreement done at Ottawa on February 29, 1956, and extended by Protocols of April 18, 1960, and September 16, 1963. Signed at Moscow June 20, 1966. Entered into force provisionally June 20, 1966. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa July 28, 1967. In force definitively July 28, 1967.

Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Agreement of July 11, 1966, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the U.S.S.R. Signed at Ottawa December 12, 1967. Entered into force December 12, 1967.

* Signed subject to ratification.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains. Signed at Ottawa December 12, 1966. Entered into force March 23, 1967.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the application of a lockage fee on the Welland Canal. Signed at Ottawa March 31, 1967. Entered into force March 31, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America amending the Agreement of May 5, 1961, concerning pilotage services in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway west of St. Regis (with a memorandum of understanding). Washington April 13, 1967. Entered into force April 13, 1967.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America relating to the Canada Pension Plan. Signed at Ottawa May 5, 1967. Entered into force May 5, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning early operation of the Duncan Reservoir in the Columbia River Basin. Ottawa, May 8 and 18, 1967. Entered into force May 18, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America amending the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries done at Washington September 10, 1954. Ottawa, April 5, 1966, and May 19, 1967. Entered into force May 19, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America concerning pre-sunrise operation of certain radio stations. Ottawa March 31 and June 12, 1967. Entered into force June 12, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America extending through the 1967-68 winter season the provisions of the Agreement for the winter use and maintenance of the northern and southern portions of the Haines Road. Ottawa May 10 and June 23, 1967. Entered into force June 23, 1967.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America revising the Agreement of November 15, 1963, providing for joint co-operation in civil emergency planning. Ottawa August 8, 1967. Entered into force August 8, 1967.

Supplementary Convention between Canada and the United States of America further modifying and supplementing the Convention and accompanying Protocol of March 4, 1942, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes as modified by the Supplementary Conventions of June 12, 1950, and August 8, 1956. Signed at Washington October 25, 1966. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Ottawa December 20, 1967. Entered into force December 20, 1967.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Venezuela extending to October 14, 1968, the commercial *modus vivendi* between the two countries of October 11, 1950. Caracas November 16, 1967. With effect from October 14, 1967.

Yugoslavia

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Yugoslavia concerning the waiver of visa fees for non-immigrant travellers between the two countries. Belgrade September 19, 1966. Entered into force January 1, 1967.

2. Multilateral Agreements

International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965. Done at Montreux November 12, 1965. Signed by Canada November 12, 1965. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited August 31, 1966. Entered into force January 1, 1967.

Protocol for the further prolongation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1958. Done at London November 14, 1966. Signed by Canada December 1966. Entered into force January 1, 1967.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at London, Moscow, Washington January 27, 1967. Signed by Canada at London, Moscow, Washington January 27, 1967. Entered into force October 10, 1967. Canada's Instruments of Ratification deposited at London, Moscow, Washington October 10, 1967. Entered into force for Canada October 10, 1967.

Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization. Done at Monaco May 3, 1967. Signed by Canada May 3, 1967.*

Protocol to amend the Convention for the unification of certain rules of law relating to assistance and salvage at sea. Done at Brussels May 27, 1967. Signed by Canada May 27, 1967.*

International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to carriage of passenger luggage by sea. Done at Brussels May 27, 1967. Signed by Canada May 27, 1967.*

Convention concerning seafarers' national identity documents adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-first session, Geneva, May 13, 1958. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited May 31, 1967.

Geneva (1967) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva June 30, 1967. Signed by Canada June 30, 1967.

Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, relating to anti-dumping measures. Done at Geneva June 30, 1967. Signed by Canada June 30, 1967.

Memorandum of Agreement on the basic elements for the negotiation of a World Grains Arrangement, together with an ancillary Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Argentina and the United States of America. Done at Geneva June 30, 1967. Signed by Canada June 30, 1967.

Partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. Done at Geneva April 29, 1966. Entered into force July 1, 1967.

Protocol extending the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles of October 1, 1962. Done at Geneva May 1, 1967. Canadian acceptance deposited August 3, 1967.

Protocol for the further extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. Done at Washington May 15, 1967. Signed by Canada May 31, 1967. Canada's Instrument of Acceptance deposited July 14, 1967. Entered into force July 16, 1967.

Convention on facilitation of international maritime traffic. Done at London April 9, 1965. Signed by Canada April 9, 1965. Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited July 18, 1967. Entered into force for Canada September 16, 1967.

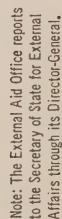
Wheat Trade Convention, 1967. Done at Washington October 15, 1967. Signed by Canada November 2, 1967.

Food Aid Convention, 1967. Done at Washington October 15, 1967. Signed by Canada November 2, 1967.

Protocol amending Article IV of the Convention signed at Paris on November 22, 1928, concerning International Exhibitions. Done at Paris November 16, 1966. Signed by Canada November 16, 1966. Entered into force November 10, 1967.

Convention on the Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic. Done at London June 1, 1967. Signed by Canada November 21, 1967.

* Signed subject to ratification.



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